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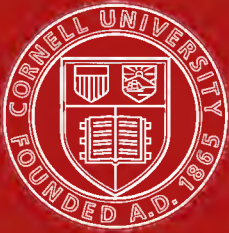
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INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL ¹⁹¹⁸

Amendment 298
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HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

U.S. Congress
CONSISTING OF

HON. JOHN H. STEPHENS

HON. CHARLES D. CARTER

HON. P. P. CAMPBELL



December 5 and 6, 1916

PRESENTED TO
HARTWICK COLLEGE
ONEONTA, N. Y.

BY
J. P. KINNEY



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1916

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COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

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INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Tuesday, December 5, 1916.

The subcommittee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. John H. Stephens (chairman) presiding.

There was also present Mr. Edgar B. Meritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, I will ask you to state to the committee what is the first change you had made in the bill.

STATEMENT OF MR. EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, the first item in the bill is the same as we had last year.

For the survey, resurvey, classification, and allotment of lands in severalty under the provision of the Act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (Twenty-fourth Statutes at Large, page three hundred and eighty-eight), entitled "An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," and under any other Act or Acts providing for the survey or allotment of Indian lands, \$100,000, to be repaid proportionally out of any Indian moneys held in trust or otherwise by the United States and available by law for such reimbursable purposes and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be used for the survey, resurvey, classification, or allotment of any land in severalty on the public domain to any Indian, whether of the Navajo or other tribes, within the State of New Mexico and the State of Arizona, who was not residing upon the public domain prior to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

We are not asking any change in that item. We are simply asking for the same amount appropriated last year, \$100,000.

I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated-----	\$100,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Unexpended balance from previous years-----	88,461. 89
Amount appropriated-----	150,000. 00
	238,461. 89
Amount expended -----	101,882. 52
	136,579. 37
Unexpended balance-----	
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	67,244. 42
Traveling expenses-----	4,950. 62
Transportation of supplies-----	1,921. 97
Telegraph and telephone service-----	48. 57

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Printing, binding, and advertising-----	\$222. 10
Subsistence supplies-----	7, 148. 08
Forage -----	3, 455. 94
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	91. 22
Educational, stationary, and office supplies-----	402. 35
Live stock -----	450. 00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	504. 10
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	12, 627. 03
Hire of teams and equipment-----	2, 017. 02
Rent -----	530. 50
Miscellaneous -----	268. 60
	<hr/> 101, 882. 52

Surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable), \$100,000.

Additional allotment work to unallotted children on various Sioux res- ervations-----	\$3, 000
Allotments on Kalispel Reservation, Wash-----	2, 000
Allotment work on Zuni Reservation, N. Mex-----	5, 000
Continuing allotment work on Gila River, Ariz-----	5, 000
Field work in connection with allotments on La Pointe or Bad River Reservation, Wis-----	5, 000
Expense in connection with allotment work, such as for forage, equip- ment, material, traveling expenses, etc-----	5, 000
For surveys by General Land Office-----	75, 000

Under authority found in sections 17 and 19 of the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451), provision is made for allotments under the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), to unallotted children of the Sioux Tribe of Indians so long as the tribe to which such children belong is possessed of any unallotted tribal or reservation lands. The Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, and Lower Brule Reservations contain surplus areas that can be allotted to children born to members of said tribes. This work has been in progress for some years, and should be continued so long as there are any available lands for the purpose.

Allotments, as provided by the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582), have been made and scheduled to 545 Indians of the La Pointe or Bad River Reservation, Wis.; but in order to properly mark and otherwise establish allotment corners it will be necessary to continue a survey corps for possibly three months to complete the field work on that reservation. It is highly essential that allotment corners be established with care in order to avoid future complications, and this work should therefore be continued.

As the result of investigations on the Zuni Reservation, N. Mex., it has developed that the present irrigable area therein, viz, about 5,000 acres, should be allotted. The irrigation project will cover about 7,100 acres when completed, but at present is confined to about 5,000 acres, a large part of which is under cultivation by the Indians and under substantial fence. These Indians control live stock to the value of \$384,000, which consists of 56,000 sheep and goats, 1,200 head of cattle, 600 head of horses, and 500 burros. These Indians are good farmers and are anxious to take advantage of all opportunities afforded them, and many homes have already been established, which will be increased when allotments in severalty are made. The present area under the irrigation project is sufficient to provide home sites for about 1,000 Indians, and conditions are therefore such that this work should be undertaken.

In 1914 approximately 4,600 acres of land along the Pend d'Oreille River, in Washington, was set aside as a permanent reservation for the Kalispel Indians. The lands so withdrawn have been occupied by the Indians for generations, and homes have been established and the lands otherwise improved. The surveys preparatory to allotment are being executed, and conditions undoubtedly will be favorable for commencing allotment work during the fiscal year 1918.

The Gila River Reservation, Ariz., embraces 367,000 acres, and the Indian population numbers about 4,096 persons. Approximately 3,750 allotments have been made, and besides additional allotments from the area subject to irrigation the Indians are to be given grazing lands, and a special agent is now engaged in this work. In order that the work may be finally completed it is essential that it be continued, and additional funds will be required.

Surveys by the General Land Office should be undertaken on the Northern Cheyenne and Fort Apache Indian Reservations, which it is estimated will cost about \$288,000, and in order to get the work started it is proposed to set aside for the Land Office \$75,000 of the appropriation herein requested for such use.

RESERVATIONS OPENED.

Round Valley, Cal.
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Lapwai, Idaho.
Potawatomi, Kans.
Bois Fort, Minn.
Deer Creek, Minn.
Fond du Lac, Minn.
Grand Portage, Minn.
Leech Lake, Minn.
White Oak Point and Chippewa, Minn.
Fort Peck, Mont.
Flathead, Mont.
Niobrara, Nebr.
Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Standing Rock, N. Dak. and S. Dak.
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.
Iowa, Okla.
Kickapoo, Okla.

Kiowa and Comanche, Okla.
Oakland, Okla.
Ottawa, Okla.
Pawnee, Okla.
Peoria, Okla.
Potawatomi, Okla.
Sank and Fox, Okla.
Shawnee, Okla.
Wichita, Okla.
Wyandot, Okla.
Siletz, Oreg.
Lake Traverse, S. Dak.
Yankton, S. Dak.
Uncompahgre, Utah.
Chehalis, Wash.
Pnyullap, Wash.
Spokane, Wash.
Colville, Wash.

RESERVATIONS PARTLY OPENED.

Navajo, Ariz.
Hoopa Valley, Cal.
Ute, Colo.
Fort Hall, Idaho.
Red Lake, Minn.
Crow, Mont.
Omaha, Nebr.

Walker River, Nev.
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
Rosebud, S. Dak.
Uintah Valley, Utah.
Wind River, Wyo.

RESERVATIONS NOT OPENED. (CONTAINING SURPLUS AREAS.)

Camp McDowell, Ariz.
Colorado River, Ariz.
Fort Apache, Ariz.
Fort Mojave, Ariz.
Gila Bend, Ariz.
Gila River, Ariz.
Havasupai, Ariz.
Hopi, Ariz.
Kaibab, Ariz.
Papago, Ariz.
Salt River, Ariz.
San Carlos, Ariz.
Walapai, Ariz.
Digger, Cal.
Mission, Cal.
Paiute, Cal.
Tule River, Cal.
Yuma, Cal.
Seminole, Fla.
Sauk and Fox, Iowa.
Vermillion Lake, Minn.
White Earth, Minn.
Blackfeet, Mont.
Crow Creek, S. Dak.
Lower Brule, S. Dak.
Goshute and scattered bands: Pauguitch and Shiwits, Utah.
Hoh River, Wash.
Kalispel, Wash.
Makah, Wash.

Ozette, Wash.
Fort Belknap, Mont.
Northern Cheyenne, Mont.
Sioux Additional, Nebr.
Winnebago, Nebr.
Duck Valley, Nev.
Moapa River, Nev.
Paiute, Nev.
Pyramid Lake, Nev.
Mescalero Apache, N. Mex.
Pueblos, N. Mex.
Zuni, N. Mex.
Alleghany, N. Y.
Cattaraugus, N. Y.
Oil Spring, N. Y.
Oneida, N. Y.
Onondaga, N. Y.
St. Regis, N. Y.
Tonawanda, N. Y.
Tuscarora, N. Y.
Klamath, Oreg.
Umatilla, Oreg.
Warm Springs, Oreg.
Quileute, Wash.
Quinalt, Wash.
Shoalwater, Wash.
Yakima, Wash.
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.
La Pointe, Wis.
Menominee, Wis.

NOTE.—Some of the reservations classified under "Reservations not opened, containing surplus areas," have not as yet been allotted.

RESERVATIONS CLOSED.

Pala, Cal.	Ponca, Okla.
Chippewa and Munsee, Kans.	Quapaw, Okla.
Iowa, Kans.	Seneca, Okla.
Kickapoo, Kans.	Grande Ronde, Oreg.
Sauk and Fox, Kans.	Columbia, Wash.
Isabella, Mich.	Klickitat, Wash.
L'Anse, Mich.	Lummi, Wash.
Ontonagon, Mich.	Muckleshoot, Wash.
Ottawa and Chippewa, Mich.	Nisqualli, Wash.
Mdewakanton, Minn.	Port Madison, Wash.
Mille Lac, Minn.	Skokomish, Wash.
Ponca, Nebr.	Snohomish, Wash.
Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.	Squaxon Island, Wash.
Apache, Okla.	Swinomish, Wash.
Kansa or Kaw, Okla.	Lac Court Oreille, Wis.
Fort Sill Apaches, Okla.	Red Cliff, Wis.
Modoc, Okla.	Oneida, Wis.
Osage, Okla.	Stockbridge, Wis.
Otoe, Okla.	Rosebud, S. Dak.

On the 1st of July, 1915, there was available from the appropriations for surveying and allotting Indian reservations approximately \$238,000, which included \$88,000, unexpended balances from former appropriations. From this amount there was segregated for use of the General Land Office in surveying Indian reservations, and for various agencies for surveys and allotments of land in severalty, the sum of \$156,930, leaving an unhypothecated balance of \$81,070.

From the \$156,930 segregated for surveys and allotments the sum of \$101,882 was actually expended, the difference being \$55,047. This unexpended balance and the unhypothecated balance of \$81,070 made a total of \$136,117 on the books available for survey and allotment work June 30, 1916.

While there was approximately \$55,000 unexpended during the past fiscal year from the segregation actually made, yet as the appropriations are continuing this sum and the unhypothecated amount of \$81,070 referred to will be used to complete work already under way and to be started for which the segregations were made, or to begin other required surveys on a number of reservations.

A number of the unopened reservations have been partly surveyed only. Practically no surveys have been made on the Fort Apache and San Carlos Reservations. It is estimated that the Navajo Reservation has 605 townships, or 14,139,200 acres. About one-fifth, or 128 townships, have been surveyed, leaving 477 unsurveyed. The average cost of surveying a township is estimated by the General Land Office at \$1,000. Using that estimate as a basis the expense of surveying the following large reservations is given:

Fort Apache (73 townships)-----	\$73,000
San Carlos (80 townships)-----	80,000
Navajo (477 townships)-----	477,000
	<hr/> 630,000

It will readily be appreciated therefore that the money now available and requested can all be utilized in required survey work. The necessity for surveying all Indian reservations is being brought more to attention as the country has become settled, and there is a growing demand for Indian lands. Some of the larger reservations now unallotted have been divided into grazing districts and in some cases these districts are leased. A great necessity has arisen for definitely defining the boundaries of these districts by proper subdivisions of an official survey. The Indians on many of the reservations now unallotted are bringing up the question of allotments in severalty, and surveys are a necessary prerequisite to this work.

The following table shows the allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and made in the field.

States and tribes or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total.....	4,976	798,179	2,994	256,398
Arizona.....	3	30	1,905	24,488
Colorado River.....	3	30	17	170
Pima (Gila River).....			1,733	23,930
Ak Chin.....			155	388
California.....	8	563	1	46
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	2	146		
Fort Yuma.....	2	20		
Public domain.....	4	397	1	46
Colorado: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
Kansas: Kickapoo.....	1	160		
Michigan: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	3	240		
Minnesota.....	42	3,211		
Fond du Lac.....	34	2,642		
Leech Lake.....	5	360		
White Earth.....	3	200		
Montana.....	60	9,195	346	102,360
Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	2	160		
Fort Peck.....	2	743	311	99,520
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	56	8,292	35	2,840
Nebraska: Santee.....	4	640		
Nevada: Truckee Carson.....	4	40		
North Dakota.....	801	207,621		
Fort Berthold.....	787	206,154		
Standing Rock.....	1	158		
Turtle Mountain (public domain).....	13	1,312		
Oregon: Absentee Wyandot (public domain).....	1	80		
South Dakota.....	1,526	270,205	486	88,014
Cheyenne River.....	4	1,120	243	30,210
Crow Creek.....			39	6,230
Lower Brule.....	66	10,499	12	1,917
Pine Ridge.....	574	117,732	192	40,658
Rosebud.....	882	140,854		
Washington.....	2,263	281,619	256	41,490
Colville.....	2,257	280,819	256	41,490
Spokane.....	2	160		
Yakima.....	4	640		
Wisconsin.....	12	906		
Lac du Flambeau.....	11	880		
Oneida.....	1	25		
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	247	23,586		

The CHAIRMAN. Then what is the second item?

Mr. MERITT. The second item is the estimate for our irrigation branch of the Indian Service:

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of ditches, reservoirs, and dams, purchase and use of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, lands necessary for canals, pipe lines, and reservoirs for Indian reservations

and allotments and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods, or loss of water rights, including expenses of necessary surveys and investigations to determine the feasibility and estimated cost of new projects and power and reservoir sites on Indian reservations in accordance with the provisions of sec. 13 of the act of June 25, 1910, \$290,300, reimbursable as provided in the act of Aug. 1, 1914, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on any irrigation system or reclamation project for which specific appropriation is made in this act or for which public funds are or may be available under any other act of Congress; for pay of 1 chief inspector of irrigation, who shall be a skilled irrigation engineer, \$4,000; 1 assistant inspector of irrigation, who shall be a skilled irrigation engineer, \$2,500; for traveling and incidental expenses of 2 inspectors of irrigation, including sleeping-car fare and a per diem of \$3 in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field and away from designated headquarters, \$3,200; in all, \$300,000: *Provided also*, That not to exceed 7 superintendents of irrigation, 6 of whom shall be skilled irrigation engineers and 1 competent to pass upon water rights, and 1 field-cost accountant may be employed.

We are asking for an increase in this item from \$244,700 to \$300,000.

The reason for that is because this is a continuing appropriation, and the balance is not as great as it has been heretofore, and we really need this small increase.

Mr. CAMPBELL. There is a balance?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. From last year's appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; there has been a balance for a number of years. This appropriation is continuing. There is an unexpended balance shown on our books now of \$105,222.89. There may be some outstanding obligations against that balance.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the other justification will stand in the last bill? The justifications are the same?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the justifications are different. We do different work in each succeeding year.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is, in this?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I offer for the record the following justification.

Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$235, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Unexpended balance from previous years-----	121, 423. 44
Amount appropriated-----	345, 700. 00
	<hr/>
	467, 123. 44
Amount expended-----	361, 900. 55
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance-----	105, 222. 89
	<hr/>
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	261, 546. 86
Traveling expenses-----	12, 358. 72
Transportation of supplies-----	4, 580. 80
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	57. 05
Telegraph and telephone service-----	407. 56
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	386. 77
Forage-----	3, 013. 19
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	2, 978. 54
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	1, 222. 90
Live stock-----	150. 00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	5, 750. 35
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	37, 542. 09

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

United States Geological Survey, for maintenance of gauging stations, etc.....	\$8, 745. 23
Rent	657. 00
United States Reclamation Service, for building and maintenance charges, Truckee-Carson project.....	21, 608. 10
Miscellaneous	895. 39
	<hr/>
	361, 900. 55

The estimated expenditures from the funds requested for 1918 will be for the following:

Irrigation district No. 1, Oregon, Washington, and northern California.

Warm Springs Reservation survey.....	\$500
Klamath Agency project, maintenance and construction.....	8, 000
Colville Reservation, miscellaneous construction.....	5, 000
Miscellaneous surveys and expenses of superintendent of irrigation for district No. 1.....	8, 000
	<hr/>
Total.....	21, 500

Irrigation district No. 2, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah.

Walker River Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	\$7, 200
Moapa, maintenance and construction.....	1, 000
Skull Valley, maintenance and construction.....	1, 000
Shivwitz, maintenance and construction.....	1, 500
Western Shoshone, maintenance and construction.....	1, 500
Goshute, maintenance and construction.....	1, 000
Miscellaneous surveys and expenses of superintendent of irrigation for District No. 2.....	6, 000
	<hr/>
Total.....	19, 200

Irrigation district No. 3, Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota.

Tongue River, maintenance and construction.....	\$3, 000
Wind River (ceded portion) Reservation—Le Clair, Aragon, Buffalo Flat, and other ditch systems—maintenance and construction.....	20, 000
Miscellaneous surveys and expenses of superintendent of irrigation for district No. 3.....	5, 000
	<hr/>
Total.....	28, 000

Irrigation district No. 4, central and southern California and Arizona.

Expenses of superintendent of irrigation for district No. 4, salaries and office maintenance.....	\$11, 500
Miscellaneous surveys and investigations.....	5, 000
Miscellaneous expenses of maintenance and construction.....	10, 000
Agua Caliente Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	8, 000
Morongo Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	3, 500
Pala Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	18, 200
Pauma Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	3, 400
Rincon Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	4, 000
Fort Independence Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	3, 000
Owen Valley Reservation, maintenance and construction.....	5, 000
Pima Reservation, including Casa Blanca ditch system, Blackwater Agency, Sacaton Flats; in all, including more than 30,000 acres of irrigable lands.....	30, 000
	<hr/>
Total.....	101, 600

Irrigation district No. 5, northern Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.

Southern Ute, Pine River Valley, allotments, maintenance, and construction-----	\$16, 200
San Juan Reservation, Hogback canal system, maintenance and construction-----	22, 000
New Mexico pueblos, maintenance and construction-----	15, 000
Zuni Reservations, maintenance and construction-----	3, 000
Navajo, miscellaneous, including Marsh Pass, Tes-nos-pos, Moencopi Wash, Captain Tom Wash, Red Lake, and other Navajo irrigation projects-----	32, 300
Miscellaneous surveys and expenses and salaries of office of superintendent of irrigation-----	10, 000
Total-----	98, 500
Chief inspector and assistant chief inspector, salaries and expenses-----	9, 700
Superintendent of irrigation (mechanical and electrical)-----	5, 000
Field cost accountant, salary and expenses-----	3, 500
Superintendent of irrigation (skilled and water rights), salary and expenses-----	5, 000
Geological Survey cooperative stream gauging-----	8, 000
Total-----	300, 000

Warm Springs, Oregon, survey----- \$500

This item is the amount estimated as necessary to defray the cost of field investigations and surveys and preparation of report, including maps, plans, and estimates, on a proposed irrigation system in the Tenino Valley on the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon.

Irrigable land with a water supply is not plentiful on this reservation, which is mostly rough land. The surveys proposed should determine the feasibility of this small project to irrigate about 2,000 acres.

Klamath Agency project, Oregon, construction and maintenance----- \$8, 000

The agency project on the Klamath Reservation was constructed many years ago and has not had proper supervision by competent engineers and is in poor condition for lack of necessary maintenance.

In addition to being restored to its proper capacity, there is need of construction of a lateral system to reach all the lands for which the main canals could carry a water supply.

Colville, Wash., miscellaneous construction----- \$5, 000

The Barnaby Creek project is located in the northeastern corner of the Colville Reservation, Wash., and contains about 800 acres of land, which may be irrigated by simple diversion at a cost of \$5,000, or \$6.25 per acre.

This land is all allotted and irrigation would benefit 10 allottees.

Miscellaneous surveys and expenses of superintendent of irrigation for district No. 1----- \$8, 000

This amount is to pay the proportional expense of salaries of clerk and other employees under the office of the superintendent of irrigation, properly chargeable to "Irrigation, Indian reservations," and to pay the superintendent of irrigation in charge of district No. 1, with headquarters at North Yakima, Wash., who supervises work of Indian irrigation in the States of Washington, Oregon, and the northern third of California. The funds are to pay his salary, traveling and incidental expenses at such time as he is engaged upon the supervision of work for which no specific appropriation is made, or is engaged upon preliminary surveys and investigations on any of the many reservations included within his district. The office force attends to the disbursing of much of the funds for irrigation construction, operation, and maintenance, collections for water payments, preparation of cost records, making purchases, and other detail work in connection with the activities of the superintendent of irrigation and his staff.

This amount also includes the salary and expenses of survey parties on the investigations of water resources, possible power developments, investigations of encroachments upon Indian water rights, preparation of reports upon various allied subjects on the Indian reservations included in district No. 1.

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION, NEV.

Indian tribe, Paiute.
 Number of Indians, 539.
 Area of reservation, 49,680 acres.
 Area irrigable from constructed works, 2,500 acres.
 Area actually irrigated, 1,130 acres.
 Area farmed by Indians, 1,094 acres.
 Area farmed by lessees, 18 acres.
 Area farmed by white owners, 18 acres.
 Area of whole project, 6,000 acres.
 Cost of irrigation construction, \$113,430.67.
 Cost of irrigation operation and maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$12,758.38.
 Estimated cost, additional, to complete project, 80,000.
 Total cost of irrigation, per acre, \$33.
 Average value of irrigated lands, per acre, \$50.
 Average annual precipitation, 4 inches.
 Source of water supply, Walker River; market for products, local (good); distance from railroad, through project.

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION, NEV.

Estimated cost 1918----- \$7,200

This item is intended to cover the expenses of the regular organization, consisting of assistant engineer, supervisor of ditches, rodman, and chairman engaged in the maintenance of the present constructed ditches, new construction, etc., and includes salaries and wages, equipment, material, and transportation necessary for the Walker River project.

This reservation is the home of 539 Indians. The irrigation system has been in progress of construction for several years, the original plan contemplating the irrigation of several thousand acres. The Indians cultivated 1,130 acres in 1916, and are making progress in the use of the irrigation project and consequent agricultural activities. The project covers about 2,500 acres of land, and as the water supply is not abundant, the most careful construction and operation and maintenance are needed to supply as large an area as possible.

MOAPA RIVER RESERVATION, NEV.

Indian tribe, Moapa Piute.
 Number of Indians, 123.
 Area of reservation, 1,100 acres.
 Area irrigable from present constructed works, 625 acres.
 Area actually irrigated, 275 acres.
 Area farmed by Indians, 275 acres.
 Area of whole project, 625 acres.
 Cost of irrigation construction, \$9,953.57.
 Cost of irrigation operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$524.92.
 Estimated total cost to complete project, \$3,000.
 Estimated total cost of irrigation, \$21 per acre.
 Average annual precipitation, 4 inches.
 Source of water supply, Moapa River. Market for products, local (excellent).

Moapa River Reservation, Nev.. repairs and maintenance requested for
 1918----- \$1,000

Although most of the work for this project is done by the Indians themselves, it is sometimes necessary to employ laborers at wages, and a few purchases in connection with the work are necessary each year.

It is very desirable that all possible assistance and encouragement be given these Indians, as the water rights are disputed, and their use of the water will strengthen their title to it.

Skull Valley Indians, Utah----- \$1,000

These Indians, like the Goshutes, are part of the Indians who formerly roamed over what is now the north part of the State of Utah, and the justification for the Goshute item applies also to the Skull Valley Band.

SHIVWITZ RESERVATION, UTAH.

Indian tribe, Paiute.

Number of Indians, 113.

Area of reservation, 26,270 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 70 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 70 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 70 acres.

Area of whole project, 300 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$1,155.35.

Cost of irrigation, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$364.58.

Estimated additional cost to complete project \$2,000.

Estimated total cost of irrigation, \$11 per acre.

Average value of irrigated land, \$50 per acre.

Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.

Source of water, local streams. Market for products, local (fair). Distance from railroad, 60 miles.

Shivwitz Reservation, Utah----- \$1, 500

This reservation has 200 acres of land under the St. George & Santa Clara Bench Irrigation Co.'s ditch, which needs leveling and clearing. The sum requested is for payment of water rentals and for material for construction and repair of ditches.

WESTERN SHOSHONE RESERVATION, NEV.

Indian tribes, Piute and Shoshone.

Number of Indians, 602.

Area of reservation, 365,000 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 2,000 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 480 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 480 acres.

Area of whole project, 25,000 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$43,287.44.

Cost of irrigation operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$3,879.85.

Estimates for total cost of construction, \$454,000.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$40.

Average annual precipitation, 10 inches.

Source of water supply, Owyhee River. Market for products, local and general (good). Distance from railroad, 110 miles.

Western Shoshone, Nevada----- \$1, 500

This item is to cover the expenses of repair and maintenance of the existing ditch system on the Western Shoshone or Duck Valley Indian Reservation, Nev., under which about 1,500 acres of Indian land are being cultivated.

The ditches will have to be repaired, several small structures built, and general work incident to insufficient maintenance in the past will have to be done.

Goshute Reservation, Utah----- \$1, 000

There are a number of Indians who formerly roamed over what is now the north part of the State of Utah, occupying lands which depend upon a proper distribution of water for irrigation. Until recently these Indians have had very little supervision, and it has been found that work which they are unable to do is necessary to secure the most benefit from the water supply available and to enable us to be in a position to maintain the water rights against adverse appropriators. The same also applies to the foregoing estimate of \$1,000 for the Skull Valley Indians.

Miscellaneous surveys and expenses of superintendent of irrigation for

District No. 2----- \$6, 000

This sum includes salaries and wages, traveling expenses, telegraph and telephone service, equipment, and miscellaneous expenses necessary for the maintenance of the office of the superintendent of irrigation at Salt Lake City, and is the estimated proportion chargeable against the general irrigation appropriation. This fund is also to pay the superintendent of irrigation in charge of district No. 2, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah, who supervises work of Indian irrigation in the States of Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, his salary, trav-

eling and incidental expenses at such times as he is engaged upon the supervision of work for which no specific appropriation is made, or is engaged upon preliminary surveys and investigations on any of the reservations included within his district. This sum further includes the salaries and expenses of survey parties on the investigation of water resources, possible power developments, investigations of encroachments upon Indian water rights, and preparation of reports upon various allied subjects on the Indian reservations included in district No. 2.

TONGUE RIVER RESERVATION, MONT.

Indian tribe, Northern Cheyenne.

Number of Indians, 1,401.

Area of reservation, 460,000 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 2,000 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 600 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 600 acres.

Area of whole project, 7,000 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$120,233.07.

Cost of irrigation operation, maintenance and miscellaneous, \$16,335.28.

Estimate of additional cost to complete project not yet made.

Average value of irrigated lands, \$50 per acre.

Average annual rainfall in inches, 15.

Source of water supply, Tongue and Rosebud Rivers. Market for products local (good). Distance from railroad, 60 miles.

Tongue River, Mont.....	\$1,900
Salary of ditch rider, 1 year.....	900
Maintenance and operation.....	1,000
	<hr/> 1,900

It is necessary to keep a competent man in the position of ditch rider. He has direct charge of the irrigation systems on this reservation, as no engineer is assigned to this work at the present time.

The principal unit is the Tongue River Canal, which is in a territory subject to severe cloudbursts, and a thoroughly reliable man is required at this point at all times during the operating season. Before and after the water is turned into the canal and during the winter this man takes charge of all maintenance work on canals and structures.

All structures on the irrigation systems on this reservation were constructed of native timber, and those on the Tongue River Canal are now 8 years old and many of them are becoming badly decayed. A considerable amount of repair work will be required during the fiscal year 1918, and the present condition of some of the structures would indicate that they will have to be replaced during 1918.

Ceded portion Wind River Reservation, Wyo..... \$20,000

This amount is needed for the continuation of construction, improvement, and extension of existing ditches and the construction of Indian ditches to irrigate the various Indian allotments upon the former Wind River Reservation.

Most of the systems now in use were more or less largely constructed by the Indian allottees themselves, but to thoroughly secure their water rights and keep the systems in first-class operating condition it is necessary for the Government to undertake the more expensive and difficult construction.

The principal systems upon which this fund will be spent are the Le Clair ditch, covering 7,000 acres; the Kinnear system; Buffalo Fat ditch; and for several smaller ditches supplying one or more groups of allotments. Altogether, nearly 35,000 acres have been allotted on the ceded portion of the reservation, and practically the total of this area must be irrigated to make it of any value.

Miscellaneous surveys and expenses of superintendent of irrigation for district No. 3..... \$5,000

This amount is to pay the proportional expense of salaries of the clerk and other employees coming under the office of the superintendent of irrigation that are properly chargeable to "Irrigation, Indian reservations," and to pay the superintendent of irrigation in charge of this district, with headquarters at Billings, Mont., who supervises work of Indian irrigation in the States of

Montana and Wyoming, with occasional details to South Dakota, his salary, traveling and incidental expenses at such times as he is engaged upon the supervision of work for which no specific appropriation is made, or is engaged upon preliminary surveys and investigations on any of the reservations included within his district. The office force attends to the disbursing of much of the funds for irrigation, construction, operation, and maintenance; collections for water payments, preparation of cost records, making purchases, and other detail work in connection with the activities of the superintendent of irrigation and his staff.

This sum also includes salaries and expenses of survey parties on the investigation of water resources, possible power developments, investigations of encroachments upon Indian water rights, and preparation of reports upon various allied subjects on the Indian reservations included in district No. 3.

Office of superintendent of irrigation, district No. 4, salaries and office maintenance ----- \$11,500

The above amount is a conservative estimate of the needs for salaries, traveling expenses, etc., of the superintendent of irrigation and for the expenses of the Los Angeles office. The work of this office has reached very large proportions, and the number of reservations on which irrigation work has been in progress or maintenance is required is constantly increasing. All of the disbursing and purchasing for the entire district No. 4 is handled in Los Angeles office, and the need for an adequate and competent force of employees can be perceived. The work of supervision increases annually, also the upkeep of the numerous irrigation systems must be attended to.

The amount requested is the minimum which should be granted for the important purposes outlined.

Miscellaneous surveys and investigations, district No. 4 ----- \$5,000

The maintenance of survey parties in the field is essential to the proper preparation of the numerous investigations and reports of a technical nature required by the department. The enactment of new water laws in the State of California makes it increasingly important from year to year to make careful investigations in order that the rights of the Indians may be protected.

Southern California, miscellaneous and construction ----- \$10,000

There are 13 pumping plants in operation on the various reservations in southern California. Irrigation works have been constructed on 24 different reservations. It is absolutely essential that these pumping plants and irrigation systems be kept in first-class repair, if the Indians who are dependent on these systems for their water supply are not to suffer.

A small number of lateral extensions are required each year. This item is to defray the expenses of all of this work.

Agua Caliente Reservation, Cal., Garden of Eden project ----- \$8,000

The irrigation system at the Garden of Eden project consists of a small diversion dam in Andreas Creek from which a steel pipe line conducts the water down a rough, steep talus slope to the head of a cement pipe distribution system. This steel pipe line, which it is proposed to replace, was not installed by the Government but was acquired with this portion of the reservation by purchase. This pipe line is now about 30 years old and practically worthless. A large loss of water results from the present condition of the pipe. Owing to the importance of this upper link of the distribution system, this steel pipe should be replaced at once.

A number of laterals should be added to the distribution system in order that an increased area may be placed under irrigation and to reduce the losses which now result from conducting the water through open ditches.

A small reservoir is also necessary in connection with this project in which to store the nightly flow of the creek so that an efficient irrigation head may be secured. This reservoir should have a capacity of approximately 2 acre feet.

The total area which may be irrigated after these additional facilities are provided will be approximately 300 acres.

Morongo Reservation, Cal. ----- \$3,500

The pumping plant at Morongo is nearly completed, but a new fuel-oil tank is required, and the derrick and pump frame used during construction work on

the well should be replaced. A new diversion structure is required at the head of the west side lateral system. A number of new sublaterals are also required to conduct the water to several new orchards that have lately been set out.

Pala Reservation----- \$18,200

During the disastrous flood of January, 1916, nearly 3,000 feet of the upper portion, as well as the headgate of the south side Pala ditch, was washed out and completely destroyed.

The estimate here given represents the probable cost of the rehabilitation of this ditch system. The proposed new ditch will be constructed above the high-water line and in a very substantial manner. It is also proposed to carry the water from this ditch across to the north side of the river on a suspension bridge, which can also be used as a foot bridge, and thus supply gravity water to the north side system, which is now supplied by pumping plant.

Pauma Reservation----- \$3,400

There are in all 54 Indians who are residents of Pauma. The reservation has an area of 230 acres, more than 160 acres of which is irrigable. No irrigation work has been done for the Pauma Indians, but they have themselves constructed a crude irrigation system consisting of a reservoir and ditch line excavated in the gravel. A number of acres of orchards have been planted, and the Indians have shown great diligence as agriculturists.

Owing to the porous nature of the soil, the Indians have always experienced great difficulty in obtaining sufficient water. Their irrigation system is extremely inefficient and should be replaced at once by a more modern system.

Within the past two years other irrigators have begun to divert water from the same source, and the Indians must therefore not irrigate wastefully if they wish to preserve their own water rights.

Rincon Reservation----- \$4,000

The pumping plants, five in number, were practically completed during 1916. A few minor improvements can still be made to these plants. Several main laterals will be installed during 1917. During 1918 it is proposed to complete the installation of the main laterals and to install a number of short sublaterals.

A complete estimate and report on the Rincon irrigation system is now in course of preparation.

OWENS VALLEY, FORT INDEPENDENCE PROJECT, CAL.

Indian tribe, Paiute.

Number of Indians in whole valley, 1,355.

Area of tract, 320 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 50 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 50 acres.

Area of whole project, 175 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$4,310.75.

Estimated additional cost to complete project, \$3,000.

Total cost of irrigation per acre, \$14.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$150.

Average annual precipitation, 5 inches.

Source of water supply, Oak Creek. Market for products, local, general (good). Distance from railroad, 8 miles.

Fort Independence Reservation----- \$3,000

This tract of land consists of 320 acres in the Owens Valley, about 100 acres of which have been irrigated in the past by the Indians living thereon.

This is one of the small reservations in California where the water rights of the Indians must be conserved if they are to make any progress in the agricultural line, or indeed if they are to have the means of subsistence. Some work has been done during the past fiscal year and some land cultivated, but the supply thus provided will only cover about 50 acres of the 320. The necessity for the work is apparent.

Owens Valley allotments----- \$5,000

It is proposed to sink seven wells, approximately 350 feet in depth, for the development of artesian water on a tract of 400 acres situated about 5 miles

north of Big Pine, Cal. This land is worthless without water, being too isolated to be used merely for the homes of Indians who must work out for a living.

Recent wells sunk in this neighborhood indicate that artesian water can be found on this land, in which case good crops can be irrigated. Recent correspondence with Superintendent Reed, of Bishop, indicates that these Indians are anxious for water.

GILA RIVER RESERVATION, ARIZ., CASA BLANCA PROJECT.

Indian tribes, Pima and Maricopa.

Number of Indians, 4,200.

Area of reservation, acres, 361,000.

Area irrigable from constructed works, acres, 6,000.

Area actually irrigated, acres, 3,300.

Approximate area of whole project, acres, 35,000.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$50,610.19.

Cost of irrigation operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$1,921.13.

Estimated additional cost to complete project, \$600,000.

Estimated total cost of irrigation per acre, \$20.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$150.

Average annual precipitation, inches, 9.

Source of water supply, Gila River and underground. Market for products, local and general (excellent). Distance from railroad, 10 miles.

Gila River Reservation, Casa Blanca, Blackwater, and agency project... \$30,000

These projects embrace about 40,000 acres of irrigable land on the south side of the Gila River, near Sacaton. Within the project are the villages of Blackwater, Sacaton Flats, Casa Blanca, Pbechule, Sweetwater, and Alkali. The land has been allotted to the Indians living on it.

The estimate is for the continuation of the work, the main canal having been started in 1914, with a heading in the Little Gila. During 1916 a number of laterals were built. Ten thousand acres could be watered under the project at the close of the fiscal year 1916.

Approximately 2,000 Indians reside within the area included within these projects and are industrious and energetic farmers and make full use of all the present irrigation works.

The proper remodeling, improvement, and extension of the systems so that each Indian may have sufficient area upon which to earn a livelihood is now being carried on. The funds here requested are estimated to be the amount needed for the fiscal year 1918 for this very meritorious project.

SOUTHERN UTE (ALLOTTED) PINE RIVER VALLEY, COLO.

Indian tribe, Southern Ute.

Number of Indians, 366.

Area irrigable from constructed works, acres, 4,000.

Area actually irrigated, acres, 1,040.

Area farmed by Indians, acres, 640.

Area farmed by lessees, acres, 300.

Area farmed by white owners, acres, 100.

Area of whole project, acres, 7,500.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$144,161.11.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$3,657.06.

Estimated additional cost to complete, —.

Total cost of irrigation, per acre, estimated, \$20.

Average value of irrigated land, per acre, \$60.

Average annual precipitations, inches, 16.

Source of water supply, Pine River. Market for products, local (good). Distance from railroad, 10 miles.

Southern Ute, Pine River Valley allotments, etc..... \$16,200

For several years progress has been made in the plans approved by the Secretary of the Interior providing for the removal of the Indians occupying land without any irrigation facilities, who are to be removed to the Pine River Valley and located on irrigable lands. The following statement shows in a general way the work proposed:

Pine River:

East side unit, maintenance-----	\$500
West side unit—	
Completion of lateral system-----	4,000
Extension beyond center section 26, including high flume-----	3,500
Repairs to Brink Hollow flume-----	1,800
Maintenance-----	2,000
Old canals in Pine River Valley—	
Ceanaboo, repairs and betterment-----	300
West side, including laterals-----	600
Commissioner-----	200
La Boca, enlargement-----	1,500
Maintenance-----	700
Other projects:	
Enlargement of Warren Vosburgh Ditch from La Plata River-----	250
New turnouts for Indians from Citizens Animas Ditch-----	250
Rabbit Ditch, La Plata River, interest in Alamo Ditch from San Juan River, and various small ditches, repairs, etc-----	600
	<hr/>
	16,200

NAVAJO RESERVATION, SAN JUAN PROJECT.

Indian tribe, Navajo.

Number of Indians, 8,000.

Area of reservation, approximate, acres, 9,500,000.

Area irrigable from constructed works, acres, 2,000.

Area actually irrigated, acres, 730.

Area farmed by Indians, acres, 720.

Area of whole project, acres, 4,000.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$199,401.28.

Cost of irrigation operation, maintenance and miscellaneous, \$44,797.03.

Estimated additional cost to complete project, \$22,000.

Estimated total cost of irrigation per acre, \$42.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$160.

Average annual precipitation, inches, 12.

Source of water supply, San Juan River. Market for products, local (good).

Distance from railroad, 40 miles.

Hogback project, Navajo Reservation----- \$22,200

It being somewhat doubtful as to the amount of progress that might be made on this project during the fiscal year 1917, the superintendent of construction submitted an estimate for the years 1917 and 1918 together, stating that from this estimate should be deducted the amount of money allotted for 1917. It will be difficult in this office to state what part of the work will be done in each year, so the full estimate as subdivided is given, from which total amount should be deducted \$25,000, the amount tentatively allotted this project from the 1917 funds.

Excavation:

On 24 miles of laterals, on which work is begun but not completed,

16,800 yards----- \$4,200

For 7 miles, 18,000 yards----- 4,500

Structures on 31 miles of laterals----- 14,100

Culverts and road crossings and for drainage under canal and laterals... 7,500

Seasoning of laterals, including repairs of possible breaks and building

up lateral banks where necessary on account of bank settlement----- 2,000

Constructing new steel flume to replace timber structure at flume No. 2... 2,200

Total new construction----- 34,500

Maintenance of main canal and 31 miles of laterals for the two years... 6,700

Possible extra maintenance: Repairs to main canal and laterals as a result of possible cloudburst, also protection work necessary against flood action of San Juan River----- 6,000

47,200

From which deduct----- 25,000

22,200

This will complete the Hogback project and provide for maintenance to the end of 1918.

Pueblos ----- \$15,000

There is no large construction work planned for the Pueblos as far in advance as a year hence. It is probable that there will be some work for most of the Pueblos during the year as there has been in the past. There has been authorized for this work in the past \$10,000 each year, and frequently a second allotment. This does not include the work of well drilling. It is probable that there may be needed the sum of \$15,000.

ZUNI RESERVATION PROJECT.

Indian tribe, Zuni.

Number of Indians, 1,570.

Area of reservation, acres, 215,040.

Area irrigable from constructed works, acres, 4,000.

Area actually irrigated, acres, 3,150.

Area farmed by Indians, acres, 3,150.

Area of whole project, acres, 7,000.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$541,208.19.

Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$15,253.44.

Estimated additional cost to complete, -----.

Estimate total irrigation cost per acre, \$80.

Average value of irrigated land, per acre, \$100.

Average annual precipitation, inches, 7.7.

Source of water supply, Zuni River. Market for products, local (good).

Distance from railroad, 45 miles.

Pueblo of Zuni ----- \$3,000

This item is for the proper maintenance of the Zuni Reservation irrigation system in New Mexico. The system consists of a large reservoir and a very effective lateral distributing system. Maintenance work must be done annually, otherwise the system would rapidly deteriorate and fail to serve the purpose for which it was constructed.

Navajo, miscellaneous ----- \$32,300

The work under this head includes the small projects at Marsh Pass, Tesnospos, Moencopi Wash, Captain Tom Wash, Red Lake, and other irrigation projects on the Navajo Reservation.

The general characteristics of the Navajo Reservation are well known. The scanty and unfavorably distributed rainfall, great areas of drifting sand, vast lava beds, irregular topography of mesas and canyons, brilliant sunshine, and drying winds, all are factors in making this a region of unsatisfactory and meager water supply. It is therefore desirable to develop every project which is feasible, unless the cost is utterly beyond reason. Some of the projects mentioned have already been maintained after a fashion by the Indians, who show a praiseworthy determination to make the most of their opportunities in an agricultural way. These projects should be improved and maintained in such manner as to afford the most possible good. The amount requested will go some way toward accomplishing this result.

Miscellaneous surveys and expenses and salaries of office of superintendent of irrigation district No. 5 ----- \$10,000

This item is a conservative estimate of the amount needed for the conduct of the office of the superintendent of irrigation of the fifth district and for the numerous surveys and investigations required of that officer. The district covers a wide territory and the work comprises a large variety of activities, such as well drilling, river-protection work, spring development, charcos, simple diversion works, reservoirs, and occasional laying off of town sites. The superintendent disburses for the entire district and the office force is small for the amount of work. The field work consumes the greater part of the fund.

District No. 5 comprises northern Arizona, New Mexico, and southwestern California; headquarters, Albuquerque.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, that this estimate covers our general irrigation work and provides for the salaries of our irrigation em-

ployees and takes care of the small irrigation projects that are not specifically appropriated for in other places in the Indian bill.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item?

Mr. MERITT. The next item is, "For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors among Indians, \$150,000." We are asking for this work the same amount as was appropriated last year. There is no change in the language, but we are leaving out a provision of general legislation that was carried in the last Indian appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the justification show that?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

SUPPRESSING LIQUOR TRAFFIC AMONG INDIANS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$150,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	100,000.00
Amount expended.....	98,737.40
Unexpended balance.....	1,262.60
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages.....	48,807.63
Traveling expenses.....	47,933.45
Transportation of supplies.....	24.73
Telegraph and telephone service.....	565.48
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	191.36
Forage.....	42.00
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	381.64
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	145.17
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	365.80
Rent.....	240.00
Miscellaneous.....	40.14
	98,737.40

The estimates for the next fiscal year for this phase of our work are for the same amount as that allowed by Congress during the present fiscal year.

Our work along this line is, of course, for the purpose of protecting the Indians from the evils resulting from the use of intoxicants. With the earnest efforts being made along industrial lines to place the Indian upon a self-supporting basis the need for his protection becomes all the greater in order that his earnings may be conserved for the purchase of seeds, implements, stock, etc., and to safeguard his home.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *United States v. Nice* places an increased direct burden upon this office. By reason of the provisions of the general allotment act, the Supreme Court in the matter of *Heff* (197 U. S., 488) held that the Indians upon receiving trust patents became citizens and that the sale of liquor to them was a matter within the police power of the State. Subsequent to this decision Congress amended said act by the *Burke Act*, of May 8, 1906, which withholds citizenship to Indians until the issuance of the fee patent. The Supreme Court in the *Nice* case reverses its decision in the *Heff* case and holds that these allottees remain tribal Indians and under national guardianship and that the power of Congress to regulate and prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor to them is not debatable.

While many cases of the sale of liquor to what are known as citizen Indians are taken into the State courts, yet there are instances where action is not had for the reason that the State authorities are not disposed to afford protection to the Indians where they are not tax payers. This decision, therefore, will to a certain extent increase the field of operation for this service.

The fact that prohibition within certain States within the last calendar year has become effective, affects our work to a certain extent, but it does not eliminate it entirely. For instance, in the State of Washington where prohibition became effective January 1, 1916, under the law, each individual is permitted to introduce certain quantities for personal use per month. Alcohol is also allowed to be sold by druggists for external use, without prescription, etc. These provisions are favorable, in a measure, to those who would engage in the unlawful traffic in intoxicants and the bootlegger, and it therefore becomes necessary to keep officers operating in that State for the protection of the Indians. In the State of Idaho, which also became dry at the same time, the position of special officer for the Coeur d'Alene Reservation was abolished. However, conditions have become such that it was necessary to reestablish this position. In the State of Arizona, where prohibition has been in effect, the supreme court has decided that liquor may be brought into the State for personal use. This has opened the door for the bootlegger, and complaints are now being received relative to the liquor traffic among the Indians.

The work in Minnesota under the treaty provisions has kept a large number of officers engaged there exclusively and has increased our operations very materially. Likewise, the payment to the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles of approximately \$9,000,000 and a \$2,000,000 payment to the Osages during the present calendar year has called for the assignment of a large number of officers in the State of Oklahoma for the protection of these Indians.

In the fiscal year 1914 there was appropriated for this service \$100,000. The reports indicate that the fines assessed against offenders and violators of the Federal and State laws exceeded the amount of the appropriation. Approximately seven-tenths of the appropriation is offset by the fines assessed in the Federal courts. In the fiscal year 1915 the appropriation was \$100,000 and the amount of fines in the Federal courts was over \$96,000. In 1916, with an appropriation of \$100,000, the fines assessed in the Federal courts amounted to \$72,526, out of a total of \$88,772.

As indicating in part the work of this service, there are submitted herewith several tables indicating the number of cases for selling, introducing, etc., from 1909, and including the fiscal year 1916, and during the latter year for the first and last six months, because of the fact that prohibition became effective in several States on January 1. It will be noted that there was a material falling off in cases in Arizona, Idaho, and Washington since the prohibition laws became effective. However, as said heretofore, it has not yet removed the necessity for the protection of the Indians against bootleggers and others who, of course, are taking extraordinary precautions against apprehension, both by the State and Federal authorities. Our work becomes more difficult and not necessarily less. In Oklahoma, where prohibition was provided for in the enabling act, the greatest number of cases have arisen, as will be noted from the tables submitted.

It is a fact worthy of note that the courts are giving jail and penitentiary sentences in a larger number of cases than heretofore; also that the average fine assessed where no jail sentence is imposed has materially increased. In those cases where a fine and jail sentence have both been imposed, the average fines and jail terms have increased. The fine alone is not, as a rule, a sufficient deterrent; on the other hand, it acts as an incentive to recover the cash lost.

The need for the full amount of the estimate exists and the funds spent in the protection of the Indians is an excellent investment, even though no part thereof should be recovered by the payment of fines or otherwise. It must result in the betterment of the Indians and thereby tend eventually to permit the reduction of the gratuity appropriations for the Indians.

TABLE 1.—Number of cases—Selling.

State.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	
								July 1-15 to Jan. 1-16.	Jan. 1-16 to June 30-16.
Arizona.....	72	116	145	132	190	202	163	7	7
Arkansas.....									
California.....	177	229	166	166	72	105	77	38	43
Colorado.....	2		1	1	2	18	1		1
District of Columbia.....		1		2					
Florida.....					7	3			1
Idaho.....	13	47	37	27	17	21	82	14	1
Iowa.....	110	47	13	38	13	13	7	1	
Kansas.....		13	10		1	2	12	5	
Michigan.....			14		1	29	4		
Minnesota.....		30	20	6	49	32	25	26	53
Missouri.....		1							
Montana.....	24	55	43	46	65	95	120	51	36
Nebraska.....	26	41	19	11	7	11	47	8	5
Nevada.....	38	79	78	81	21	73	142	50	55
New Mexico.....	23	25	5	28	21	31	14	34	27
New York.....	22	68	3	24	37				4
North Carolina.....					9				
North Dakota.....	4	25	4	1	1	7	26	12	7
Oklahoma.....	9	151	165	141	42	55	153	58	79
Oregon.....	3	11	49	29	20	15	60	45	4
Pennsylvania.....			4	4	4				
South Dakota.....	9	16	46	85	28	36	61	3	5
Texas.....						2			3
Utah.....	13	7	3		2		3	2	
Washington.....	16	90	191	155	99	99	130	83	1
Wisconsin.....	92	246	141	72	97	194	105	6	42
Wyoming.....	6	9	2	2	2		5		
Total.....	741	1,307	1,159	1,051	807	1,048	1,237	443	374

¹ Of this number 140 were instituted during the period from July 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1915, and the remaining 23 were instituted during the period from Jan. 1, 1915, to June 30, 1915.

TABLE 2.—Number of cases—introducing.

State.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	
								July 1, 1915, to Jan. 1, 1916.	Jan. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1916.
Arizona.....	2		5	13	11	8	14		4
Arkansas.....					30	45	4		
California.....	16	16	7	7		5	1	6	2
Colorado.....									
Idaho.....	29	31	13	31	45	32	96	16	
Iowa.....		2		2			2	1	
Kansas.....					2	3	27	1	
Minnesota.....		22	21	4	20	11	211	78	132
Missouri.....				26	59	4			
Montana.....	21	20	29	83	40	63	96	19	25
Nebraska.....		5	7	7	15	2	38	3	9
Nevada.....		1		1		4			
New Mexico.....	1			2	2	23	12	6	3
New York.....				1					
North Dakota.....		1		7			20	47	4
Oklahoma.....	10	6	20	103	260	252	610	90	145
Oregon.....	5		9	14	7	5	31	7	
South Dakota.....	3	3	18	9	25	35	30	4	4
Texas.....						25	16	4	3
Washington.....		8	27	37	25	12	9	14	
Wisconsin.....	40	32	91	98	77	169	240	4	36
Wyoming.....		6			1				
Total.....	127	153	247	445	619	699	1,421	296	367

¹ Instituted during the period from July 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1915.

TABLE 3.—Number of penitentiary sentences.

State.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Arizona.....	14	20	42	11	14	28	11	.....
Arkansas.....					2	5		.....
California.....								.....
Colorado.....								.....
Florida.....							1	.....
Idaho.....	3				2			.....
Iowa.....	2	2	1				2	.....
Kansas.....								.....
Michigan.....								.....
Minnesota.....			3		2		2	.....
Missouri.....						1		.....
Montana.....			1	3	3	7	2	1
Nebraska.....				2				.....
Nevada.....	1	9	9	34	2	7	14	10
New Mexico.....		1		2	2	7		8
New York.....								.....
North Carolina.....								.....
North Dakota.....					5	1	3	1
Oklahoma.....		1	1	2	6	25	18	15
Oregon.....				3		2		.....
Pennsylvania.....								.....
South Dakota.....	3	1	12	2	2	3	3	.....
Texas.....						7		.....
Utah.....	1				1			.....
Washington.....		7	14	6	1		6	.....
Wisconsin.....			2	1		4	7	1
Wyoming.....		2			1			2
Total.....	24	43	85	60	43	99	70	38

TABLE 4.—Number of jail sentences.

State.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Arizona.....	29	62	56	89	77	148	106	7
Arkansas.....					8	18		2
California.....	78	121	98	116	54	74	60	58
Colorado.....						15		1
Florida.....					4	1	5	.....
Idaho.....	11	19	14	19	22	21	58	28
Illinois.....	1							.....
Iowa.....	4	43	19	25	4	11		.....
Kansas.....			11	3			14	3
Michigan.....					1			.....
Minnesota.....		13	5		23	13	20	99
Missouri.....		2				5		.....
Montana.....	18	33	41	60	44	97	58	58
Nebraska.....		6	12	4	6	5	14	10
Nevada.....	13	50	34	47	16	26	127	70
New Mexico.....	8	10	3	1	17	12	13	11
New York.....	2	9		9	11			.....
North Carolina.....					6			.....
North Dakota.....		12	4		1	5	9	28
Oklahoma.....	48	83	97	80	46	76	232	201
Oregon.....		2	9	15	15	13	59	42
Pennsylvania.....			2	1	3	4	1	.....
South Dakota.....	1	1	18	7	18	24	17	7
Texas.....								.....
Utah.....						1		.....
Washington.....	4	29	38	73	57	45	72	69
Wisconsin.....	8	69	60	62	20	114	136	32
Wyoming.....	5	2	1		2	6	3	.....
Total.....	230	566	522	611	455	734	1,011	726

TABLE 5.—Number of persons fined but not sentenced to jail or penitentiary.

State.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Arizona.....		2			3		29	7
Arkansas.....						1		1
California.....	43	48	29	26	20	18	5	13
Colorado.....	1					1		
Florida.....								
Idaho.....		2	8		2			
Iowa.....	17	35	1	4			2	
Kansas.....							1	1
Michigan.....			13	1				
Minnesota.....			8		10	4	3	44
Missouri.....				2		10		
Montana.....		1	3	2		2	3	
Nebraska.....	25		3	6		1	9	9
Nevada.....		1		1				2
New Mexico.....	1	9	1	1	1			
New York.....					1	3		
North Dakota.....								1
Oklahoma.....		2	16	6	2	1		3
Oregon.....	4	4	12	1	5	3	4	8
Pennsylvania.....								
South Dakota.....		1		6	2	3		
Texas.....						1		
Utah.....	2	2	4			1	2	1
Washington.....	1	6	114	40	13	3	6	2
Wisconsin.....		62	4	33		10	25	4
Wyoming.....								
Total.....	94	175	215	127	59	62	89	96

TABLE 6.—Number of cases in State and Federal courts.

State.	1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916	
	U. S.	State.	U. S.	State.	U. S.	State.	U. S.	State.	U. S.	State.	U. S.	State.	U. S.	State.	U. S.	State.
Ariz.....	57	5	111	3	94	7	103	3	143		212		184	1	33	3
Ark.....									13	33					7	
Cal.....	29	122	23	206	7	145	8	136	15	56	18	84	15	57	11	72
Colo.....		1							15		10	9			1	
Fla.....									4					5		
Idaho.....	20	2	83	4	15	13	20		45		53		97		51	3
Iowa.....	28		72	28	16		5	24	6	8	28	1	3	8		
Ill.....	2															
Kans.....						12		3	1	1			30		5	1
Mich.....						13		1			1	28				
Minn.....			16	4	4	14			20	27	52	13	28	15	147	68
Mo.....											36				7	
Mont.....	32	2	34	4	38	6	67	3	71		207		126	1	103	
Nebr.....		24	9	6	13	4	4	8	10		7	2	29	8	11	18
Nev.....	17		77	2	40	2	83	2	23		42	3	177		94	3
N. Mex.....	21	1	17	8	1	3	5	2	21	4	28		30		34	
N. Y.....	16		15				9		19	1	65		1			
N. C.....									5	1						
N. Dak.....	1	2	1	16		4			9		2	4	11	6	60	3
Okla.....	20	46	6	104	35	79	16	73	70	4	179		300	7	350	12
Oreg.....	4	3	1	8	6	15	17	3	25		16	6	35	35	22	32
Pa.....					2			3			4		1			
S. Dak.....	7	1	7	4	30		23	1	27	2	39	6	47	1	16	2
Tex.....											14				3	
Utah.....		4		3		4				1		2		2		1
Wash.....	6	4	33	21	24	144	68	77	66	13	106	3	50	52	45	51
Wis.....	26		233		73	2	125	6	29		203		212		94	
Wyo.....	4		9	1	1				3		6		3			
Total.....	290	217	747	422	399	472	575	324	624	116	1,361	162	1,379	198	1,094	271

The CHAIRMAN. The next is relief and care of destitute Indians:

For the relief and care of destitute Indians not otherwise provided for, and for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox, and other contagious and infectious diseases, including transportation of patients to and from hospitals and sanatoria, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$90,000 of said amount may be expended in the construction of new hospitals at a unit cost of not exceeding \$15,000: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used also for general medical and surgical treatment of Indians, including the maintenance and operation of general hospitals, where no other funds are applicable or available for that purpose: *And provided further*, That out of the appropriation of \$400,000 herein authorized there shall be available for the maintenance of the sanatoria and hospitals hereinafter named, and for incidental and all other expenses for their proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, equipment, and improvements, not to exceed the following amounts: Blackfeet Hospital, Montana, \$10,000; Carson Hospital, Nevada, \$10,000; Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, Oklahoma, \$10,000; Choc-taw and Chickasaw Hospital, Oklahoma, \$30,000; Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, Idaho, \$40,000; Laguna Sanatorium, New Mexico, \$17,000; Mescalero Hospital, New Mexico, \$10,000; Navajo Sanatorium, New Mexico, \$10,000; Pima Hospital, Arizona, \$10,000; Phoenix Sanatorium, Arizona, \$40,000; Spokane Hospital, Washington, \$10,000; Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Iowa, \$30,000; Turtle Mountain Hospital, North Dakota, \$10,000; Winnebago Hospital, Nebraska, \$15,000; Crow Creek Hospital, South Dakota, \$10,000; Hoopa Valley Hospital, California, \$10,000; Jicarilla Hospital, New Mexico, \$10,000; Truxton Canyon Camp Hospital, Arizona, \$8,000; Indian Oasis Hospital, Arizona, \$10,000.

I see you have raised this from \$350,000 to \$400,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered for this item:

Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of disease among Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated (\$5,000 immediately available).....	\$350,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	296,500.00
Amount expended.....	230,506.54
Unexpended balance	65,993.46
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages.....	80,538.97
Traveling expenses.....	19,355.06
Transportation of supplies.....	1,334.52
Heat, light, and power service).....	1,757.24
Telegraph and telephone service.....	272.87
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	371.92
Subsistence supplies.....	39,651.52
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.....	9,932.49
Forage	2,281.06
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	5,166.83
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	897.36
Medical supplies.....	6,558.70
Live stock.....	3,230.69
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	1,401.92
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	16,334.62
Construction	18,994.44
Repairs (to plant).....	15,727.25
Rent	34.50
Miscellaneous	6,664.48
	230,506.54

NOTE.—Unexpended balance remaining on hand to be applied on contracts for construction of hospitals and other outstanding obligations.

There are in the service, paid from this appropriation—

- 1 medical supervisor.
- 1 assistant medical supervisor.
- 1 special supervisor.
- 7 special physicians.
- 13 physicians.
- 28 nurses.
- 7 dentists.

There are 188 physicians and 67 nurses paid from other appropriations.

Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of disease among Indians, 1917—Employees.

1 medical supervisor, at \$3,000	\$3,000
1 assistant medical supervisor, at \$2,200	2,200
1 special supervisor, at \$2,000	2,000
1 special physician, at \$1,800	1,800
5 special physicians, at \$1,600	8,000
1 special physician, at \$1,300	1,300
1 physician, at \$2,000	2,000
1 physician, at \$1,600	1,600
1 physician, at \$1,500	1,500
1 physician, at \$1,400	1,400
1 physician, at \$1,300 ¹	1,300
3 physicians, at \$1,200	3,600
1 physician, at \$700	700
1 physician, at \$600 ¹	600
1 physician, at \$600	600
1 physician, at \$320	320
1 physician, at \$200	200
1 nurse, at \$1,000	1,000
7 nurses, at \$840	5,880
11 nurses, at \$720	7,920
2 nurses, at \$720 ¹	1,440
2 nurses, at \$660 ¹	1,320
4 nurses, at \$620 ¹	2,480
1 nurse, at \$500	500
3 assistant nurses, at \$300	900
1 cook, at \$600 ¹	600
5 cooks, at \$600	3,000
1 cook, at \$540	540
2 cooks, at \$500 ¹	1,000
1 cook, at \$480 ¹	480
1 cook, at \$420 ¹	420
1 cook, at \$360 ¹	360
1 cook, at \$300 ¹	300
1 assistant cook, at \$500	500
1 assistant cook, at \$300	300
1 assistant, at \$480 ¹	480
1 assistant, at \$480	480
1 assistant, at \$420 ¹	420
2 assistants, at \$300 ¹	600
1 nurse, at \$780	780
3 assistants, at \$300	900
3 assistants, at \$240 ¹	720
1 laborer, at \$720	720
2 laborers, at \$600 ¹	1,000
8 laborers, at \$600	4,800
2 laborers, at \$540	1,080
2 laborers, at \$500 ¹	1,000
2 laborers, at \$480 ¹	960
1 laborer, at \$480	480
1 laborer, at \$420 ¹	420
1 laborer, at \$420	420
1 laborer, at \$300 ¹	300
1 laundress, at \$600	600

¹ With subsistence when actually on duty.

1 laundress, at \$500 ¹ -----	\$500
1 laundress, at \$300 ¹ -----	300
1 assistant laundress, at \$600-----	600
1 assistant laundress, at \$540-----	540
2 assistant laundresses, at \$500-----	1,000
1 assistant laundress, at \$360 ¹ -----	360
2 seamstresses, at \$600-----	1,200
2 seamstresses, at \$540-----	1,080
1 seamstress, at \$480 ¹ -----	480
1 janitor, at \$240-----	240
1 nurse and field matron, at \$360-----	360
1 camp matron, at \$720-----	720
1 camp matron, at \$600-----	600
1 assistant camp matron, at \$300-----	300
1 matron, at \$600-----	600
1 clerk, at \$1,200-----	1,200
1 assistant clerk, at \$600-----	600
1 financial clerk, at \$1,000-----	1,000
1 carpenter, at \$840-----	840
1 dairyman, at \$660-----	660
1 dairyman, at \$600-----	600
1 dairyman, at \$450-----	450
1 engineer, at \$900-----	900
1 engineer, at \$840-----	840
1 farmer, at \$720-----	720
2 housekeepers, at \$600-----	1,200
2 housekeepers, at \$500-----	1,000
1 general mechanic, at \$1,200-----	1,200
1 general mechanic, at \$840-----	840
1 general mechanic, at \$720-----	720
7 dentists, at \$1,500-----	10,500
Total-----	109,570

RELIEVING DISTRESS AND PREVENTION, ETC., OF DISEASE AMONG INDIANS.

The latest information available concerning vital statistics and disease among Indians indicates:

Cases of tuberculosis-----	23,564
Cases of trachoma-----	37,564
Deaths-----	4,570
Deaths of infants under 3 years-----	1,303
Deaths due to tuberculosis-----	1,347
Death rate per thousand-----	22.70

The death rate among whites in the registration area, according to the last census is 13.6 per thousand, while that among Indians during the past year was 22.70 per thousand. A large number of these deaths were due to communicable diseases, for the prevention of which and treatment of which this appropriation is used. In addition to the tuberculosis and trachoma, epidemics of measles, whooping cough, smallpox, and infantile paralysis yearly exact their toll on Indian reservations and must be fought with the means provided by this appropriation.

The appropriation is available for the purchase of necessary drugs used in the treatment of disease for the employment of physicians, nurses, and other health employees, for the expense connected with various emergency operations necessary from time to time, and the purchase of vaccines and expense of vaccination. From it are paid the salaries and traveling expenses of a corps of field physicians, dentists, and nurses, aggregating \$75,000.

During the winter months it is often necessary to care for indigent Indians who otherwise would suffer and possibly starve to death. In worthy cases of this kind rations and clothing which may be necessary are furnished.

During the fiscal year 1917 there were placed under this appropriation over and above projects handled the year previous the following:

Blackfeet Sanatorium, \$10,000; Carson Hospital, \$10,000; Cheyenne and Arapaho Hospital, \$10,000; Choctaw-Chickasaw Hospital, \$20,000; Mescalero

¹ With subsistence when actually on duty.

Hospital, \$10,000; Navajo Sanatorium, \$10,000; Pima Hospital, \$10,000; Spokane Hospital, \$10,000; Turtle Mountain Hospital, \$10,000; Winnebago Hospital, \$15,000; Crow Creek Hospital, \$8,000; Hoopa Valley Hospital, \$8,000; Jicarilla Hospital, \$8,000; Truxton Canyon Hospital, \$8,000.

This meant a heavier burden on the appropriation to the extent of \$147,000, with an increase of but \$50,000 to take care of it, greatly embarrassing the Indian Office in caring for projects already under way.

The uses to which the appropriation is put are continually opening wider spheres of influence. Indians are accepting medical treatment, where before they relied upon the medicine man. Moreover, the Indian is mixing more with the white race than formerly, and the latter are demanding that the diseases which the Indian is heir to be more successfully controlled. The health of the Indian must not only be adequately protected for his own sake, but also for the sake of the white people in the neighborhood in which he lives.

Sick Indians are an economic loss. They are a draft on the Government, and the more nearly we eradicate disease the more able the Indians will be to support themselves, thus ultimately relieving the Government and the taxpayers. That the efforts of the Indian Office are not without avail is seen from the decreasing death rate, as shown by statistics which are yearly becoming more accurate.

In view of the additional institutions for the building of which Congress has provided, but has not provided specific appropriations for the maintenance thereof, the additional burdens thrown upon the appropriation during the past year by placing thereunder new projects not handled before, the increasing demands on the appropriation, and the tremendous importance of health work, the increase in the appropriation requested is absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of the health work of the Indian Service.

Mr. MERITT. This item is a request for an appropriation for the health work and maintenance of the hospitals in the Indian Service. We are asking for an increase of \$50,000 in connection with that work. We have constructed during the last two or three years quite a large number of hospitals in the Indian Service, and necessarily it requires more money to maintain these new hospitals.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, last year you had only \$300,000?

Mr. MERITT. We had \$350,000 last year.

Mr. CARTER. And you have increased this \$50,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We very much need this increased appropriation to take care of the health conditions of the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Additional nurses, hospital supplies, etc., require the additional \$50,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and we will have difficulty in maintaining our health institutions even with this increased appropriation because of the new hospitals erected and because of the general increase in the cost of living.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any special reason, such as diseases breaking out among the Indians anywhere, that you should have \$50,000 more? Is the reason indicated in the specification?

Mr. MERITT. As is generally known, Indians suffer from tuberculosis and trachoma, and we are trying to get those diseases under control. There are twice as many Indians die from tuberculosis, per capita, as among white people, and there are probably thirty-five or forty thousand Indians in the United States who have trachoma.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that increasing or decreasing—the number of cases of trachoma?

Mr. MERITT. Our statistics show we are gradually getting those diseases under control, and the death rate is decreasing and the health conditions are improving.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other questions, gentlemen?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, before you pass over that I just wanted to before you close the hearings this time—I want this to go into the record—I want to have a hearing before the subcommittee on the Indians in California, the destitute Indians, and then also on the Greenville Indian School and the Fort Bidwell Indian School.

The CHAIRMAN. I think there are increases in both schools.

Mr. RAKER. There are, but I have made a special study of the subject in my trip home this time. There are many destitute Indians in California; and also on those two schools, when you get to them, I would like to be heard this time.

The CHAIRMAN. We will call you, Judge. Before the full committee would be better, I suppose?

Mr. RAKER. At any time now, so that I may have a hearing before you get through with the bill. That will be satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. Surely, when California is reached now, before the full committee, if you desire a hearing.

Mr. RAKER. That is satisfactory. I have a lot of data to present and I desire a hearing. I want to see the superintendent, too, when the time comes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, there is an unexpended balance, I believe, in this hospital appropriation item. Did you take that into consideration when you asked for \$400,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but that will not be an unexpended balance when we pay the outstanding obligations against this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean you have already incurred debts sufficient to wipe out that amount?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other questions?

Have you any special reason for the increase from \$20,000 to \$30,000 for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Hospital?

Mr. MERITT. That hospital has been completed and we have a capacity there of about 50 patients, and it will be necessary to have a larger appropriation, now that the hospital is complete, to maintain it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many patients did you have when this hospital was first opened?

Mr. MERITT. We have just opened it within the last two weeks. This \$20,000 will be sufficient to carry on and maintain the hospital for this fiscal year, but for the next fiscal year, because of the fact that the hospital will be open the entire year and will probably be filled to its capacity, it will be necessary to have a larger appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You have more applications, then, for the hospital than this \$20,000 will accommodate?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, how many patients have you in this hospital? How much space have you in that hospital; for how many patients?

Mr. MERITT. We have room for about 50 patients.

The CHAIRMAN. We will proceed to the next.

Mr. CARTER. Here are some other items here, Mr. Meritt, that show increases: Hoopa Valley, Jickarilla, Truxton, and Indian Oasis Hospital.

Mr. MERITT. Those are small increases from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Mr. CAMPBELL. They are covered by the \$50,000 increase you have asked for in the general appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Each one of those, then, you have a reason for in your justifications?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The general increased cost of maintaining these institutions make it necessary to ask for small increases.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; proceed to the next.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support of Indian day and industrial schools not otherwise provided for, for other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$40,000 of this amount may be used for the support and education of deaf and dumb or blind Indian children: *Provided further*, That not more than \$200,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the tuition of Indian children enrolled in the public schools: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation, or any other appropriation provided for herein, except appropriations made pursuant to treaties, shall be used to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood whose parents are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they live and where there are adequate free school facilities provided and the facilities of the Indian schools are needed for pupils of more than one-fourth Indian blood: *And provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the support of Indian day and industrial schools where specific appropriation is made.

The following justification is offered for the record:

Indian schools, support.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated	\$1,550,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	1,500,000.00
Amount expended	1,436,701.09
Unexpended balance	63,298.91

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	773,192.81
Traveling expenses	19,016.91
Transportation of supplies	50,606.17
Heat, light, and power (service)	5,957.50
Telegraph and telephone service	1,433.80
Printing, binding, and advertising	661.46
Subsistence supplies	201,109.75
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	131,988.66
Forage	30,618.19
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	77,572.49
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	36,650.79
Medical supplies	3,510.77
Live stock	5,122.35
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	12,636.21
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	69,377.94
Expenses on account of deaf, dumb, and blind	1,383.38
Tuition in public schools	9,439.49
Miscellaneous	6,122.42

1,436,701.09

The amount requested, \$1,700,000, is \$200,000 more than the amount in the 1916 act and \$150,000 more than the appropriation for the same purpose for 1917. The fund is required for support and education of Indian children in all

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

schools for which no specific appropriation is made or use of tribal funds authorized, including day schools and public schools, where tuition is paid. Of this amount, \$40,000 is requested for payment of expenses in connection with the education of deaf or blind Indian children. Defective children who are unfitted for attendance at schools for normal children are being placed in institutions suited to their needs as rapidly as accommodations can be found for them.

From reports for the school year 1916 it is found that there are in all 86,730 Indian children of school age, of whom 5,751 are ineligible for school attendance, leaving 80,979 to be provided for in Government, public, or private schools.

The following enrollment is shown: In Government boarding schools, 10,012; in nonreservation boarding schools, 10,612; in Government day schools, 7,140; making a total of 27,764 enrolled in Government schools.

There are also enrolled in private and mission schools 5,016, and in public schools 28,463, so far as information has been received. This makes a total of 61,243 Indian children in all schools of whatsoever character.

It should be noted that the foregoing data refers to Indian children in all classes of schools, while the information which follows refers only to schools maintained from the fund "Indian schools, support."

Changes in capacity, schools using "Indian schools, support," during school year 1915-16.

School.	Increase in capacity.	Decrease in capacity.	Note.
Leupp (Navajo).....	95	.....
Western Navajo.....	118	.....
Leech Lake.....	36	.....
Hayward.....	31	.....
<i>Established during 1916.</i>			
Blackfeet: Heart Butte day school.....	30	.....
San Carlos: Bylas day school.....	40	.....
Tule River: Burrough day school.....	24	.....
Pima:			
Chiu Chiuschu.....	40	.....
Cocklebur.....	40	.....
Navajo: Luki Chuki day school.....	60	.....
Fort Yuma: Cocopah.....	40	.....
<i>Reestablished during 1916.</i>			
Pala: Rincon day school.....	14	.....
Cheyenne River:			
Day school No. 2.....	20	.....
Day school No. 8.....	20	.....
<i>Abolished during 1916.</i>			
Blackfeet: Burd day school.....		16	Children enrolled in public schools. Now conducted as a mission school. Attendance small; pupils transferred to boarding school. Will be conducted by public-school authorities.
Winnebago: Decora day school.....		30	
La Pointe: Odanah day school.....		(1) 24	
Leech Lake: Squaw Point day school.....			
White Earth: White Earth day school.....		60	
Total.....	608	175	

¹ Indian capacity about 45; total capacity, 490.

Plans for increased capacity which will be available in 1918, due to construction from "Fulfilling treaties with the Navajos," includes the following:

School.	Present capacity.	Capacity, 1918.	Increase in capacity.
Leupp.....	68	163	95
NAVAJO.			
Tohatchi boarding school.....	150	250	100
SAN JUAN.			
Toadlena, boarding school.....	30	80	60
Tsenospas (new).....		120	120
Western Navajo.....	190	308	118
Total.....			493

NOTE.—This work was begun during 1916, but has not yet been completed. Part of the additional capacity will doubtless be in use during the year 1917, and all during the fiscal year 1918.

Other increases in capacity as follows are contemplated, and will be in use during the school year 1918.

Reservation.	School.	Old capacity.	New capacity.	Increase
San Xavier.....	Indian Oasis.....		40	40
Do.....	Vamori day school.....		40	40
Do.....	Santa Rosa day school.....		40	40
Pima.....	Quajote, day school.....		40	40
Southern Ute.....	Reservation boarding school.....	50	90	40
Total.....				200

Special emphasis has been laid during the year 1916 on the enrollment of Indian children in public schools, and this will be continued during 1917 and 1918. Although in many cases the children so enrolled were previously in attendance at Government schools, the capacity released through their transfer to public schools is not allowed to remain unused, but is very often used to advantage by children who have heretofore been deprived of education through lack of room or who are just becoming aware of the advantage of education.

This policy of increased enrollment of Indian children in the public schools of the States is believed sound, and the Indian Office attaches great importance to this endeavor and to the need of ample means with which to accomplish this work. The fund will be used to secure attendance in public schools by payment of tuition therefor where the States do not recognize the right of the Indian to attend or the State authorities do not feel it incumbent on them to take active measures to secure such attendance, where compulsory attendance laws applicable to Indians do not exist, or especially where districts contain nontaxable Indian lands and the Indians do not contribute to the support of the district schools.

Referring to the provisions requiring one-fourth degree of Indian blood for enrollment in the Government schools, this has been in effect since the fiscal year 1912. Directions calling for adherence to the spirit and letter of the law have been issued, and superintendents of schools are more and more generally complying with this requirement.

The following table shows schools which are mainly or wholly dependent on this fund for support and indicates the character of each—that is, whether boarding or day school—and gives the capacity and average enrollment.

Schools using Indian school support.

Day schools.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.	Day schools.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.
Bay Mills.....	32	33	Neah Bay.....	60	65
Bishop.....	60	59	Quilleute.....	60	51
Big Pine.....	30	19	Nevada: Wadsworth.....	25	16
Independence.....	20	12	Pala.....	30	21
Pine Creek.....	30	25	Capitan Grande.....	24	14
Blackfeet:			La Jolla.....	30	13
Heart Butte.....	30	29	Rincon.....	14	15
Old Agency Badger Creek.	30	32	Pima:		
Campo.....	30	22	Blackwater.....	36	39
Camp Verde.....	30	25	Casa Blanca.....	40	55
Clarksdale.....	30	29	Chiu Chuischur.....	40	9
Cherokee, N. C.:			Cocklebur.....	40	13
Big Cove.....	40	19	Gila Bend.....	30	11
Birdtown.....	40	28	Gila Crossing.....	40	40
Little Snowbird.....	30	18	Maricopa.....	40	38
Snow Bird Gap.....	40	23	Sacaton.....	28	30
Coeur d'Alene:			Santan.....	40	31
Kalispel.....	30	31	Pipestone: Birch Cooley.....	36	19
Kootenai.....	30	28	Pueblo day schools:		
Colville: Colville day school—			Acomita.....	32	49
No. 1.....	25	17	Cochiti.....	28	21
No. 3.....	30	33	Encinal.....	30	21
No. 4.....	30	33	Isleta.....	120	116
No. 5.....	30	26	Jemez.....	120	72
No. 6.....	25	28	Laguna.....	34	48
No. 7.....	25	14	McCarty.....	38	29
No. 9.....	25	22	Mesita.....	38	32
Cushman:			Paguete.....	60	70
Jamestown.....	30	18	Paraja.....	60	70
Port Gamble.....	25	24	Picuris.....	24	20
Skokomish.....	40	25	San Ildefonso.....	40	16
Fallon.....	40	19	San Felipe.....	60	53
Lo'locks.....	25	17	Seama.....	28	33
Fort Apache:			San Juan.....	70	43
Canon.....	42	35	Santa Clara.....	40	38
Cibecue.....	50	31	Santa Domingo.....	50	57
East Fork.....	40	41	Sia.....	30	16
Fort Belknap: Lodge Pole.....	40	27	Taos.....	70	76
Fort Berthold: Fort Berthold day school—			Red Cliff.....	52	31
No. 1.....	30	19	Red Moon.....	65	28
No. 2.....	36	20	Round Valley.....	80	35
No. 3.....	30	23	Manchester.....	18	11
Fort Bidwell:			Ukiah.....	25	22
Alturas.....	24	13	Upper Lake.....	30	23
Likely.....	20	18	Sac and Fox, Iowa:		
Lookout.....	18	10	Fox.....	40	25
Fort Hall: Skull Valley.....	20	13	Mesquakie.....	30	31
Fort Lapwai: Kamiah.....	50	16	Salt River.....	80	68
Fort McDermitt.....	80	53	Camp McDowell.....	40	32
Fort Peck day school:			Lehi.....	30	29
No. 1.....	30	20	San Carlos.....	100	106
No. 2.....	30	25	Bylas.....	40	49
No. 3.....	30	13	San Xavier.....	155	107
No. 4.....	30	27	Tucson.....	35	29
Fort Yuma: Cocopah.....	40	15	Shivwits.....	40	22
Goshute.....	30	32	Shoshone: Arapahoe.....	25	14
Havasupai.....	35	26	Siletz.....	50	29
Hayward: Lac Courte Oreilles.	74	45	Upper Farm.....	20	12
Kalibah.....	22	15	Soboba:		
Kickapoo: Great Nemaha.....	40	26	Cahuilla.....	30	11
Klamath:			Mesa Grande.....	30	15
Modoc Point.....	30	16	Volcan.....	30	19
Yainax.....	30	18	Southern Ute: Allen.....	30	16
Klamath day school—			Spokane day school:		
No. 1.....	30	18	No. 1.....	33	22
No. 2.....	30	9	No. 2.....	32	30
No. 3.....	30	18	No. 8.....	25	15
Moapa River.....	20	14	Taholah.....	36	55
Moqui:			Queets River.....	40	12
Chimopovy.....	55	37	Tongue River:		
Hoteville-Bacabi.....	65	34	Birney.....	47	41
Oralbi.....	156	77	Lamedeer.....	40	37
Polacca.....	100	108	Tulalip:		
Second Mesa.....	90	73	Lummi.....	40	33
Navajo:			Swinomish.....	30	19
Cornfields.....	25	28	Tule River.....	30	16
Luki Chuki.....	60	21	Auberry.....	32	28
			Burrough.....	24	29

1 Now discontinued

Schools using Indian school support—Continued.

Day schools.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.	Day schools.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.
Turtle Mountain day school:			Warm Springs: Simnasho.....	30	21.
No. 1.....	40	44	Western Navajo: Moencopie.....	35	43.
No. 2.....	30	48	Western Shoshone:		
No. 3.....	30	30	No. 1.....	35	31.
No. 4.....	30	52	No. 2.....	34	42
No. 5.....	30	29	Zuni: Zuni.....	118	143
Ute Mountain.....	25	25	Total.....	6,010	7,206
Walker River.....	60	32			

Boarding schools.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.	Boarding schools.	Capacity.	Average enrollment.
Blackfeet.....	144	143	Pueblo Bonito.....	180	140
Cantonment.....	90	85	Rice Station.....	216	216
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	150	130	Sac and Fox.....	80	67
Colorado River.....	80	91	San Juan.....	150	190
Fort Apache.....	200	214	Aneth.....	40	(1)
Fort Belknap.....	51	65	Toadlena.....	80	(1)
Fort Berthold.....	75	58	Seger.....	79	89
Fort Hall.....	200	130	Seneca.....	100	172
Fort Peck.....	120	94	Shawnee.....	110	117
Fort Yuma.....	180	134	Southern Ute.....	50	59
Hoopa Valley.....	165	168	Springfield.....	60	67
Jicarilla.....	108	113	Tongue River.....	69	65
Kiowa:			Tulalip.....	180	153
Anadarko.....	110	141	Utah.....	67	57
Fort Sill.....	160	178	Umatilla.....	93	101
Rainy Mountain.....	155	153	Warm Springs.....	100	97
Riverside.....	168	118	Western Navajo.....	190	139
Klamath.....	112	86	Marsh Pass.....	30	31
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	128	Wittenberg.....	110	127
Loup.....	68	68	Yakima.....	131	138
Mescalero.....	100	101	Yankton.....	115	96
Moqui.....	125	(1)	Zuni.....	80	114
Navajo.....	300	210		6,345	5,806
Chin Lee.....	166	114	Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	80	2 118
Tohatchi.....	150	151	Sac and Fox Sanatorium.....	80	2 57
Nevada.....	70	73		180	175
Oneida.....	140	153		6,505	5,981
Otoe.....	80	63			
Pawnee.....	100	75			
Pima.....	218	233			
Ponca.....	90	101			

¹ Not in operation.² Only a small amount of school funds used.

Total capacity, all schools using Indian schools, support (except sanatoria)..... 12,515
 Total average enrollment, all schools using Indian schools, support (except sanatoria)..... 13,012

NOTE.—The following schools are supported almost entirely from "Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund" or "Chippewa in Minnesota fund," but use some "Indian schools, support:" Cass Lake, Fond du Lac, Leech Lake, Nett Lake, Vermillion Lake, Red Lake, and Cross Lake. The White Earth schools use both Chippewa in Minnesota money and Indian schools support.

*Indian schools, support, 1916 (tuition in public schools¹).—*Blackfeet, Cheyenne River, Colville, Kiowa, Leech Lake, Pierre, Ponca, Rapid City, Tomah, Tongue River, Yakima, Flathead, Sac and Fox, Iowa, scattered bands of Indians in Nevada and California.

At the rate of \$167 per capita on which requests for schools specifically appropriated for are based, \$969,602 would be required to support the average enrollment in our present boarding schools; at an estimated rate of \$50 per capita for day schools, which is below the average per capita in such schools for 1916, \$360,300 would be required to support the average enrollment in day

¹ The jurisdictions listed used this fund in payment of tuition during 1916, but since that time the use of this money has been extended to include many other jurisdictions.

schools; and the total for support of both classes of schools would be \$1,329,902. The anticipated increase of 533 in boarding-school capacity and 160 in day-school capacity throughout the service will add \$87,011, bringing the total estimate for support of schools from this fund for 1918 to \$1,416,913. The estimates of needs submitted by superintendents using this fund aggregate \$1,675,690.

To the amount required for support of the schools listed must be added the comparatively small amount used at other schools to supplement tribal and treaty funds, amounts needed for payment of tuition in public schools (\$200,000 requested) and for support and education of deaf and blind Indian children (\$40,000), the amount required for necessary supervision (\$35,400), and for institutes (\$3,600).

Prices on all commodities have increased to such extent that it has been found impossible to support boarding schools within the per capita limitation of \$167 for schools specifically appropriated for.

Congress at the last session was impressed with the necessity for an increase in the maximum allowance from \$167 to \$200 per pupil and passed a special act so providing (act of Sept. 7, 1916, Public No. 264, 64th Cong.).

The schools which are supported from this appropriation are in the same condition as to the necessity for increased expenditures as schools specifically appropriated for. Moreover, the cost of the reservation boarding schools is somewhat in excess of that of nonreservation schools, because the operation of the comparatively small school is more expensive than the operation of a large one; and for the further reason that the small pupils enrolled in reservation schools can not perform as much institutional work as the older pupils enrolled in the nonreservation school. For this reason it is found that it will be impossible to support the schools maintained from this general appropriation and successfully accomplish the work required for a per capita of \$167, which was considered sufficient some years ago.

We are asking for an increase of \$150,000 in this appropriation. We are gradually increasing the school facilities in the Indian Service. There is an appropriation of \$100,000 for that purpose, which has been carried in the Indian appropriation bill for a number of years, to increase school facilities among Navajo Indians. We have in the Navajo country more than 5,000 Indian children who are now without school facilities, and because of these increased appropriations providing new schools it is necessary that we have an increased appropriation for that support, and, in addition, the general conditions make it almost impossible to provide and maintain these schools now on the basis in which they were maintained a few years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Meritt, can you take care of this California appropriation Mr. Raker spoke of a few moments ago with these additions?

Mr. MERITT. The two California schools are provided for specifically. They are nonreservation schools.

The CHAIRMAN. He spoke, I believe, of the general condition of the Indians in that State—would that cover them?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we have a specific request for an appropriation also for the relief of the destitute Indians in California.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$150,000 will not be available for the California conditions?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we need money to buy land for those California Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a separate appropriation for that every year, do you not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have that provided for in the estimates this year.

The CHAIRMAN. I want it understood, so that when we come to it we will have the matter in hand.

Mr. NORTON. Permit me to ask a question relative to the administration of the hospitals. You have a number of hospitals that are maintained out of other funds than those provided for specifically in the item just preceding this.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; some of them are provided out of tribal funds and some out of agency-support funds; but with these hospitals mentioned in this item it is necessary to have a specific appropriation for their maintenance, because there are no other funds available for that purpose.

Mr. NORTON. Can you say of your own knowledge what success the department is having with the use of the larger hospitals that have been established on reservations in this country?

Mr. MERITT. I would say that we are having splendid success with the hospitals. The Indians are just beginning to appreciate the advantages of these hospitals and are utilizing them now more than they ever did before. We have a great many of our hospitals that are filled to their capacity and we have a waiting list. For instance, we opened a hospital on the Blackfeet Reservation about a year ago. Those Indians hesitated to go to the hospital at first, but now we have more applicants than we have capacity in the hospital.

Mr. NORTON. I made this particular inquiry because last summer I visited one of these large hospitals, or, to be specific, the hospital located at Fort Yates, N. Dak., on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation. This is a hospital of modern design and well equipped, costing between \$25,000 and \$30,000, I believe. The construction work of the building, which was a new one, I might say, was faulty and poor in many particulars; but while I was interested in observing the value the Government received for the amount appropriated for this building, I was more interested in observing and ascertaining the manner in which the institution was being conducted and the benefits received from it by the Indians. The general management and conduct of this hospital did not seem to be in very close sympathy with the Indians on the surrounding reservation. The hospital was without any patients and seemed to be rather a place dedicated, or at least preempted, for the use, comfort, and convenience of the physician in charge, his assistants, and servants. There were, however, at the time, conspicuous among the Indians attending the Indian fair being held at the agency the day I was there, several Indians who should have been in the hospital receiving treatment. The general impression that I received from visiting the hospital and agency was that there was a deplorable lack of sympathy between the weak, helpless, and needy Indians on the reservation and the superintendent in charge of the reservation. The case of one young Indian boy came particularly to my attention. This boy, a young Indian lad, was being housed in a dirty, filthy building, designated as the agency jail, when his physical condition plainly showed that he needed the attendance of a physician and properly should have been under treatment in the costly hospital provided at the agency by this generous Government.

Mr. MERITT. We have written the superintendents directing them to make every use of these hospitals possible; and there is no reason in the world why the hospital on the Standing Rock Reservation should not be maintained to its capacity, because there are a sufficient number of patients on that reservation to make good use of

that hospital. I am glad you have brought that to my attention. I will have the matter looked into. Was it the superintendent himself or the physician in charge of the hospital?

Mr. NORTON. The superintendent there seemed to take the attitude that an Indian should be dealt with rather autocratically and severely than considerately and kindly.

The CHAIRMAN. The trouble was with the administration, then.

Mr. NORTON. That is the impression I received. Of course, the atmosphere of aristocratic condescension to at all consider the Indian, his complaints or needs, which seemed to prevail at the agency while I was there may not have been a permanent condition, but it did occur to me that on all occasions these Indians should be treated considerately and kindly and as human beings rather than as animals of a lower type than humans.

Mr. MERITT. Of course, you understand it is our desire that the superintendents give every consideration to the Indians, and that there be sympathetic cooperation with them in the handling of these hospitals.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Why should a superintendent of that kind, who is furnished with money to serve these Indians for their benefit, their help—why should not he be summarily discharged when it is known that he is not in sympathy with the Indians and treats them in the manner in which Mr. Norton indicates this superintendent is treating the helpless Indian boy in this case? Why is a man like that retained in the service?

Mr. MERITT. A superintendent like that will not be retained if we have information that will justify us in dismissing him. Now, under the law, we have to give every civil-service employee an opportunity to be heard before he can be dismissed. This matter will be taken up and thoroughly investigated, and he will be called to account for that condition.

Mr. NORTON. Permit me to say that I do not wish to lightly make or infer any charges and I do not wish to do anyone in the Indian Service an injustice. The particular case of the young Indian lad I have in mind was one of clear neglect for which there seemed to be no good excuse. This lad and another boy had been arrested for taking some property from an Indian day school on the reservation. He was a boy about 11 or 12 years old. He was detained and housed in a building that was designated as the agency jail, and he was in charge of the head farmer at the agency.

Mr. CARTER. What kind of property did he take?

Mr. NORTON. It appears he took some clothing, books, and other personal property out of one of the day schools on the reservation. He and another boy who had been arrested with him had broken into this school. The property taken was of no large value. It might have been all right to have taken this young lad into custody, but the indifferent attitude taken toward him by the superintendent and the attitude taken toward him by the head farmer was not in my opinion at all sympathetic or what it should have been. While the fellow was but a little lad, the superintendent and head farmer acted toward him as if he had been a hardened outlaw. From the attitude taken toward him by the head farmer one would be led to believe that it would take a regiment of soldiers to control this boy. My attention was called to the way in which the boy was

being treated by some of the kind-hearted people at Fort Yates. I requested the superintendent to advise me where I might be able to find the boy so that I could talk with him, but the superintendent seemed, on the morning that I made the request to him, to be altogether too busy to attend to such a trivial matter as the troubles of this boy. When after some extended search and inquiry I found the boy he was working in the agency's barn. I was given to understand that the boy was required to work a half day in the barn and was sent to school the other half day. His face was badly broken out with some disease of the skin and he was in immediate need of medical care and attention. The attitude taken toward this lad by the head farmer was amusing if not ridiculous. This head farmer who had the boy in charge seemed to be, in his conversation, prepossessed with the idea that the little lad was 40 Jesse Jameses all rolled into one, whereas at most he was nothing but the ordinary willful, helpless child who needed sympathy, kindness, and care. After I had called the attention of the head farmer to the fact that the boy was in need of medical attention and should at the time have been under treatment at the hospital I was promised that he would be taken there and cared for.

Mr. CARTER. What was the condition of the jail?

Mr. NORTON. It was hardly fit for a self-respecting dog to be in, let alone a human being.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the Indian's name?

Mr. NORTON. The Indian boy's name?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. NORTON. I do not now recall his name. I visited other Indian agencies during the summer which impressed me much more favorably than this. Whenever occasion offered I took it upon myself to visit Indian agencies so that I might from personal knowledge know how the work is being actually carried on at these agencies. To do justice to the agency at Fort Yates I want to say that the school at this agency seemed to be conducted in a splendid manner. There existed a kindness and encouraging sympathy between the superintendent of the school there, Mr. Witzleben, and the Indian boys and girls under his charge that was altogether different than that in evidence between the superintendent of the agency and Indian adults and children with whom he dealt.

Mr. CAMPBELL. The school superintendent?

Mr. NORTON. The school superintendent; yes. It was fine. He seemed to be accomplishing most splendid and commendable work.

Mr. CARTER. Was he superintendent of the agency, too?

Mr. NORTON. No; not the superintendent of the agency. Mr. Covey is superintendent of the agency.

The CHAIRMAN. Wouldn't it be the duty of the agency in that case to have taken care of the boy?

Mr. NORTON. Well, I could not find out whose duty it was. I stayed around the agency that morning for several hours to see that the boy was properly taken care of, but I could not attract the attention of the superintendent of the agency to a trivial matter like care of this young lad.

Mr. MERITT. It is the duty of the superintendent of the reservation—and Mr. Covey is the superintendent of that reservation—to see that those conditions do not prevail on his reservation, regardless

of the department in which they occur. He is the man in charge of the reservation, and if there are conditions like that prevailing on the reservation he is primarily responsible, as well as the man in the immediate charge of that department is responsible.

The CHAIRMAN: That is my understanding.

Mr. MERITT. And we will hold Mr. Covey responsible for that condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, \$475,000: *Provided*, That of this amount \$300 may be expended for the purchase of a perpetual water right and right of way across the lands of private individuals for the purpose of running a pipe line from a certain spring or springs located near the Sisseton Indian Agency buildings, South Dakota, to said buildings, the purchase of such water right to include sufficient land for the construction of a small cement reservoir near such spring or springs for the purpose of storing the water so acquired: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500 of the amount herein appropriated may be used for the acquisition on behalf of the United States, by purchase or otherwise, of land for a site for the Mesquakie Day School, Sac and Fox, Iowa: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of salaries and expenses of persons employed in the supervision of general construction work in the Indian Service, and that not to exceed two of such employees may be assigned to duty in the Indian Office from time to time when their services, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, are necessary: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to allow employees in the Indian Service who are furnished quarters necessary heat and light for such quarters without charge, such heat and light to be paid for out of the fund chargeable with the cost of heating and lighting other buildings at the same place: *And provided further*, That the amount so expended for agency purposes shall not be included in the maximum amounts for compensation of employees prescribed by section 1, act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Mr. CARTER. There is an increase there in the school.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school and agency buildings.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$400, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated -----	430, 000. 00
Amount expended -----	340, 337. 01
Unexpended balance -----	89, 662. 99
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries of supervisors of construction and engineering -----	16, 247. 93
Traveling expenses -----	4, 280. 38
Printing, binding, and advertising -----	216. 67
Construction -----	114, 671. 83
Repairs (to plant) -----	167, 841. 17
Rent -----	24, 364. 41
Purchase of land -----	12, 022. 95
Miscellaneous -----	691. 67
	340, 337. 01

NOTE.—Unpaid obligations on account of construction of buildings under contract, \$40,478.94.

For construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation,

repair, improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems, \$475,000 is requested.

This is the appropriation which provides for all upkeep and repair of buildings at the great majority of jurisdictions and for new construction, the list of such jurisdictions being attached hereto.

The value of the present buildings is approximately \$7,500,000, and the requests of the superintendents for repair, upkeep, and improvement of these plants and for additions thereto during 1918 amount to \$973,209.55. The total amount requested, \$475,000, is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the value of the present plants. Allowing, however, \$175,000 for new construction needed, the amount for repairs and upkeep amounts to but 4 per cent.

There was appropriated for this purpose in—

1913-----	\$480, 000
1914-----	400, 000
1915-----	440, 000
1916-----	440, 000
1917-----	400, 000

There has been an advance in the cost of both materials and labor during the past year. Materials have advanced as follows, according to information at hand: Lumber, 25 per cent; building paper, 34 per cent; glass, 39 per cent; building hardware, 30 to 51 per cent; and paint, 52 per cent.

Labor has increased during the same period to a point where the total increase for building purposes is far in excess of 25 per cent. The amount requested, however, is an increase of only 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent over last year's appropriation.

The buildings in the Indian Service receive unusually hard usage, particularly those in use for school purposes, and as many of them are frame structures, some being quite old they require constant repairs to keep them fit for use and to prevent deterioration. Some of the plants have never been completed, and new buildings as well as improvements in heating and lighting and in water and sewer systems are needed, both pupils and employees being frequently subjected to inconvenience and hardships which are detrimental to their health and subversive of the interests of efficiency and discipline. These conditions are being remedied as rapidly as funds can be spared, the policy of the office having been to try to care for the property already in existence before considering new construction.

The Sisseton Indian Agency, S. Dak., is sorely in need of an adequate water supply. At the present time all water for domestic purposes is hauled about three-fourths of a mile for the employees at the agency. A well was placed in the agency some years ago, but the water is of such a nature that but very few of the employees will use it.

One supervisor who inspected this agency in the year 1915 reported that he was convinced that the agency will need to be maintained for at least 25 years, and in view of this it would seem well to solve the water problem at this agency.

There are two springs located about equal distance from the agency buildings and which are approximately the same elevation above the agency site, either of which could furnish a suitable supply of good drinkable water for the agency.

It will be necessary to secure a perpetual water right from the owner of one of the springs to lay a pipe line from the spring to the agency and to construct a small cement reservoir to act as a storage place for water from the spring. This water right could be secured for \$300.

As the Comptroller of the Treasury, in 62 M. S. Compt. Dec., 741 (Aug. 12, 1912), held that an easement is land within the meaning of section 3736 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "no land shall be purchased on account of the United States, except under a law authorizing such purchase," it would seem necessary, before the perpetual water right in question could be purchased, that appropriate legislation by Congress be secured.

In regard to the proposed language in the item entitled "Indian school and agency buildings," which provides for payment of salaries and expenses of persons employed in the supervision of general construction work and for the assignment of two of such employees to duty in the Indian Office from time to time when in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior their services are necessary, it should be said that the expenditure of the considerable amount appropriated for construction, repair, and improvements of Indian school and agency buildings necessitates the employment of a number of superintendents

of construction for the planning of these projects at the many Indian schools which are widely scattered throughout the several States. The men so employed are trained in this line of work, and their services are necessary in order that the work may be properly done, but more especially in order that these matters may be accomplished at a reasonable and economical price. To do this the men must familiarize themselves with local conditions, determine the character of construction adaptable to the needs and purposes at a given school, and familiarize themselves with the markets from which materials and labor are to be obtained.

Aside from their field duties it is also found essential that they shall at times return to Washington for the purpose of preparing or assisting in the preparation of plans and drawings in final form, subject to the administrative control and supervision of the department and the Indian Office.

The wisdom of this procedure derives greater force from the fact that the technical men so employed can not carry on work in the field during all seasons of the year and at times when the weather precludes building operations. They are employed for the entire year and their salaries paid for such term as in the case of other employees, and their services can not be utilized with greatest profit and advantage to the United States unless they return to Washington for work which must be done there.

Upon completion of such work as may best be accomplished in Washington they will, of course, again return to take up their projects within a given local jurisdiction. It would be impracticable under present circumstances to have any men regularly employed in Washington go to the field for the performance of the work to be done there, and therefore no other course is at all possible, except the one which this item is proposed to accomplish.

The CHAIRMAN. The justifications will show the reasons for the increases, will they?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We have quite a large number of buildings throughout the Indian country that are maintained and repaired and improved out of this appropriation. The lumber and everything that goes in the improving of these buildings and constructing them has gone up very materially in the last year.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Is there an unexpended balance?

Mr. MERITT. There is an unexpended balance of \$89,000, but there are contracts outstanding to pay for construction work that has already been done that will wipe out practically the entire balance.

The CHAIRMAN. The work has been completed under contracts or being completed under contracts?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore it will take the unexpended balance to meet those obligations?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item?

Mr. CARTER. I notice you have something here for the purpose of necessary land, in line 3, page 7.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is new legislation. The comptroller has held that we have not authority to purchase land, regardless of the small amount involved, without specific legislation. It is sometimes necessary to buy a small tract of land from an Indian on which to erect a day school, and we would like to have that specific authority.

The CHAIRMAN. You think this language is sufficient for that—"For construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation"? Is that land necessary for the building of schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; that legislation would give us authority that we desire. We simply want authority to buy small tracts of land when necessary for school purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. But this is for the installation, repair and improvements, and not for the building of school buildings. If you would run the word "building" in there somewhere after the word "installation"—suppose you put in the word "building." It seems to relate to heating, lighting and power, sewers and water.

Mr. MERITT. We already have the authority in the first two lines, Mr. Chairman, for the construction and improvement of school and agency buildings, and including the purchase of necessary lands. Then the conjunction comes in and the other is simply the details in connection with that work.

The CHAIRMAN. In line 5 these words might be sufficient: "in connection therewith." Very well, pass that.

Mr. CARTER. I notice you have "and sewerage" there.

Mr. MERITT. The words "and sewerage" are necessary. We are required to construct sewerage plants at some of these plants and we wanted specific authority for that purpose.

Mr. CARTER. How have you been doing that in the past?

Mr. MERITT. We have been using this appropriation for that purpose, but we are constantly up against fine points raised by the auditor and comptroller and we would like specific authority for that purpose.

Mr. CARTER. Have you not already been doing that under the other language?

Mr. MERITT. We have been doing it heretofore, but there is some question raised about our authority and we thought we would ask specific authority from Congress.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is for the condemnation of land that you condemned upon which to construct sewers? Or for the expense of the sewer?

Mr. MERITT. It is for the expense of the sewer. We would purchase the land from the Indian without condemning it. We would agree upon a price.

Mr. CARTER. Is the sewer part of the water system?

Mr. MERITT. I do not think it would be so held.

The CHAIRMAN. My attention has been called to the fact that sometimes these sewers in Indian schools open out on another person's land and they have just complaint against the school or against the Government for injury to their own property.

Mr. MERITT. Of course, that should not be done. We should take care of our sewers.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you meet that proposition with this fund we are giving you here?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is very necessary that it be done in some instances. It was called to our attention some time ago.

Mr. CARTER. You have got a lot of new matter in here.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that, as I understand it, specifically states how these funds shall be expended.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for specific legislation there, beginning with line 6 and reads as follows:

Provided, That of this amount \$300 may be expended for the purchase of a perpetual water right and right of way across the lands of private individuals for the purpose of running a pipe line from a certain spring or springs located near the Sisseton Indian Agency buildings, South Dakota, to said buildings, the purchase of such water right to include sufficient land for the con-

struction of a small cement reservoir near such spring or springs for the purpose of storing the water so acquired: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500 of the amount herein appropriated may be used for the acquisition on behalf of the United States, by purchase or otherwise, of land for a site for the Mesquakie Day School, Sac and Fox, Iowa: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of salaries and expenses of persons employed in the supervision of general construction work in the Indian Service, and that not to exceed two of such employees may be assigned to duty in the Indian Office from time to time when their services in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior are necessary.

Mr. MERITT. Those are three specific items at the Sisseton School. We are having considerable trouble with our water supply, and it is necessary to go to a spring near the agency to get the water supply that is needed. We are now hauling at that school water for all school purposes several miles, and this small appropriation will enable us to get necessary water for that school.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not the law be sufficient to justify you to take this \$300, or \$500, provided here, out of the general appropriation without specific legislation?

Mr. MERITT. We are taking that out of the general fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not do it without this specific legislation? Would you be justified in doing so?

Mr. MERITT. We might after this legislation is obtained in the general item, including the purchase of necessary lands. That might cover this specific item, but it might not cover the purchase of the perpetual water right. We thought we had better have specific legislation for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the last item you could leave off and let in the item, \$300, we have for the water.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That \$300, as I understand it, is to be used out of the appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; there is no additional appropriation. What we want is specific authority to use that amount out of the general fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not this increase the amount at all?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. NORTON. Of those three items, of course, the last is not the least.

Mr. MERITT. The last is an important item.

Mr. CARTER. Lines 18 to 24?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. You have not anything in the justification for that, have you?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have that covered in the justifications. In our building operations at certain seasons of the year we would like to be able to detail to the Indian Bureau a number not to exceed two of the field construction men to help us get our plans for the buildings that are to be erected in the field under specific authority of Congress, ready for their construction, and we would like to have authority to bring those people to Washington and keep them here in the Indian Office for a short time, so that they can do that work. It is Indian Office work, and we need the men who have had the actual experience in the field to do that work.

Mr. NORTON. May I inquire there—you have architects who design the Indian buildings now in your department, have you not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. I trust that you have different architects from those you had a few years ago, because the designs of some of the buildings I have seen I think if they were taken before any jury they would be convicted of almost any heinous crime. They are simply outrageous, some of the buildings that have been put up.

Mr. CARTER. Now, Mr. Meritt, I do not see anything in the justification for this item at all.

Mr. MERITT. The justification as printed will cover this item.

Mr. CARTER. What is the necessity, Mr. Meritt, for making this division: "That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of salaries and expenses of persons employed in the supervision of general construction work in the Indian Service?" Is that covered by the language in the beginning of the item?

Mr. MERITT. We have been making the salaries of certain employees engaged on construction work out of this appropriation, but it is for the purpose of having specific authority for that and also bringing those two employees, who are paid out of the field appropriation, here to Washington to help us in our construction work for two or three months in the year.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, they come here to report and explain what they have been doing in the field, is that it, when they have built buildings or sewers, or anything of the sort, and are called in for it?

Mr. MERITT. In addition to that, to help us prepare plans for new construction in the field.

The CHAIRMAN. Put the office force in touch with the field force, then, for the purpose of consultation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and we get the benefit of those men out in the field doing field construction work here in the Indian Office in the preparation of our plans for new construction.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other questions, gentlemen?

Mr. NORTON. Now, is it not a fact that at the present time, under existing conditions—existing administration—of the Indian Bureau you have men in the office who are out in the field at times?

Mr. MERITT. We can detail them out in the field; yes, sir. We have specific authority of law for that, but we can not detail field men to the office here in Washington for a considerable time because of prohibitory legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The law forbids that? That is my understanding.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For collection and transportation of pupils to and from Indian and public schools, and for placing school pupils, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of white families qualified to give them moral, industrial, and educational training, \$75,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$8,000 of this sum may be used for obtaining remunerative employment for Indian youths and, when necessary, for payment of transportation and other expenses to their places of employment: *Provided further*, That where practicable the transportation and expenses so paid shall be refunded and shall be returned to the appropriation from which paid and be available for reexpenditure. The provisions of this section shall also apply to native Indian pupils of school age under 21 years of age brought from Alaska.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for a small increase of \$3,000 for that item, and we offer the following justification in support of the item:

INDIAN SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$72,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	72,000.00
Amount expended-----	63,763.14
Unexpended balance-----	<u>8,236.86</u>
Analysis of expenditures:	
Traveling expenses-----	63,513.70
Telegraph and telephone service-----	249.44
	<u>63,763.14</u>

Number of children enrolled in nonreservation schools during the past four years:

	Pupils.
1913-----	10,702
1914-----	10,857
1915-----	10,791
1916-----	10,612

Amount requested for 1918:

Transportation of Indian pupils-----	\$75,000
Amount available of above for securing remunerative employment for Indian use-----	8,000

Nearly all of this appropriation is used for payment of transportation of Indian children from their homes to the nonreservation schools and returning them to their homes at the expiration of their period of enrollment. A small amount is used at reservation schools for the transportation of Indian children to Government day schools and to public schools in cases where the children would otherwise be unable to attend. The transportation requested this year is \$3,000 more than the amount allotted last year, \$3,000 more being requested for the purpose of securing employment for Indian youths than has heretofore been allowed. This is due to a greatly increased demand for trained young Indian men at automobile and other factories and the necessity for providing transportation for them, in order to enable them to take advantage of the opportunities for employment thus offered. During the fiscal year 1916 it became necessary to supplement the transportation fund at some of the schools by the use of miscellaneous receipts, an amount in excess of \$1,000 being so used. At other schools it was necessary to retain pupils whose terms had expired until 1917 funds were available to return them to their homes.

In some cases where Indian children or their parents are financially able to bear the expense of transportation they have been required to do so.

Due to the introduction of the new course of study at Indian schools and the consequent transfer of pupils from the nonreservation schools who are not qualified for enrollment therein under the new system, the amount required for 1918 will be greatly increased. Another factor in the increase requested for 1918 is that with the elimination of the lower grades from the nonreservation schools pupils who have heretofore been transferred at half fare will have to be replaced by pupils for whom full fare will have to be paid.

In the new course of study we find it necessary to transport pupils from one school to another, because of the grades of study, and it will necessarily increase the amount of money that will be used for transportation purposes. There will be only a very small amount involved, however.

The CHAIRMAN. This provision, then, at the bottom of page 8, line 22:

Provided further, That where practicable the transportation and expenses so paid shall be refunded and shall be returned to the appropriation from which paid and be available for reexpenditure.

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Why is that necessary?

Mr. MERITT. We would like to have that authority of law for the reason that we are now procuring employment for Indian boys in a number of automobile factories, and we ought to require those boys to refund money that is advanced to pay their transportation to the factory and then re-use that fund for a similar purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not authority now to do that?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the purposes of preserving living and growing timber on Indian reservations and allotments and to educate Indians in the proper care of forests; for the employment of suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian women and girls housekeeping and other household duties, for necessary traveling expenses of such matrons; and for furnishing necessary equipments and supplies and renting quarters for them where necessary; for the conducting of experiments on Indian school or agency farms designed to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, grains, vegetables, cotton, and fruits, and for the employment of practical farmers and stockmen, in addition to the agency and school farmers now employed, for necessary traveling expenses of such farmers and stockmen and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies for them; and for superintending and directing farming and stock raising among Indians, \$500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not, as to timber, apply to the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be used to conduct experiments on Indian school or agency farms to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, cotton, grains, vegetables, and fruits: *Provided, also*, That the amounts paid to matrons, foresters, farmers, physicians, and stockmen shall not be included within the limitation on salaries and compensation of employees contained in the act of August 24, 1912.

I suppose you had better insert your justifications for them.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I offer for the record the following justification:

Industrial work and care of timber, 1916.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

	Agriculture and stock.	Experi- mentation.	Field matrons.	Forestry.	Total.
Salaries and wages.....	\$212,210.20	\$5,764.24	\$42,279.45	\$89,804.07	\$350,057.96
Traveling expenses.....	10,097.66	93.89		5,157.38	15,348.93
Transportation of supplies.....	10.43	688.91		452.88	1,151.72
Heat, light, and power (service).....			28.84		28.84
Telegraph and telephone service.....	5.01		1.00	2.40	8.41
Printing, binding, and advertising.....				56.90	56.90
Subsistence supplies.....	12.13		484.92	2,597.85	3,094.90
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.....			663.50		663.50
Forage.....	5,831.46	317.16	3,168.84	3,169.74	12,487.20
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	2,231.07	300.00	2,537.60	67.31	5,135.98
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	4.71		282.63	233.59	520.93
Medical supplies.....			25.15		25.15
Driving teams.....	6,162.50	1,800.00	1,638.00		9,600.50
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	4,121.51	1,065.34	584.52	907.57	6,678.94
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	774.87	1,695.40	1,114.93	2,639.34	6,224.54
Construction.....		3,391.33			3,391.33
Repairs (to plant).....		183.93			183.93
Rent.....			3,054.36	130.72	3,185.08
Miscellaneous.....	6.00	574.98	29.00	2.70	612.68
Total.....	241,467.55	15,875.18	55,892.74	105,221.95	418,457.42
Additional claims and obligations settled for Nov. 1, 1916 (not yet classified), and uncounted for advances to disbursing officers.....					19,015.78
Unexpended balance.....	8,532.45	4,124.82	4,107.26	14,778.05	12,526.80
Grand total.....	250,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00	120,000.00	450,000.00

INDUSTRIAL WORK AND CARE OF TIMBER, \$500,000.

This appropriation is known as "Industrial work and care of timber," and to simplify the expenditure thereof is apportioned under four general headings, descriptive of the different activities involved, namely: (1) Agriculture and stock, (2) experimentation, (3) field matrons, (4) forestry.

The following statement gives an analysis of the expenditures from this appropriation under the different headings for the fiscal year 1916, from which it will be noted that of the total appropriation of \$450,000 for that year \$12,526.80 reverted to the United States Treasury. This is due to the fact that the greater part of the appropriation is hypoecated early in the fiscal year to cover salaries, annual estimate or contract supplies, equipment, and incidentals, which ties up the money for these purposes. It frequently happens that positions for which funds have been set aside are vacant for a portion of the year; also, savings are made on annual estimate supplies; and for various reasons superintendents are unable to expend the entire amount allotted them for particular purposes.

The greater portion of this fund is necessarily expended for salaries, equipment, and traveling expenses of farmers and stockmen who work among the adult Indians on the different reservations, directing and supervising their farm, live stock, and other industrial activities. Where more than one farmer is employed, the general custom is to divide the reservation into districts, and station a farmer permanently in each, preferably in Government quarters, when available, and to provide him with transportation facilities so that he can travel about among the Indians in his district, thereby keeping in close touch with their farming operations, or other industrial activities. Each farmer is expected to be personally acquainted with every Indian family in his district, and thoroughly familiar with their industrial condition, needs, and resources, so as to be in a position to help them to get the best results from their efforts toward self-support by means of farming, live-stock raising, or other industrial activities. The duties of farmers and stockmen are primarily to instruct the Indians in all departments of agricultural and live-stock work; as to proper methods of preparing the soil, planting, caring for, and harvesting their crops; the use of modern agricultural equipments and machinery; the building and equipment of their homes; and in general to advise them in all phases of their industrial activity with the view of promoting their civilization and self-support.

It will be noted from the tables at the end of this section that 204 farmers are paid from "Industrial work and care of timber," in addition to which 54 farmers are paid from other funds, making a grand total of 258 farmers for an Indian population of 312,654, or one farmer to every 1,212 Indians. It will readily be seen that this number is entirely too small to get proper results from their work, especially on those larger reservations where the farmer must act as administrative representative of the superintendent in addition to directing the industrial activities of the Indians. Within the past 5 or 10 years the Indian Service has become one very largely of individualized interests, and the administration of the laws and regulations relating to leases, sales, and patents of allotted lands, and the supervision of the moneys derived therefrom has added manifold to the details of reservation work and especially to the duties of the farmers. In many instances these duties involve recommendations covering considerable areas of valuable land and where the jurisdictions are large the superintendent must rely almost entirely upon the judgment of his district representative (the farmer). This necessarily calls for men of large experience and good judgment in real estate values, as well as of the strictest integrity.

As above stated, it is necessary that the farmers on the larger reservations act as administrative representatives of the superintendents in their particular districts, overseeing all the industrial activities of the Indians therein and where the Indians have been allotted to view allotments in connection with applications for patents in fee; to supervise the expenditure of individual Indian funds; and to assist the Indians in the purchase of live stock, the erection of homes, barns, etc. Where the Indians have irrigated lands the farmers in many cases are charged with responsibility for the proper distribution and use of the water and the instruction of the Indians in all the details of successful farming in an irrigated country.

After establishing a sufficient number of positions under the various jurisdictions to supervise the timber operations and serve as forest guards and rangers, it is necessary to hold in reserve an emergency fund sufficient to employ large numbers of men to fight forest fires in the event of any extensive conflagrations. If the fires fail to occur, or are handled by the regular force of

employees, this reserve fund naturally remains unused at the close of the fiscal year.

Under the former practice, savings were reported by superintendents, quarterly, in order that they might be reauthorized for other purposes. This resulted in quite a large amount reverting to the Treasury each year. However, under the new accounting system recently installed, superintendents now report savings more frequently, which renders it possible to reauthorize the expenditure thereof for necessary purposes at other jurisdictions. However, it must be understood that even with this system in operation, a small portion of the fund will remain unused at the end of the year.

The appropriation of \$450,000 for the fiscal year 1917 was hypothecated as follows at the beginning of the year:

Industrial work and care of timber.

PROBABLE EXPENDITURES, 1917.

Purpose.	Account.				Total.
	Agriculture and stock.	Experimentation.	Field matrons.	Forestry.	
Salaries and wages.....	\$214,805.00	\$3,000.00	\$48,090.00	\$84,450.00	\$350,345.00
Equipment and supplies.....	13,886.42	12,000.00	4,189.83	4,495.16	34,571.41
Traveling expenses and incidentals.....	8,310.00	.....	2,475.00	12,050.00	22,835.00
Reserve.....	2,165.25	.....	2,745.17	12,338.17	17,248.59
Total.....	239,166.67	15,000.00	57,500.00	113,333.33	425,000.00

It will be noted that the apportionments provided for a total reserve of \$17,248.59 to meet unforeseen emergencies which may arise during the year. At the present time this reserve has been reduced to \$638.88, as follows:

Agriculture and stock.....	\$82.63
Field matrons.....	395.46
Forestry.....	160.89
Total.....	638.88

This is the total amount now available to meet all emergency needs which may arise during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

It will be noted that the estimate calls for an increase of \$75,000 over the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1917. For several years prior to the fiscal year 1917 the total amount of this appropriation was \$450,000, and the various activities had been organized on this basis. However, the appropriation was reduced to \$425,000 for the current fiscal year, although the estimate called for \$500,000. The service has been greatly handicapped by this reduction in all branches of its work, and the increase of \$75,000 is absolutely necessary if the work is to be carried on successfully. The need therefor will be more fully justified under each of the four headings referred to above, although there is given below a statement of the probable division of the \$75,000 increase among the several branches of the work, as compared with the allotments therefor from the present appropriation of \$450,000.

Fund.	Present allotment.	Proposed increase.	Total.
Agriculture and stock.....	\$239,166.67	\$25,833.33	\$265,000.00
Experimentation.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Field matrons.....	57,500.00	42,500.00	100,000.00
Forestry.....	113,333.33	6,666.67	120,000.00
Total.....	425,000.00	75,000.00	500,000.00

For the sake of clearness each of the four sections of this appropriation is justified separately.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

For the employment of practical farmers and stockmen in addition to the agency and school farmers now employed; for necessary traveling expenses of such farmers and stockmen and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies for them; and for superintending and directing farming and stock raising among Indians.

The sum of \$239,166.67 was allotted this branch of the work for the current fiscal year, hypothecated as follows:

Salaries and wages.....	\$214, 805. 00
Equipment and supplies.....	13, 886. 42
Traveling expenses and incidentals.....	8, 310. 00
Reserve.....	2, 165. 25
Total.....	239, 166. 67

As above stated the reserve in this portion of the fund has been reduced to \$82.63, to cover necessary expenditures properly chargeable to this part of the appropriation for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

The act also provides for "necessary equipment and supplies" for employees paid from this appropriation. This includes transportation equipment (driving teams, harness, forage, etc.). With the present high prices of grain and forage of all kinds the cost thereof will likely be increased to a considerable extent, thus requiring the expenditure of a much larger amount therefor from this appropriation.

On many reservations the industrial salvation of the Indians depends largely upon the live-stock industry. From the latest figures the Indians of the United States own individually \$26,703,027 worth of live stock, in addition to tribal stock held in common valued at approximately \$2,121,412, 43,800 Indians being engaged in the live-stock industry. During the fiscal year 1916 34 stockmen were paid from this appropriation and 19 from other funds, making a total of only 53 stockmen to supervise the tremendous individual and tribal live-stock interests of the Indians of the United States, estimated to be worth \$28,824,439.

Comprehensive plans have been formulated and partially put into effect for the systematic development of the live-stock industry on the different reservations, pursuant to which large purchases of live stock have been made during the last year. In order to get the proper results from this large expenditure by giving the business the same careful attention that a white stockman accords thereto it is absolutely essential that a largely increased force of practical and competent stockmen be employed in the Indian Service.

The following comparative figures in regard to Indian farming for the fiscal years 1915 and 1916 show gratifying and substantial progress:

Farming by Indians.

	Year.		Gain.	
	1915	1916	Total.	Percent.
Able-bodied male adults.....	42, 239	42, 457	218	0.005
Number farming.....	30, 277	35, 658	5, 381	17. 00
Acres cultivated.....	643, 843	668, 552	24, 709	3. 70

Encouraging as these figures are, yet, as indicated above, the number of farmers now employed is entirely too small adequately to cover the extensive territory involved in the 668,552 acres of cultivated land (averaging 2,591 acres to each Government farmer) or to give each Indian farming that close personal attention so necessary to successful results. In addition there are 6,799 able-bodied adult Indians not now engaged in farming, with 6,466,716 acres of uncultivated agricultural land on the different reservations. Many of these Indians are, of course, engaged in other industrial activities, but by far the greater number of them should be farming, and it is the task of the Indian Service farmers to increase the number of Indians farming and the total cultivated acreage to the greatest possible extent, as well as to see that proper and remunerative methods are used. In view of these facts it is felt that the additional amount asked for herein is absolutely essential to the effective prosecution of the important work assigned to this particular branch of the service.

This item contains a proviso first inserted therein for the fiscal year 1917, as follows:

"That no money appropriated herein shall be expended on or after January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, for the employment of any farmer or expert farmer at a salary of or in excess of \$50 per month, unless he shall first have procured and filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a certificate

of competency showing that he is a farmer of actual experience and qualified to instruct others in the art of practical agriculture, such certificate to be certified and issued to him by the president or dean of the State agricultural college of the State in which his services are to be rendered, or by the president or dean of the State agricultural college of an adjoining State: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to persons now employed in the Indian Service as farmer or expert farmer: *And provided further*, That this shall not apply to Indians employed or to be employed as assistant farmer."

Pursuant thereto letters were written to the president or dean of every agricultural college which will likely be called upon to furnish such certificates, with the view of eliciting their ideas on the subject, but the consensus of opinion among them is that it will be extremely difficult to get persons whom they are willing to certify as possessing the desired qualifications, to accept positions in the Indian Service at the small salaries paid. Of the 258 farmers now in the service 207 receive \$900 or less per annum, the highest salary paid being \$1,200 (only 25 receiving that amount); while men doing similar work for other branches of the Government receive an initial salary of from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum with good chances of promotion. The extracts quoted below from the reports referred to are typical and clearly set forth the difficulty mentioned.

"There is little chance of securing good men who have graduated from the agricultural college, and have had experience, at the salary you are able to pay."

"Although this institution graduated last June more than 100 young men from the degree courses in agriculture, and the number is increasing from year to year, it is not probable that, at the salaries indicated, a sufficient number of such graduates would be interested to fill all of the positions."

"The difficulty will be to find capable men at the salaries named. In this western country the general rate of wages and income is such that a really efficient, practical farmer who is qualified to instruct others, should not accept a salary of \$600 to \$700 per year. If he is a man of any maturity the fact that he is willing to accept the compensation is looked upon as an unfavorable symptom. The standard wage for a graduate of the college of agriculture is \$1,000 per year. Graduates seldom accept less than \$900 unless they lack practical farm experience and wish the position in order to advance their education further."

"Inasmuch as the salaries you mention are small, it will be practically impossible to get college graduates of proper quality to apply for these positions."

"However, the entrance salaries of \$600 to \$900 a year are very low for men who have spent four years in getting an agricultural education, especially after they have had a sufficient amount of practical experience and qualified for the instructing of others. The type of men you will need is about the same as the county agents who are being paid in our State from \$1,500 to \$2,400 per year."

Farmers and stockmen paid from industrial work and care of timber (agriculture and stock), 1917.

(1 supervisor of farming, \$3,000.)

Salary.	Farmers.		Stockmen.		Grand total.
	Number.	Total.	Number.	Total.	
\$1,500.....			1	\$1,500	\$1,500
\$1,200.....	25	\$30,000	3	3,600	33,600
\$1,100.....	1	1,100			1,100
\$1,020.....			1	1,020	1,020
\$1,000.....	17	17,000	8	8,000	25,000
\$900.....	75	67,500	10	9,000	76,500
\$840.....	22	18,480	2	1,680	20,160
\$800.....			1	800	800
\$780.....	22	17,160	4	3,120	20,280
\$720.....	33	23,760	3	2,160	25,920
\$660.....	1	660			660
\$600.....			1	600	600
\$540.....	1	540			540
\$300.....	7	2,100			2,100
Total.....	204	178,300	34	31,480	209,780

Farmers and stockmen paid from other funds.

Agency.	Farmers.			Stockmen.			Fund.
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Total.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Total.	
Blackfeet.....	1	\$900	\$900	.....	.....	.....	Support of Indians of Blackfeet Agency, Mont., 1917.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	\$1,800	\$1,800	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Cantonment.....	1	840	840	.....	.....	.....	Support of Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Oklahoma, 1917.
Cheyenne River..	1	900	900	1	900	900	Cheyenne River Reservation, 3 per cent fund.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	540	540	Do.
Do.....	2	720	1,440	.....	.....	.....	Interest on Cheyenne River Reservation, 3 per cent fund.
Coeur d'Alene....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.
Do.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Interest on Coeur d'Alene, 3 per cent fund.
Crow.....	1	800	800	.....	.....	.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Crow Creek.....	1	840	840	.....	.....	.....	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, 1917.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	\$900	\$900	Do.
Do.....	1	780	780	1	1,200	.....	Do.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	Do.
Fort Apache.....	.....	.....	.....	1	900	4,180	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	600	.....	Do.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	480	.....	Do.
Fort Belknap.....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Support of Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas and others, 1917.
Fort Berthold....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Fort Hall.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Support of Bannocks, Idaho, employees, 1917.
Do.....	1	840	840	.....	.....	.....	Support of Indians, Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, 1917.
Fort Peck.....	1	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	Support of Indians, Fort Peck Agency, Mont., 1917.
Jicarilla.....	.....	.....	.....	1	900	900	Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1917.
Keshena.....	1	1,100	1,100	.....	.....	.....	Interest on Menominee log fund.
Do.....	2	780	1,560	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Kiowa.....	1	840	840	.....	.....	.....	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche, 4 per cent fund.
Do.....	2	780	1,560	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Do.....	1	840	840	.....	.....	.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Do.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Support of Wichitas and affiliated bands.
Leech Lake.....	2	900	1,800	.....	.....	.....	Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Do.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Leupp.....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1917.
Lower Brule.....	.....	.....	.....	1	900	900	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, 1917.
Mescalero.....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1917.
Moqui.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Navajo.....	1	780	780	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Osage.....	3	1,200	3,600	.....	.....	.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Do.....	1	1,900	1,000	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Pawnee.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Support of Pawnees, employees, Oklahoma, 1917.
Red Lake.....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Chippewas in Minnesota fund, 1917.
Rosebud.....	.....	.....	.....	1	600	600	Proceeds of Rosebud Reservation.
San Carlos.....	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,200	1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	2	900	1,800	Do.
Shoshone.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Support of Shoshones, employees, 1917.
Do.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Sisseton.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Interest on Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.
Southern Utes....	1	900	1,620	.....	.....	.....	Interest on Confederate Bands of Utes, 4 per cent fund.
Do.....	1	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Standing Rock...	1	840	840	.....	.....	.....	Indian Moneys, proceeds of labor.
Tongue River....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	1,000	Do.
Do.....	1	720	720	.....	.....	.....	Support of Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Montana, 1917.
Truxton Canyon.	1	780	780	1	1,200	1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Uintah and Ouray	2	900	1,800	.....	.....	.....	Support of Confederate Bands of Utes employees.
Ute Mountain....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Do.....	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Interest on Confederate Bands of Utes, 4 per cent fund.
Do.....	.....	.....	.....	1	900	900	Do.
Western Navajo..	1	900	900	.....	.....	.....	Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1917.

Farmers and stockmen paid from other funds—Continued.

Agency.	Farmers.			Stockmen.			Fund.
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Total.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Total.	
Western Sho- shone.....				1	\$900	\$900	Support of Indians in Nevada, 1917.
White Earth.....	1	\$840	\$840				Chippewas in Minnesota fund, 1917.
Winnebago.....	1	720	720				General expenses Indian Service, 1917.
Yakima.....	1	900	900				Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Zuni.....	1	1,000	1,000				Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1917.
Total.....	54		46,220	19		17,720	

General summary.

Positions.	Fund.						Total.	
	Industrial work and care of timber.		Other.					
			Tribal.		Gratuity.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Supervision.....	1	\$3,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	\$3,000
Farmers.....	204	178,300	29	\$26,220	25	\$19,940	258	224,520
Stockmen.....	34	31,480	15	14,120	4	3,600	53	49,200
Total.....	239	212,780	44	40,400	29	23,540	312	276,720

EXPERIMENTATION.

Provided further, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be used to conduct experiments on Indian school and agency farms to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, cotton, grains, vegetables, and fruits.

The money to be expended for experimental work is largely for the purpose of continuing operations along this line already in progress and to inaugurate such work at other places where the need therefor becomes apparent. It is, of course, the general policy of the Indian Service (in line with the best agricultural practice of the day) to conduct experimentation and demonstration work on the farms of the Indians, so that they may not only see directly what can be accomplished on their lands but also take an active part in experiments and discoveries along agricultural lines. There is a certain amount of experimentation work being done which, because of the discouraging effect of failure upon the Indians, ought to be prosecuted at some central point under the direction of experts, and when definite and certain results are accomplished the adaptability of the various seeds, plants, and trees can then be brought to the attention of the Indians with more hope of success. The largest and most important station for such work in the Indian Service is at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation, in Arizona, conducted under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Agriculture. Many useful plants have been developed, and these are beneficial not only to the Indians of the reservation but also to those on other reservations where similar conditions prevail, and to the whites as well. As a result of the experimentation work on this farm, a long-staple Egyptian cotton has been developed, which is now grown extensively by both Indians and whites in that section. In addition, tests are being made with Peruvian alfalfa, Mexican June corn, Bermuda onions, fruits, nuts (particularly the pecan), trees, and forage plants.

At the San Juan School in New Mexico experimentation is being carried on under the direction of practical farmers, and excellent results have been accomplished. Various kinds of alfalfa, fruits, grains, melons, trees, and vegetables are being experimented with, and the Indians are furnished with seeds and cut-

tings from the varieties which the experiments show to be best adapted to local conditions.

FIELD MATRONS.

For the employment of suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian women and girls housekeeping and other household duties, and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies and renting quarters for them where necessary.

The following statement shows the number of field matrons now in the service and paid from this appropriation at the different salaries:

Field matrons paid from industrial work and care of timber.

Number.	Salary.	Total.	Number.	Salary.	Total.
4.....	\$840	\$3,360	11.....	\$300	\$3,300
2.....	780	1,560	1.....	150	150
34.....	720	24,480			
8.....	660	5,280	Total.....		41,780
8.....	600	4,800			

Total number of field matrons, 68.

It is the duty of field matrons to visit the Indian women in their homes and to give them counsel, encouragement, and help in the general care of the house and surroundings, hygiene, and sanitation; the preparation and serving of food; the keeping and care of domestic animals, including dairy stock; the care of children and of the sick; the observance of the Sabbath; the organization of societies for building up character and for intellectual and social improvement; and anything else that will promote the civilization of the Indians, particularly with respect to their home life and surroundings.

The industrial progress of the Indians is largely dependent upon their health. Thousands of dollars are expended each year for promoting the education, civilization, and self-support of the Indians, and for physicians and hospitals for the treatment of disease among them. But all this vast expenditure will result in little permanent benefit to the Indians if they have not the health and strength necessary to do their part in carrying out this extensive industrial program, and if we do not remedy the conditions which breed disease on the theory that "prevention is better than cure." In this important work the field matron occupies a necessary and vital place.

According to the latest figures the Indian population of the United States under Federal supervision is 312,654. The number of field matrons now employed (68) averages only 1 matron to every 4,599 Indians. It will thus be seen that the number of field matrons employed is entirely too small to get proper results. In addition the funds available have not permitted the payment of salaries sufficiently high to attract the best class of properly qualified women for this important work so vitally necessary to the welfare and progress of the Indian race along the lines of modern civilization.

By reason of the \$25,000 reduction in the total amount of the appropriation "Industrial work and care of timber," for the current fiscal year, only \$57,500 thereof could be allotted for this important work, which has proved entirely insufficient to meet the actual needs of the service for the matrons now employed, with respect to salaries, equipment and supplies, traveling and incidental expenses, etc. In fact it has been necessary to abolish several of the field-matron positions owing to the lack of funds with which to support their activities and in order to provide money for the necessary expenses of other matrons. This, in part, explains the reduction in the number of field matrons employed from 79 during the fiscal year 1915 to 63 for the present fiscal year, as set forth above.

If the increase of \$75,000 asked for herein is granted in the total amount of the appropriation it is proposed to allot \$42,500 thereof for the field matrons' work, making a total of \$100,000 which will be available therefor during the fiscal year 1918. This amount will permit the employment of 30 additional matrons (at \$720 each for salary and \$680 for equipment and expenses), every one of whom is badly needed to assist in the important work assigned to this particular branch of the service, as many of the reservations have no field matrons at all, although badly needed thereon.

In fact 79 applications from superintendents for the establishment of such positions were denied during the past year owing to lack of funds. The need seems to be greatest on the following reservations:

Blackfeet.....	1	Puget Sound.....	4
California.....	5	Salt River.....	2
Fallon.....	1	Shoshone.....	2
Fort Hall.....	1	Siletz.....	1
Fort Mohave.....	1	Spokane.....	1
Keshena.....	1	Truxton Canon.....	1
La Pointe.....	1	Uintah and Ouray.....	3
Moapa River.....	1	Warm Springs.....	1
Nett Lake.....	1	Western Navajo.....	1
Omaha.....	1		
Otoe.....	1	Total.....	31

The success of the field-matron work depends a great deal upon proper facilities. There must be adequate quarters, a good team, and certain supplies, such as special food for the sick, clothing for the indigent, condensed milk for infants, etc., besides traveling expenses, which are necessarily incurred in many cases.

FORESTRY.

For the purpose of preserving living and growing timber on Indian reservations and allotments and to educate Indians in the proper care of forests.

General supervision.

Position.	Number.	Salary.	Per diem and expenses.	Total.
Supervisor of forests.....	1	\$2,250	\$1,350	\$3,600
Do.....	1	2,000	1,500	3,500
Do.....	1	2,000	1,200	3,200
Lumberman.....	1	2,250	1,350	3,600
Do.....	1	1,800	600	2,400
Forest assistant.....	1	1,400	600	2,000
Do.....	1	1,100	600	1,700
Total.....	7	12,800	7,200	20,000

Deputy supervisors.

Reservation.	Number.	Salary.	Expenses.	Total.
Colville.....	1	\$1,400	\$600	\$2,000
Flathead.....	1	1,600	200	1,800
Fort Apache.....	1	1,300	200	1,500
Jicarilla.....	1	1,300	200	1,500
Klamath.....	1	1,600	200	1,800
Roseburg.....	1	1,500	600	2,100
Yakima.....	1	1,500	200	1,700
Total.....	7	10,200	2,200	12,400

Guards, rangers, etc.

Reservation.	Guards.				Rangers.				Ex- penses.	Grand total.
	Number.		Salary.		Number.		Salary.			
	Em- ploy- ees.	Months.	Month- ly.	Total.	Em- ploy- ees.	Months.	Month- ly.	Total.		
Blackfeet.....	2	7	\$75	\$1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,050
Cherokee.....	1	12	70	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840
Coeur d'Alene.....	1	10	75	750	1	12	\$100	\$1,200	\$200	2,150
Colville.....	1	12	83½	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Do.....	7	5	75	2,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,625
Flathead.....	1	12	90	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,080
Do.....	3	12	75	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700
Do.....	5	5	75	1,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,875

Guards, rangers, etc.—Continued.

Reservation.	Guards.				Rangers.				Ex-penses.	Grand total.
	Number.		Salary.		Number.		Salary.			
	Em- ploy- ees.	Months.	Month- ly.	Total.	Em- ploy- ees.	Months.	Month- ly.	Total.		
Fort Apache.....	2	12	\$75	\$1,800						\$1,800
Fort Lapwai.....	2	12	80	1,920	1	12	\$91½	\$1,100		3,020
Grand Portage.....	2	6	50	600						600
Hayward.....	2	5	50	500	1	12	90	1,080	\$100	1,680
Hoopa Valley.....	1	12	100	1,200					200	2,300
Do.....	2	6	75	900						
Jicarilla.....	2	12	75	1,800						2,400
Do.....	1	12	50	600						
Klamath.....	1	12	83½	1,000	2	12	91½	1,100		5,250
Do.....	7	6	75	3,150						
Lac du Flambeau.....	3	6	50	900						900
La Pointe.....	3	4	70	840						840
Leech Lake.....	3	6	50	900						900
Mescalero.....	1	6	75	450	1	12	91½	1,100	200	1,750
Navajo.....	2	6	50	600						600
Nett Lake.....	2	6	40	480						480
Pine Ridge.....	1	12	75	900						1,620
Do.....	1	12	60	720						
Red Cliff.....	1	12	60	720						720
Red Lake.....	3	6	60	1,080	1	12	100	1,200	200	2,480
Round Valley.....	1	12	75	900						900
Shoshone.....	1	12	80	960						1,710
Do.....	2	5	75	750						
Siletz.....	3	2	75	450						450
Spokane.....	1	12	83½	1,000						1,750
Do.....	2	5	75	750						
Taholah.....	3	4	75	900	1	12	100	1,200	300	3,500
Do.....					1	12	91½	1,100		
Tulalip.....	1	12	100	1,200					200	1,400
Tule River.....	1	12	75	900						1,140
Do.....	1	4	60	240						
Uintah and Ouray.....	1	12	50	600						780
Do.....	2	3	30	180						
Umatilla.....	1	6	75	450						450
Warm Springs.....	7	4	75	2,100	2	12	100	1,200		3,300
White Earth.....	1	12	75	900						1,500
Do.....	6	2	50	600						
Yakima.....	1	12	80	960						2,960
Do.....	5	5	80	2,000						
Total.....	103			48,820	9			10,280	1,400	60,500

¹ scaler.² Forest assistant.

The statement given below shows the estimated amount which will be needed for general forestry work during the year, including labor and material for road, trail, and telephone repairs, and for fire fighting and timber estimating:

Reservation.	Amount.	Reservation.	Amount.
Blackfeet.....	\$300	Red Cliff.....	\$300
Coeur d'Alene.....	300	Red Lake.....	2,300
Colville.....	2,000	Round Valley.....	300
Flathead.....	2,000	San Carlos.....	300
Fort Apache.....	2,000	Spokane.....	2,000
Hoopa Valley.....	2,000	Taholah.....	2,000
Klamath.....	2,000	Warm Springs.....	4,000
Lac du Flambeau.....	300	Yakima.....	4,000
Leech Lake.....	400		
Mescalero.....	300	Total.....	27,100
Nett Lake.....	300		

Summary.

Purpose.	Classification.				Total.
	Employees.			Upkeep repairs, etc. ¹	
	Number.	Salaries.	Expenses.		
General supervision.....	7	\$12,800	\$7,200		\$20,000
Deputy supervisors.....	7	10,200	2,200		12,400
Guards, rangers, etc.....	112	59,100	1,400		60,500
Labor and material.....				\$27,100	27,100
Total.....	126	82,100	10,800	27,100	120,000

¹ Includes fire-fighting and timber estimating.

It will be noted that the actual needs of the service for salaries and wages, expenses, equipment, upkeep and repairs, and fire fighting and timber estimating for the fiscal year amount to \$120,000, which is the total proposed allotment from the general appropriation for this work. Reports from superintendents as to the needs of the service with respect to permanent forestry improvement work show that an expenditure of \$300,000 could profitably be made therefor. All these permanent improvements are required for the adequate protection of Indian timber. It is usual to maintain a rather large reserve in this fund to meet emergencies in the form of forest fires, the expense of which this year must necessarily come from the \$27,100 estimated for labor, material, etc., if required, as the total amount available will not permit of a special reserve for this purpose. As additional fire-prevention facilities are provided in the way of trails, fire lines, telephones, and lookout stations, the yearly reserve for this purpose can be proportionately reduced.

Proposed expenditure of \$75,000 increase.

RECAPITULATION.

Purpose.	Fund.			Total.
	Agriculture and stock.	Field matrons.	Forestry.	
Salaries and wages.....	\$10,000.00	\$21,600.00	\$3,000.00	\$34,600.00
Equipment and supplies.....	10,000.00	15,000.00	2,000.00	27,000.00
Traveling expenses.....	5,000.00	4,000.00	500.00	9,500.00
Miscellaneous.....	833.33	1,900.00	1,166.67	4,400.00
Total.....	25,833.33	42,500.00	6,666.67	75,000.00

Experimentation, none.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for an increase of \$75,000 in this item. This item takes care of several branches of the Indian Service, including the farmers, the matrons, and the experimental work among Indians, and also for the forestry department. There has been a tremendous activity along industrial lines among the Indians in recent years, and we would like to have an increased appropriation not only for that work, but also to increase the number of field matrons to go out among the Indian homes and teach the Indian women modern methods of housekeeping and sanitation. If we can get this appropriation increased we will increase the number of matrons probably 30 or 40.

Mr. CARTER. What line are you speaking about?

The CHAIRMAN. Line 5, page 9. What report have you on the cotton question from Arizona and California?

Mr. MERITT. We have splendid success in cotton in Arizona and southern California.

The CHAIRMAN. What character of cotton are you raising there?

Mr. MERITT. Raising long, staple Egyptian cotton. They are getting a very high price for that cotton, and it is becoming an important industry in both southern California and in Arizona.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the Indians take an interest in doing this work?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; Pima Indians began this work, and they have developed it to quite a large extent.

The CHAIRMAN. The first I ever saw of it was at Sacaton, on the Gila River.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they still following up that industry there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; this appropriation was used for the beginning of that work, and has been used to a very great advantage, not only to the Indians, but to the white people as well, because the white people have profited by the experimentations carried on under this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the Indians set the boundaries, or showed the whites how they should farm in that part of the country?

Mr. MERITT. So far as the cotton in Arizona is concerned, they did that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only cotton I saw in Arizona, that is raised by the Indians. The whites had not done it at that time.

Mr. MERITT. They are getting a very large price for their cotton.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Let me ask, why is it necessary to have an appropriation every year, for instance, for the testing of soil on Indian reservations?

Mr. MERITT. This is a general appropriation and does not apply specifically to any particular reservation.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes; but we have been appropriating for years for soil tests on Indian reservations. After a soil test is once made, is not that a matter of record? Is not that all?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Why is it necessary, then, to repeat that appropriation and that investigation?

Mr. MERITT. We do not repeat it as to that particular reservation, but we can go to another reservation and carry on the work on another reservation.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Do you know how this money is expended and where it is expended?

Mr. MERITT. This money is being expended under the cooperation of the Indian Bureau and the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture has certain men who are devoting considerable time to the study of soils and the development of new industries among Indians.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Do you know how much money was expended by the Indian Bureau last year for soil surveys in the Indian reservations?

Mr. MERITT. The total was about \$15,000 expended for experimentation purposes, which included soil surveys.

Mr. CAMPBELL. To whom was money paid on account of soil surveys? Employees of the Indian Service or employees in the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. MERITT. Employees of the Department of Agriculture, who are cooperating with our bureau.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Were they paid out of the Indian funds or out of the appropriation made for the maintenance of the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. MERITT. We asked them to do this specific work for us; they were paid out of our appropriation.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Well, are their accounts kept between the two departments so that there shall be no duplication of pay?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Who keeps those accounts?

Mr. MERITT. Both the Agricultural Department and our department, and we check them up and agree on the amount to be paid.

Mr. CAMPBELL. For instance, if a man is assigned to an Indian reservation from the Bureau of Soil Survey, his salary stops in the Department of Agriculture, and his expenses, when he begins on the Indian reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Not necessarily, because the Department of Agriculture very frequently sends men to Indian reservations very largely at their own expense.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Then why is it necessary to appropriate in this bill for soil surveys, if it is done by the Department of Agriculture at its own expense?

Mr. MERITT. They have established a station on the Pima Reservation in Arizona, and that is the headquarters for the southwest. There are certain fixed charges in connection with that work, and we deem it our duty to cooperate with them and get appropriations to continue that work.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Well, if they do the work why do you deem it necessary to cooperate with them, if they pay for it?

Mr. MERITT. But they have not sufficient funds available to meet these expenses, and it is necessary for us to get part of the appropriation in our bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What is the expense entailed in a soil survey made by the representatives of the Bureau of Soil Surveys of the Department of Agriculture to the Indian Service.

Mr. MERITT. The total expense?

Mr. CAMPBELL. No; what possible expense could there be to the Indian Service if a man is assigned from the Bureau of Soil Surveys in the Department of Agriculture to make the survey?

Mr. MERITT. They sometimes require us to pay their expenses.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Well, but the Department of Agriculture will come in with its bill and make appropriations for all these employees in the Bureau of Soil Surveys.

Mr. MERITT. If they would do that, of course, we would not ask this appropriation.

Mr. CAMPBELL. But they do.

Mr. MERITT. But they call on us to meet certain expenses. Now, for example, they wanted more than we were able to set aside for

them this year. Because of the pressure on this appropriation we only allowed them \$15,000, whereas I think they asked for either \$20,000 or \$25,000.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Well, is the Government then—and I mean by the Government the Indian Office and the Department of Agriculture—paying these men from two sources for doing the same work?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What way have you of knowing that we are not?

Mr. MERITT. Well, the accounts—

Mr. CAMPBELL. If they are paid for out of both—if they are provided for in the Indian bill and also in the Agricultural appropriation bill—

Mr. MERITT. They are paid on vouchers, and we check up those vouchers in the two departments, and it is a matter of record in both departments as to the amounts paid for this work.

Mr. CAMPBELL. And the time they have expended?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. An account is kept in the Department of Agriculture of each employee—where he is, what his expenses are—and also in the Bureau of Indian Affairs?

Mr. MERITT. I think so.

Mr. CAMPBELL. When you have an employee from the Department of Agriculture, you know just how long you had him and what his expenses are?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. I think the record would show that, Mr. Campbell. I think there is no possible chance for us to pay one man twice for doing the same work.

Mr. CAMPBELL. It seems rather odd that a salaried employee of the Department of Agriculture would be paid out of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for making soil surveys.

Mr. MERITT. The Department of Agriculture will submit those bills to us for payment and we will pay them on vouchers. Those vouchers are audited by our office and the auditor.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I wish you would send the subcommittee a specific instance where an employee of the Bureau of Soil Survey has rendered service to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with data as to his time and pay and expenses.

Mr. MERITT. With reference to this item, I wish to submit the following:

This appropriation reads in part as follows:

"And provided further. That not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be used to conduct experiments on Indian school or agency farms to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, cotton, grains, vegetables, and fruits."

The expenditures therefrom during the fiscal year 1916 were as follows:

Salaries and wages.....	\$5, 764. 24
Traveling expenses.....	93. 89
Transportation of supplies.....	688. 91
Forage.....	317. 16
Fuel and illuminating oil.....	300. 00
Work animals.....	1, 800. 00
Implements and tools.....	1, 065. 34
Supplies and equipment.....	1, 695. 40
Construction.....	3, 391. 33
Repairs.....	183. 93
Miscellaneous.....	574. 98
Total.....	15, 875. 18

The greater portion of this money is expended in connection with the cooperative farm at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation, in Arizona, operated jointly by this service and the Bureau of Plant Industry, under which the Agricultural Department furnishes experts from their scientific staff, paying the total salaries and expenses of such employees, and the Indian Service furnishes one farmer, all common labor necessary, and the supplies and equipment required for the successful operation of the farm. Each department pays directly those expenses properly chargeable to it under the agreement. All expenditures from this appropriation are made in the usual manner on proper voucher, as required by the law and regulations.

The only specific instances which can be found in the files since 1910 where employees of the Bureau of Soils have visited Indian reservations or schools are as follows:

Reservation.	Year.	Employee.
Nesqually.....	1911.	H. L. Westover.
Fort Hall.....	1913	C. F. Marbut.
Albuquerque.....	1913	M. H. Lapham.

No record can be found of the payment of any portion of the expenses of such employees by this office. For the past several years, so far as the records show, the only services rendered to this office by the Bureau of Soils have been to analyze samples of soil and water sent to it here from different reservations and schools for which it is understood no charge is made. However, other branches of the Department of Agriculture have cooperated very willingly with this office in behalf of the Indians in the inspection of live stock and dairy herds, tuberculin tests, boys' and girls' club work, stereopticon lectures, and other phases of agricultural extension work.

In many cases this work has been without any expense whatever to the Indian Service, but in others the traveling expenses of such employees in going to and from the reservation have been paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, is it not a fact that you cooperate with other branches, for instance, irrigation and surveys of public lands and forestry, prevention of fires and all that? Do you not cooperate in some instances with the Agricultural Department and some instances with the Interior Department.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you divide the expenses along the same lines?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we are cooperating with other bureaus of the Government, and we divide the expense.

Mr. CAMPBELL. And the data in this case would be similar to the data in the other cases where you exchange or take over employees?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; for example, the Reclamation Service proper is doing the reclamation work on certain projects in Montana. We pay for that work out of specific appropriations carried in the Indian bill. The Reclamation Service certifies to our bureau the cost accounts and the labor accounts, and we approve those accounts on vouchers submitted, and pay the bills.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the same thing in Idaho, I believe, with reference to the Fort Hall Indians, haven't you—cooperation with the departments?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The next item is:

For the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service, including inspection, pay of necessary employees, and all other expenses connected therewith, including advertising, storage, and transportation of Indian goods and supplies, \$300,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated

shall be used for the maintenance of to exceed three permanent warehouses in the Indian Service.

That is the same amount as was appropriated last year. We offer for the record the following justification:

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, 1918.

Appropriated, 1916-----	\$300, 000. 00
Appropriated, 1917-----	300, 000. 00
Estimated, 1918-----	300, 000. 00

No part of this appropriation is expended for supplies, except such equipment as may be required to operate the Indian warehouses. The fund is used, except as noted, in the payment of expenses incident to advertisement, purchase, inspection, and transportation of supplies for the Indians and for the Indian Service generally, including the cost of maintaining the Indian warehouses.

The appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was expended as follows:

The following figures are as of October 1, 1916:

Amount appropriated-----	\$300, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	384, 637. 80
Overdrawn-----	84, 637. 80

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	45, 691. 13
Traveling expenses-----	6, 777. 00
Transportation of supplies-----	314, 613. 32
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	183. 74
Telegraph and telephone service-----	689. 94
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	4, 057. 03
Fuel-----	290. 31
Stationery and office supplies-----	2, 080. 10
Equipment, etc-----	485. 52
Rent-----	9, 300. 00
Miscellaneous-----	469. 71

Total----- 384, 637. 80

NOTE.—\$70,410.44 of the total amount was expended on account of the warehouses, and inspection and advertising of supplies, awarding contracts, etc.

It will be noted that to date this appropriation has been overdrawn to the extent of \$84,637.80. At this time last year there were outstanding indebtednesses in the 1915 appropriation totaling about \$40,000, and it is probable that the indebtednesses now outstanding against the 1916 appropriation total about the same amount. This will make the total sum expended for all purposes approximately \$425,000, making a total deficit of about \$125,000. The deficit occurring annually in this appropriation for some years past has been covered by a deficiency appropriation for the payment of claims certified to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The largest item of expenditure, of course, is for the actual transportation of supplies, which for 1916 amounts to \$314,613.32 up to about October 1, 1916, with a number of bills outstanding.

A comparison of amounts expended for this purpose, for the last few years, is as follows:

Fiscal year.	Weight of supplies handled by Indian warehouses.	Approximate amount expended for freight charges.
1913.....	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1914.....	58, 183, 679	¹ \$413, 500. 00
1915.....	60, 015, 338	288, 000. 00
1916.....	73, 393, 584	306, 770. 97
	² 87, 927, 608	314, 613. 32

¹ This sum includes about \$100,000 for wagon transportation of supplies; this expense has been borne by "support" funds since 1913.

² To Oct. 1.

It should be noted that a large volume of supplies on which transportation charges are paid from this appropriation are handled by the field officers and not by the Indian warehouses, but the exact weight of these is not known. This would considerably increase the weights on which transportation charges were paid during the years named. While the tonnage shipped by the field officers is not included in the above totals, the cost of the transportation is included.

The amount specified for 1918 to cover the transportation of supplies is \$241,150, but it is believed that at least \$375,000 will actually be required. If only the former amount is appropriated, there will probably be a deficit during 1918 of approximately \$135,000.

The other expenses chargeable to this appropriation are for the maintenance of the warehouses. Prior to the year 1915 these were five in number, but during that year the number was reduced to three. However, the two could not be discontinued until late in this fiscal year. The appropriation act for 1917 provides that another warehouse shall be discontinued during the present year, leaving but two. The figures for the different fiscal years are not therefore strictly comparable.

Total expenditures for maintaining warehouses, etc.:

1913	\$66,905.75
1914	65,709.20
1915	65,993.47
1916	70,410.44
Estimated for 1918	58,850.00

Salaries, wages, etc.:

1913	46,998.96
1914	47,488.99
1915	46,027.16
1916	45,691.13
Estimated for 1918	38,000.00

Traveling expenses:

1913	4,400.00
1914	4,805.31
1915	¹ 1,730.55
1916	¹ 6,777.00
Estimated for 1918	7,000.00

Telegraph and telephone service:

1913	\$64.84
1914	789.37
1915	1,025.71
1916	689.94
Estimated for 1918	550.00

Heat, light, and power (service):

1913	338.57
1914	310.35
1915	221.13
1916	183.74
Estimated for 1918, included in "Miscellaneous."	

Printing and advertising:

1913	749.56
1914	745.67
1915	773.67
1916	4,057.03
Estimated for 1918	3,500.00

Stationery and office supplies:

1913	804.30
1914	1,328.77
1915	1,384.46
1916	2,080.10
Estimated for 1918	800.00

Fuel:

1913	320.93
1914	259.80
1915	229.38
1916	290.31
Estimated for 1918, included in "miscellaneous."	

¹ Part of the traveling expenses for 1915 was paid from the 1916 appropriation.

Equipment:	
1913	\$529. 96
1914	204. 69
1915	194. 05
1916	485. 52
Estimated for 1918, included in "miscellaneous."	
Rent of warehouses:	
1913	11, 740. 00
1914	11, 475. 00
1915	13, 074. 96
1916	9, 300. 00
Estimated for 1918	8, 000. 00
Miscellaneous:	
1913	258. 09
1914	160. 35
1915	382. 27
1916	469. 71
Estimated for 1918	1, 000. 00
Total expenditure:	
1913	¹ 480, 756. 59
1914	355, 240. 74
1915	371, 814. 31
1916, exclusive of outstanding indebtedness	384, 637. 80
Estimated for 1918	300, 000. 00

It was hoped that a net saving in the cost of maintaining warehouses could be shown by the closing of the warehouses in New York and Omaha. An actual saving of about \$10,000 was made, but the increasing volume of business handled by and through the warehouses (see table) has been such as to offset this saving and make an actual increase in the maintenance cost. Had the two warehouses not been closed, however, the total cost would have been greater. Because of the elimination of two warehouses, most of the firms in Omaha and many in New York have unexpectedly stopped bidding on our supplies, only a few of the larger ones having submitted bids during the past year. The further elimination of another warehouse this year, in compliance with the 1917 appropriation act, will aggravate the situation. Therefore, while the Indian Service can no doubt handle the shipments with two permanent warehouses and such temporary receiving stations as may be required for short periods, there is no doubt now but that the withdrawal of the bidders in either Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco will have a serious effect on the prices paid for goods and supplies, particularly at this time when we need all the competition that can be obtained in order to keep down the prices. It is earnestly hoped on this account that the provision in the item, calling for three warehouses, instead of for the two appropriated for in the last act, will be approved.

The appropriations for purchase and transportation of Indian supplies from 1908 to 1911, inclusive, were each \$315,000, including expense incident to telegraphing and telephoning. In 1912 there was appropriated \$285,000, and a separate appropriation of \$14,000 for telegraphing and telephoning was made.

A most earnest effort has been made for several years to regulate the expenditures from this appropriation in such a way as to prevent a deficit, but the volume of freight traffic for the Indian Service is increasing so rapidly that this could only be done by changing the entire policy of the service in the purchasing of supplies. It is not believed that any more supplies are purchased for the Indian Service than was the case in past years, but with increased attention to buying has come a complete reversal in the policy under which they are purchased, throwing a larger and larger proportion of the total cost of supplies on this appropriation, and a correspondingly less amount on the various support funds. Up to about 12 years ago, practically all supplies for the Indian Service were purchased f. o. b. destination; in fact, so much emphasis was placed on the desire to purchase in this way, that very few bids f. o. b. other points were received. In 1899 the contract system of transportation was abolished and authority was given to ship supplies by common carriers at the regular commercial rates, less any reductions accruing to the Government in return for lands granted the different roads at the time they were constructed. It was almost immediately found that we could ship supplies at rates which were not only much lower than we ever received after

¹ Includes about \$100,000 for wagon transportation of supplies.

inviting bids, but much lower than the rates paid by private shippers. The significance of this fact, as applied to purchasing supplies, was not recognized immediately; however, each year we found it cheaper to buy more supplies at points of manufacture.

Several years ago we finally recognized that, owing to the low freight rates we receive, we can in almost every case buy cheaper at point of manufacture or production and ship to the various agencies, than by buying the same articles f. o. b. delivery point. For example; A mill at Portland, Oreg., bidding on lumber for the Nevada Indian School, at Numana, Nev., would have to calculate its delivered price on the basis of a freight rate, Portland to Numana, of \$0.40 per hundredweight in carload lots. Their bill would be the Portland price plus freight to Numana, all of which would be payable from the Nevada school-support fund. Reductions accruing to the Government, in return for lands granted to the Southern Pacific Co. in Oregon bring the rate which we would have to pay down to \$0.086 per hundredweight in carload lots if we did the shipping on Government bills of lading. The saving in making the purchase f. o. b. Portland and doing the shipping ourselves is obvious, but as the freight on the purchase in this case would be charged against "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies," and only the cost of the material at Portland charged to the support fund, there would be a charge against the transportation appropriation which would not have been made had the lumber been purchased f. o. b. destination. Thus an actual net saving of nearly \$500 to the Government on the whole purchase, increases the charge against this appropriation by \$100.

The recognition of this fact has led to ever-increasing efforts to save money by inviting bids f. o. b. points of manufacture all over the United States, and the acceptance of such bids has led to a constantly increasing volume of freight traffic on behalf of the Indian Service through the warehouses and otherwise, with corresponding increasing overdrafts in the "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies" fund. We estimate that we save at least \$100,000 annually on the total cost of our supplies delivered at destination by purchasing at point of manufacture or production and shipping at Government freight rates; that is, by paying \$350,000 from this appropriation for freight charges we save at least \$450,000 from the various support funds. The reason for the constantly increasing amount spent on freight charges is shown most forcibly by the weights of supplies purchased through warehouses in the past few years:

	Pounds.
1911-----	37, 167, 594
1912-----	49, 857, 085
1913-----	58, 183, 679
1914-----	60, 015, 338
1915-----	73, 393, 584
1916-----	87, 927, 608

It is estimated that more than two-thirds of the supplies used by the Indian Service are now purchased through warehouses, and that including those purchased f. o. b. shipping point by field superintendents, we pay for freight transportation on about four-fifths of all the supplies purchased for the service, the remainder being delivered at destination by the firm or individual from whom we buy.

Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	127, 600	1 40, 866, 459	\$805, 807. 20	7	347	\$172. 40
St. Louis.....	78, 028	1 38, 793, 162	428, 136. 66	27	1, 733	207. 78
San Francisco.....	58, 580	6, 644, 999	258, 885. 19	(2)		
New York ³	5, 689	617, 596	158, 340. 33	3	147	236. 25
Omaha ⁴	10, 994	941, 485	45, 359. 57	(2)		
Total.....	280, 891	87, 863, 701	1, 696, 528. 95	37	2, 227	616. 43

¹ A considerable part of this weight is coal, handled in carload lots.

² Included in freight shipment.

³ Sept. 1 to Jan. 15 only.

⁴ Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 only.

Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Con.

Warehouses.	Packages mailed.			Per cent increase total over 1915.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number packages.	Total weight.	Total value.
Chicago.....	5,261	34,348	\$19,159.54	<i>Per cent.</i> 24.4	<i>Per cent.</i> 30.9	<i>Per cent.</i> 36.0
St. Louis.....	2,104	11,580	5,524.94	35.0	11.0	104.9
San Francisco.....	254	2,055	703.88	63.7	95.6	76.7
New York (1).....	2,951	11,832	10,293.84	125.0	130.0	133.8
Omaha (2).....	228	1,865	417.49	53.3	67.3	68.6
Total.....	10,798	61,680	36,099.69	22.6	19.8	26.9

Total number of shipments.....	291,726
Total weight in pounds.....	87,927,608
Total value.....	\$1,733,245.07

¹ Decrease. Temporary warehouse, open 10 months in 1915, 4½ in 1916.

² Decrease. Temporary warehouse, open 9 months in 1915, 4 in 1916.

Expenses at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies. ¹	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Per cent of value of supplies handled.
Chicago.....	\$4,500.00	\$149.40	\$23,649.15	² \$1,712.23	³ \$30,010.78	3.63
St. Louis.....	1,500.00	224.81	11,296.68	1,070.92	14,092.41	3.25
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	37.65	9,011.86	836.68	12,286.19	4.78
New York ⁴	900.00	41.31	2,017.00	745.36	3,703.67	42.19
Omaha ⁵	None.	None.	938.09	85.09	1,023.18	2.23
Total, 1916.....	9,300.00	453.17	46,912.78	4,450.28	61,116.23	3.53
Last year's totals.....	12,516.64	406.95	44,886.58	6,604.93	64,415.10	4.72
Saving over last year.....					3,298.97	1.19

¹ Including cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.

² Includes cost of making out transcripts, calculating cost of annual estimate supplies, etc., which expenses are properly chargeable against all the warehouses instead of Chicago only, as here shown.

³ Temporary for 4½ months.

⁴ Does not include \$675 salary of clerk in charge, detailed from Indian Office.

⁵ Considerable preliminary work in placing requisitions, etc., was done by Chicago.

⁶ Temporary for 4 months.

⁷ Courtesy of Quartermaster Corps.

You will note we are asking for one change, which is found in line 7.

The CHAIRMAN. Three permanent warehouses.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for three permanent warehouses instead of two.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the justification justify that request?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we feel we could utilize three warehouses to advantage. The three warehouses at present used are located at Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, why then change the term "two" to "three?" Is some one of them not permanent?

Mr. MERITT. One of them is temporary.

Mr. CAMPBELL. By what authority is that temporary warehouse being maintained? It was not appropriated for in the last bill with the specific intention that it should be discontinued.

Mr. MERITT. We expect to discontinue it as soon as we can get the goods out of that warehouse. The goods were already purchased when this law went into effect, and we have authority to maintain a temporary warehouse. Of course, it will be a violation of the law to maintain it permanently.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Where is the authority to maintain a temporary warehouse?

Mr. MERITT. The legislation reads: "That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be used for the maintenance of not to exceed two permanent warehouses in the Indian Service." Now, last year we maintained for a short time a temporary warehouse in Omaha until we could wind up the business and dispose of that warehouse. We also did the same thing in New York, but we have disposed of the business in those two locations and discontinued those two warehouses, and it is our intention to do the same thing with this other warehouse.

Mr. CAMPBELL. If we strike out the word "permanent" in this legislation, then we can expect the law to be complied with.

Mr. MERITT. We will comply with the law, Mr. Campbell.

Mr. NORTON. And always do.

Mr. MERITT. And it is our intention to have only two permanent warehouses if you do not give us authority to have three permanent warehouses.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the Omaha house, then, that you propose to abandon, and you only kept goods in there that were in there at the time this became a law?

Mr. MERITT. You understand that we are required to purchase goods in the early spring for delivery for the next fiscal year, and the contracts had already been let for the delivery of these goods at certain of these warehouses existing at that time, and as soon as the goods are disposed of from that one warehouse it will be closed and we will only have two permanent warehouses unless we get legislation to continue the three warehouses.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if you have legislation here and make three, will Omaha get that extra place?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because it isn't our intention to establish a warehouse at Omaha. The three warehouses, if this legislation is carried in the bill that we are asking, will be located at San Francisco, St. Louis, and Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. As a business proposition do you think it would be a good thing to have these three and supply goods with only two?

Mr. MERITT. We could supply goods to the Indians with only two.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it cost the Government any more?

Mr. MERITT. I do not believe it would be a material saving if we only had two, because of the lessening of competition in the bidding on Indian supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean, then, that the more warehouses you have the greater the competition?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the more bidders we will have.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, will you just state for the record there the beneficial purpose a warehouse serves? What is the purpose of it?

Mr. MERITT. Warehouses are of advantage to the Indians because we have a central location where the goods are assembled and can be

shipped to our agencies over the land-grant roads, which give us a material reduction on freights. We now buy a good many more goods out of this appropriation than formerly, for the simple reason that by buying them out of this appropriation we get the benefit of the land-grant rate, and we can buy them cheaper than we could otherwise.

Mr. CARTER. What are the land-grant roads?

Mr. MERITT. I could not tell you offhand. There are quite a number. I will be glad to include that information in the record.

Mr. CARTER. Put in the discounts, too.

Mr. MERITT. We have different discounts.

Mr. CARTER. We would be glad to have the total discounts.

Mr. MERITT. The following is an alphabetical list of the land-grant and bond-aided railroads of the United States:

No.	Name of road.	From—	To—	Miles.	Class.
1	Alabama & Vicksburg.	Jackson, Miss.	Moridian, Miss.	94.0	50 per cent land grant.
2	Alabama Great Southern.	Georgia-Alabama State line.	Alabama-Mississippi State line.	244.94	Do.
3	Archison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	Archison, Kans.	Kansas-Colorado State line.	470.58	Do.
4	do.	Lawrence, Kans.	5 miles south of Humboldt, Kans.	91.3	Do.
5	Archison, Topeka & Santa Fe—Coast lines.	Isleta Junction, N. Mex.	Mojave, Cal.	805.5	Do.
6	Central of Georgia.	Grant, Ala.	Troy, Ala.	84.0	Do.
7	Chicago & North Western.	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	U. P. Transfer, Iowa.	271.6	Do.
8	do.	Branch-Lyon, Iowa.	Clinton, Iowa.	2.6	Do.
9	do.	Winona, Minn.	0.9 mile west of Watertown, S. Dak.	323.22	Do.
10	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Negaunee, Mich.	241.2	Do.
11	do.	Burlington, Iowa.	East Plattsmouth, Iowa.	273.98	Do.
12	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	Hannibal, Mo.	St. Joseph, Mo.	206.4	Do.
13	do.	St. Paul, Minn.	do.	112.0	Do.
14	do.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Ortonville, Minn.	115.0	Free land grant.
15	do.	Hastings, Minn.	Houston, Minn.	202.1	50 per cent land grant.
16	do.	La Crescent, Minn.	Arlie, Minn.	78.8	Free land grant.
17	do.	Houston, Minn.	Sheldon, Iowa.	279.37	Do.
18	do.	Calmar, Iowa.	Tete des Morts Creek, Iowa.	211.0	50 per cent land grant.
19	do.	Dubuque, Iowa.	Portage, Wis.	10.78	Do.
20	do.	Madison, Wis.	McKeever, Mich.	38.0	Do.
21	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	Ontonagon, Mich.	U. P. Transfer, Iowa.	320.0	Do.
22	do.	Davenport, Iowa.	Argenta, Ark.	317.75	Free land grant.
23	do.	Mississippi River opposite Memphis, Tenn.	St. Paul, Minn.	131.0	50 per cent land grant.
24	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.	2.7 miles south of Wyville, Wis.	Stillwater, Minn.	172.6	Do.
25	do.	Stillwater Junction, Minn.	Superior, Wis.	3.5	Do.
26	do.	Hudson, Wis.	Bayfield, Wis.	149.5	Do.
27	do.	Trego, Wis.	6.25 miles north of Le Mars, Iowa.	94.4	Do.
28	do.	St. Paul, Minn.	L'Anse, Mich.	237.97	Do.
29	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	Marquette, Mich.	Petoskey, Mich.	63.0	Do.
30	Grand Rapids & Indiana.	Indiana-Michigan State line.	Port Huron, Mich.	278.0	Do.
31	Grand Trunk.	Flint, Mich.	Breckonridge, Minn.	60.8	Do.
32	Great Northern.	St. Paul, Minn.	St. Vincent, Minn.	216.52	Do.
33	do.	do.	Sauk Rapids, Minn.	380.25	Do.
34	Gulf & Ship Island.	East St. Cloud, Minn.	2.1 miles north of Bond, Miss.	2.19	Do.
35	Illinois Central.	Gulfport, Miss.	Carro, Ill.	40.0	Do.
36	do.	Chicago, Ill.	East Dubuque, Ill.	365.78	Do.
37	do.	Centralia, Ill.	Sioux City, Iowa.	326.58	Free land grant.
38	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.	Dubuque, Iowa.	Lansing, Mich.	80.0	50 per cent land grant.
39	Louisville & Nashville.	Jonesville, Mich.	Flomston, Ala.	302.0	Do.
40	do.	Decatur, Ala.	Pensacola, Fla.	144.0	Do.
41	do.	Flomston, Ala.	River Junction, Fla.	161.0	Do.
42	do.	Pensacola, Fla.	Macdonaw City, Mich.	250.74	Free land grant.
43	Michigan Central.	Lansing, Mich.	4.07 miles south of Humboldt, Kans.	257.0	Free land grant.
44	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	Portage, Wis.	Waco, Tex.	125.77	50 per cent land grant.
45	Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas.	Shreveport, La.	Wadon, Mo.	37.0	Do.
46	Missouri Pacific.	St. Louis, Mo.	Waterville, Kans.	100.0	Bond aided.

No.	Name of road.	From—	To—	Miles.	Class.
44	Mobile & Ohio.....	Tennessee-Mississippi State line.....	Mobile, Ala.....	333.28	50 per cent land grant.
45	Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.....	Guntersville, Ala.....	0.7 mile north of Carlisle, Ala.....	20.0	Do.
46	Northern Pacific.....	Ashland, Wis.....	Portland, Oreg.....	2,125.2	Do.
46	do.....	Pasco, Wash.....	Wallula, Wash.....	16.0	Do.
47	do.....	Watab, Minn.....	Brainerd, Minn.....	54.84	Do.
47	do.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	Duluth, Minn.....	154.42	50 per cent land grant.
48	do.....	White Bear Lake, Minn.....	Stillwater, Minn.....	12.0	Do.
48	do.....	Flint, Mich.....	Ludington, Mich.....	170.66	Do.
49	Pere Marquette.....	Pacific, Mo.....	Seneca, Mo.....	291.3	Do.
50	St. Louis & San Francisco.....	Birds Point, Mo.....	Texasiana, Ark.....	394.5	Free land grant.
51	St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....	Argenta, Ark.....	River Junction, Ark.....	165.16	Do.
52	do.....	Jacksonville, Fla.....	Fort Smith, Ark.....	298.0	50 per cent land grant.
53	Seaboard Air Line.....	Fernandina, Fla.....	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	241.0	Do.
54	do.....	Waldo, Fla.....	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	71.0	Do.
54	do.....	San Jose Cal.....	Tres Pinos, Cal.....	50.26	Do.
55	Southern Pacific.....	Alcalde, Cal.....	Mojave, Cal.....	202.48	Do.
56	do.....	Mojave, Cal.....	Colorado River opposite Yuma, Ariz.....	348.87	Do.
57	do.....	Roseville Junction, Cal.....	East Portland, Oreg.....	663.16	Free land grant.
58	do.....	Jacksonville, Ala.....	Selma, Ala.....	145.0	50 per cent land grant.
59	Southern Ry.....	Delta, La.....	Shreveport, La.....	170.0	Do.
60	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific.....				

It is not possible to give any one percentage or other simple formula for obtaining the deduction accruing to the Government from commercial freight rates. This will be evident from the following brief explanation of how a net Government rate is calculated.

First, the through rate itself is obtained from tariffs published by the railroad companies or their agents, this being the regular commercial rate. This rate is then divided among the various interested carriers, the same as they divide the rates when dividing revenue among themselves on commercial shipments. Sometimes these divisions are in cents per 100 pounds, sometimes they are percentages of the rate, and in some cases they are percentages of entirely different rates. They are contained in publications called division sheets, which are held as confidential by the railroad officials (who, however, furnish copies to Government officers for use in calculating net rates); also in contracts between the different railroad companies, and sometimes the only place where these divisions are found is in the correspondence files of the interested railroad companies. However, the railroad companies very seldom object to furnishing these divisions.

The amount of the rate accruing to any one road is then to be subdivided between the land-grant and nonland-grant portions of the road over which the shipment moves, on a basis of relative mileage. The reduction accruing to the Government is then found by taking 50 per cent of the amount of the rate so found to accrue over "50 per cent land-grant mileage," or 100 per cent of the amount which accrues over "100 per cent land-grant mileage." Whether a given land-grant mileage is 50 per cent or 100 per cent is determined by the statute under which the lands were granted.

The reductions so calculated on the various interested lines are added together and deducted from the commercial rate, the remainder being the net Government rate.

As the railroad companies try to present their bills correctly, the only record which is kept is of the total amount actually paid to them for freight charges. It is not possible, therefore, to state how much has been deducted in the past on account of land grant.

To obtain a fair estimate, claims aggregating \$1,845.40 now awaiting action in this office have been gone through, and it is found that the railroad companies have deducted \$2,167.74. That is, the railroad companies have billed on the Office of Indian Affairs for \$7,845.40, as payment for shipments which at the regular commercial rates would amount to \$10,013.14. The reduction here is about 27.5 per cent of the net amount passed by the railroad companies. If the deduction averaged about the same on all the claims paid last year, it would have amounted to approximately \$90,000.

There is no reason to believe that this estimate is not as near correct as could be obtained, inasmuch as the claims which were examined comprised not only freight charges over land-grant roads, but also freight charges over nonland-grant roads, express charges (on which the Government receives no reduction), storage, demurrage (on which the Government receives no deduction), etc.—in a word, they averages approximately as the usual run of claims submitted to this office would be expected to average.

It should be noted that these claims could have not been checked over to see if they are correct, and, as the railroad companies are naturally not as enthusiastic over making deductions as the traffic clerks in the Government offices are, the reduction is probably less than will be made when the actual payment is made.

MR. CARTER. Is there any other service that the warehouse renders?

MR. MERITT. It enables us to maintain a purchasing agency and trained men in the handling of these goods, whereas if there were no warehouses we would depend very largely upon each superintendent for the purchase of supplies.

MR. CARTER. Wouldn't you do that without warehouses?

THE CHAIRMAN. The superintendent always buy direct from the wholesale house, do they not?

MR. MERITT. They do that now to a limited extent, but by getting bidders from these warehouses we are very frequently able to save considerable money.

Mr. CARTER. You don't mean to say you get bids from the warehouses?

Mr. MERITT. We ask the superintendent of the warehouse to get bids for supplies for the different agencies.

The CHAIRMAN. They advertise for them, then?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Who passes on the bids?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent of the warehouse. Very frequently it will be of sufficient importance that they will submit it to the Indian Bureau.

Mr. CARTER. You buy your goods that way—in bulk; in large quantities? Is that the advantage?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and we have openings at these warehouses once a year—in the early spring—and we have bidders there and samples, and we can compare the goods offered by the various bidders, and we get the benefit of this sharp competition. We are also able to judge of the quality of the goods offered.

I wish to submit the following statement relative to warehouses:

For a number of years prior to the passage of the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1916 the Indian Service was provided with five permanent warehouses located at Chicago, Ill.; New York City, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Nebr.; and San Francisco, Cal.

These warehouses were created because of the need developed year by year for a sort of clearing house in each of these communities where supplies purchased under contract and otherwise during the year might be delivered by the firm or person from whom they were purchased and where they might be inspected and shipped to the various schools and agencies in the Indian Service. In none of these warehouses were supplies received and stored subject to requisition by the field officers, and therefore the term "warehouse" is in a sense a misnomer, they being in reality depots used for the purpose of collecting, inspecting, and distributing the Indian Service supplies.

At the time the five warehouses were in existence the bulk of the work done there accumulated in a period of about from four to six months—that is, from July or August to January or February in each year. This was the time when the annual contract goods and supplies were being delivered. It was found later that the cost of maintaining two of these warehouses was greater than the benefit derived from them seemed to warrant during that portion of the year when contract deliveries were few. It seemed clear to us at that time that if we were permitted to have a fewer number of permanent warehouses and establish temporary warehouses at those points where a sufficient number of contract deliveries were to be made to warrant the maintenance of such depots that the work of receiving, inspecting, and shipping supplies could be handled more economically and just as satisfactorily. With this idea in mind, during the fiscal year 1916 the Omaha and New York warehouses were abandoned as permanent warehouses.

In the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917 we are directed to drop a third warehouse and thereafter maintain but two permanent warehouses.

If all of the warehouses were abandoned, a much different and it is believed more expensive and less satisfactory method of handling shipments would have to be followed. Merchants doing business with the Government have long since learned that the Government is in a position to ship supplies to almost any western point at a much lower rate than a private concern can ship them for on account of the benefits accruing to the Government from land grants. (See memorandum on land grants.) This has led to the great majority of them bidding for delivery at the point where the article is manufactured or produced, or as near that point as it is practicable for them to do so, as this saves them the responsibility of shipping, and inspection is made where differences can be adjusted quickly. At the same time we favor and encourage this practice as an immense saving, figured by us to be about \$100,000 per annum, accrues to the Government. This is too big an item to be easily lost sight of.

It is but natural to presume, and we would want it to be so, that if there were no warehouses merchants would still continue to bid as heretofore, in which event the matter of inspection would become a most important point to be considered. Really the inspection of the article delivered is about the most important function to be considered in making these purchases; it at least stands side by side in importance with the selecting of the right article. No matter how particular we may be in selecting the article to be purchased, if we do not see that the particular grade or quality of article bought is delivered, the Government stands to lose by the transaction.

Inspection of the delivery by the Government at the factory or mill is generally unsatisfactory for the reason that physically the consignment is still in the possession of the merchant and subject to substitution, if some one were inclined to do so. As a rule it is much more satisfactory to the Government than otherwise would be the case to have the consignment delivered into the hands of a representative of the Government, where it can be more thoroughly inspected and taken care of until such examination or inspection, together with the preparation and execution of the proper papers in the transaction, can be completed. The fair merchant is just as much interested in this as we are and desires to have all differences adjusted before the consignment goes forward to destination.

One of the strongest features of the warehouse system is that at or near each one is a corps of trained inspectors who are called in as occasion requires to pass on the deliveries. Without the warehouses the cost of this service, including pay and traveling expenses of the inspectors, would offset any saving that could be made by abandoning the warehouses, to say nothing of slowing up the deliveries.

Furthermore, all large concerns feel the necessity of having representatives close to the large centers where most of their business is transacted. Trying to handle the thousands of small and large questions at long range is not only unsatisfactory, but a poor business arrangement. The warehouses serve as our agents just as the quartermaster depots serve the Army.

With the growth of our business there developed the strongest need for a depot in the center of each of the communities where the deliveries were being made in large quantities and one by one the warehouses were created.

We thought it entirely practicable at one time to develop the idea of having not more than two permanent warehouses, with such temporary warehouses during the few months when the annual contract goods were being delivered as might be needed. Our experience at Omaha and New York, however, particularly at the former place, since the permanent warehouses were abandoned there, and the spirit prevailing at present among the merchants of the other cities leads us now to believe that it would be unwise to abandon the permanent warehouse in any one of the three cities where they are now located. At Omaha, while we had a permanent warehouse there, quite a large number of merchants were interested in our annual contracts and open-market purchases, but in the past year little attention was given our advertisements for annual supplies, there being about four who quoted, no two of which were in the same line of business. In New York but few of the old bidders seemed interested enough to quote on our advertisements.

We have every reason to believe that if the warehouse at either Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco were abandoned the merchants there would lose interest in our contracts and purchases and the Government would lose the benefit of the competition that is now obtained and which for some years we have made special efforts to cultivate and retain.

It is only by keeping alive active competition that we may hope to keep prices down. St. Louis competes with Chicago and New York strongly on dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and many other lines, and the same in many lines can be said of San Francisco, which condition not only affords competition as between cities but gives us the benefit of the western markets, which are needed to keep down the prices quoted by eastern bidders and at the same time keep up a national interest in our purchasing.

The effect of transportation via the Panama Canal has been felt to some extent in the prices quoted at San Francisco in certain lines, and were market conditions normal at the present time it is believed greater benefit would accrue therefrom.

It is believed that the three warehouses now in existence should be maintained not only this year but in the future, as long as present conditions exist.

The Indian Service would lose more in the falling off of competition in the course of a year than would be saved by abandoning one of the present places as the seat for a permanent warehouse and substituting a temporary warehouse, as with the loss of this competition the merchants at the other points, taking advantage of the situation, would gradually boost their prices.

Referring again to the subject of inspection, were we to omit entirely the inspection at point of shipment and depend on the inspection at destination, i. e., at the schools and agencies, which is the only other place where inspection by Government officials would be practicable, not only would we meet with strong opposition from the merchants from whom we buy but, because of the lack of experienced inspectors in the field service, we would, on the one hand, receive a large percentage of inferior supplies which now are rejected if offered, and, on the other hand, there would be constant trouble between the Government and the merchants on account of the differences of opinion arising through the inspection by inexperienced men. The result would be, in many cases, that on the same contract deliveries some superintendents would accept what others would reject, thus creating confusion and trouble. Deliveries based on an awarded sample, such as groceries, cloths, and many other lines, must be handled at a central point.

Following this, if the goods were formally delivered to the Government by the merchant at the school or agency and rejected, he would be required to pay the return freight, involving the long wagon haul which the goods are subject to at many of our schools and agencies, or, where the merchant delivered to the Government at the point of production or manufacture the Government naturally would be required to pay the return transportation charges on rejected goods from the school or agency to the point where the goods were delivered to it by the merchant. This would lead to expense for both the merchant and the Government, to a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, and in the end, because of the dissatisfaction, result in these merchants no longer bidding.

With the constant tendency toward higher prices and the increasing difficulty of getting the goods we require, we can not afford to voluntarily exclude any class of merchants who are sufficiently interested in our business to quote us prices, and it is only by keeping close to them that we are able to do as well as we have done.

To keep close to them means the retention of the three warehouses and the establishment of temporary receiving and shipping depots for short periods at other places, as the conditions warrant.

The CHAIRMAN. We will proceed to the next item.

For telegraph and telephone toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, \$10,000.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, there is no change in this item. We are asking for the same language and the same amount, and we offer for the record the following justification:

Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	10,000.00
Amount expended.....	6,261.45

Unexpended balance.....	<u>3,738.55</u>
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Analysis of expenditures:

Telegraph and telephone service.....	6,261.45
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Against this item is charged the cost or expense of all telegrams sent by the Indian Office and all telegrams received by it from the superintendents or other officials in the field, and also the charge for toll messages on telephone tolls arising in the service. As all our representatives are located at great distances from Washington and many important items or matters arise in the course of a year, it is absolutely necessary that there be an appropriation for this item.

Mr. CAMPBELL. You have a balance of something like \$3,738.55.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; there was a balance there. We were able to save some money on that appropriation, because we got after our superintendents about using the telegraph so frequently. I think we might reduce that to \$8,000, although the telegraph business is necessarily increasing.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For witness fees and other legal expenses incurred in suits instituted in behalf of or against Indians involving the question of title to lands allotted to them, or the right of possession of personal property held by them, and in hearings set by the United States local land officers to determine the rights of Indians to public lands, \$1,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in the payment of attorney's fees.

Mr. MERITT. We are not asking for an increase in this appropriation. That is the same amount as was appropriated last year, and I offer for the record the following justification:

Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$2,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	2,000.00
Amount expended-----	138.05
Unexpended balance-----	1,861.95
Analysis of expenditures:	
Traveling expenses-----	35.30
Court costs, etc-----	102.75
	138.05
Court costs, etc-----	\$1,000.00

This item is to provide the Indian Service with sufficient funds to pay witness fees and meet other legal expenses incurred in suits instituted in behalf of or against Indians involving the question of title to lands allotted to them, the right to possession of personal property held by them, removing intruders from their lands, and in hearings set by the United States local land offices to determine the rights of Indians to public lands. However, no part of this appropriation is to be used in paying attorneys' fees.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, \$10,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Expenses of Indian Commissioners.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	10,000.00
Amount expended-----	5,452.26
Unexpended balance-----	4,547.74
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	3,816.67
Traveling expenses-----	1,310.19
Telegraph and telephone service-----	41.94
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	32.64
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	250.82
	5,452.26

Under existing law there is a Board of Indian Commissioners, whose members are appointed by the President, and serve without compensation. It is the duty of this board to cooperate with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in supervising the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service. The members of this board also make investigations of conditions, etc., on the several reservations and submit printed reports to the Secretary of the Interior as to their findings and suggestions. This estimate is for the purpose of covering the traveling expenses of the members of said board, the payment of the salary of its secretary, clerical assistance, office and other expenses.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. George Vaux, jr., chairman, 1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hon. Merrill E. Gates, 1309 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Hon. William D. Walker, 367 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hon. Warren K. Moorehead, Andover, Mass.

Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Hon. Frank Knox, The Union Leader, Manchester, N. H.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer, Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. William H. Ketchum, 1326 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Hon. Daniel Smiley, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

Hon. Isidore B. Dockweiler, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell, secretary, Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Mines Building, Washington, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same justification as you have given heretofore?

Mr. MERITT. It is practically the same.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask you this question: What beneficial service has the Board of Indian Commissioners performed for the Indian Bureau, if any?

Mr. MERITT. I want to say that there has been more friendly cooperation between the Board of Indian Commissioners and the Indian Bureau in the last two years than prior thereto, within my knowledge. The commissioners are men of prominence, and they have devoted considerable of their time in making investigations at certain of our Indian schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Isn't it a fact that you have—how many inspectors?

Mr. MERITT. Six special inspectors.

The CHAIRMAN. And a great many other inspectors that do the same work?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a duplication, then?

Mr. MERITT. These gentlemen have offered some suggestions that have been helpful.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those offers in print?

Mr. MERITT. I think you will find their reports in the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Mr. CAMPBELL. They make an annual report also.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Isn't it a fact, Mr. Meritt, that if they make any suggestions that are helpful, we should have them now?

Mr. MERITT. The suggestions they make are along administrative lines, and their reports are submitted to the bureau.

Mr. CAMPBELL. But they don't report to this committee. They are not required to do it.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We don't get their report until we make up our bill. I don't remember when we ever had the report of these commissioners before us when we made up our bill.

Mr. MERITT. Their report has been sent to the Printing Office, to my knowledge, and it will probably be out in a few days.

The CHAIRMAN. If we ever need it we will certainly need it now, when we are providing for the appropriations this year. It is not here and never has been here at the time we made up the bill.

We will proceed to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. Th next item is:

For pay of Indian police, including chiefs of police at not to exceed \$50 per month each and privates at not to exceed \$30 per month each, to be employed in maintaining order, for purchase of equipments and supplies, and for rations for policemen at nonration agencies, \$200,000.

We are asking for the same language and the same amount as was appropriated last year, and we offer for the record the following justification:

Pay of Indian police.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$200, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	200, 000. 00
Amount expended	184, 455. 79
Unexpended balance	15, 544. 21
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages	155, 332. 60
Subsistence supplies	8, 118. 57
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.....	12, 073. 75
Forage	6, 179. 46
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	539. 91
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	209. 93
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	2, 001. 57
	184, 455. 79

This fund, together with the following one, are primarily and almost exclusively for the purpose of maintaining law and order on the Indian reservations throughout the country. The police receive salaries at not to exceed \$30 per month and the chiefs receive not to exceed \$50 per month. These employees also receive rations, uniforms, equipment, etc., and are allowed forage for their horses or ponies, which they are required to furnish. The scope of the appropriation has been enlarged in past years without a corresponding increase in the amount thereof, and, as a result, the demands upon it are heavy. The reservations are large in area, and therefore it requires many of these employees to properly patrol same in order to protect the Indian cattle and property, to assist in the suppression of the liquor traffic, to arrest offenders of all kinds, and to maintain law and order in general. These employees are also required to assist in getting the Indian children to attend the schools.

Common labor on most of the reservations brings \$1.50 per day and more, and at many places we have difficulty in obtaining suitable men for the pay allowed police privates, even with an allowance for rations, etc.

The unexpended balance reported is due to savings made during the course of the year where vacancies have occurred. However, the full amount of the estimate is necessary. Many requests for additional police and increases in salary to retain efficient men have had to be denied because of the lack of funds. The office can not anticipate these savings, and for that reason oftentimes they can not be utilized to the fullest extent.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same amount and for the same purpose.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For pay of judges of Indian courts where tribal relations now exist, \$10,000.

We are asking for \$10,000, instead of \$8,000, the amount appropriated last year. There are a number of reservations where we need additional Indian courts, and this small increase of \$2,000 will enable us to meet those conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you furnish us a list of the judges?

Mr. MERITT. That will be included in the justification.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Pay of judges, Indian courts.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----L-----	8,000.00
Amount expended-----	7,240.83
Unexpended balance-----	759.17

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages-----	7,240.83
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This fund is used for the purpose of employing Indian judges who comprise what is known as the court of Indian offenses. These positions are established by the Secretary of the Interior, and these employees act under regulations approved by him, which set forth the scope of the jurisdiction of said tribunal and the punishment to be meted out for the several offenses. These courts handle all minor infractions of the law committed by Indians on the reservation against Indians, and, as stated in the justification for the estimate for the pay of Indian police, are for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of law and order on the reservation. These courts handle misdemeanors and questions of a civil nature arising between the Indians. Due to the fact that the Criminal Code enumerates but seven offenses for which Indians shall be tried in the Federal courts, where the offense is against the person or property of another Indian and the State courts have no jurisdiction, these Indian tribunals are called upon to handle many of the more serious offenses committed by Indians, such as adultery, fornication, incest, and the like, and they serve as the only means of punishing the Indians for these offenses.

In years past this appropriation has been \$12,000. It was then reduced to \$10,000, and for the last two years has been \$8,000. With each reduction it has been necessary to reduce the number of judges, and in some instances to reduce the compensation. The maximum salary is but \$7 per month, and in some cases the pay is \$3 per month. The best men on the reservation, whose standing will lend dignity to the tribunal and weight to their decisions, should sit as judges; but at the compensation paid they can not be had. Furthermore, there are some reservations where such a court should be established and others where additional judges should be provided. This can not be done with \$8,000, and for that reason it is estimated that \$10,000 should be allowed.

In the molding of the lives of the Indians and preparing them for citizenship this tribunal plays an important part, and it is an institution which should be preserved, enlarged, and given legislative recognition.

Amounts paid from the appropriation "Pay of judges, Indian courts, 1917," at the various reservations based on the salary list as now authorized:

Blackfeet, Mont-----	\$168
Cheyenne River, S. Dak-----	168
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho-----	84
Colville, Wash-----	168
Crow, Mont-----	168
Crow Creek, S. Dak-----	168
Flathead, Mont-----	168
Fort Apache, Ariz-----	168

Fort Belknap, Mont	\$168
Fort Berthold, N. Dak	168
Fort Hall, Idaho	168
Fort McDermitt, Nev	84
Fort Peck, Mont	168
Hoopa Valley, Cal	168
Keshena, Wis	168
Lac du Flambeau, Wis	84
Leech Lake, Minn	168
Leupp, Ariz	168
Lower Brule, S. Dak	84
Malki, Cal	168
Moapa River, Nev	72
Moqui, Ariz	252
Navajo, Ariz	168
Nevada, Nev	84
Pala, Cal	168
Pima, Ariz	168
Pine Ridge, S. Dak	336
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex	720
Red Lake, Minn	168
Round Valley, Cal	144
San Carlos, Ariz	168
San Juan, N. Mex	168
San Xavier, Ariz	168
Shivwits, Utah	84
Soboba, Cal	420
Spokane, Wash	168
Standing Rock, N. Dak	168
Taholah, Wash	84
Tongue River, Mont	168
Turtle Mountain, N. Dak	168
Umatilla, Oreg	84
Walker River, Nev	84
Warm Springs, Oreg	168
Western Navajo, Ariz	168
Western Shoshone, Nev	84
Yakima, Wash	168

7,824

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions? If not, we will proceed to the next item, which is as follows:

For pay of special agents, at \$2,000 per annum; for traveling and incidental expenses of such special agents, including sleeping-car fare, and a per diem of not to exceed \$3 in lieu of subsistence, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, when actually employed on duty in the field or ordered to the seat of Government; for transportation and incidental expenses of officers and clerks of the Office of Indian Affairs when traveling on official duty; for pay of employees not otherwise provided for; and for other necessary expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available, \$135,000.

Mr. MERITT. This item is known as general expenses or the contingent fund appropriation. We are asking for the same amount as was appropriated last year, \$135,000, with the same language, and I offer for the record the following justification:

General expenses, Indian Service.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:	
Amount appropriated	\$135,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	135,000.00
Amount expended	126,996.24
Unexpended balance	8,003.76

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	\$80,450.88
Traveling expenses	29,819.00
Transportation of supplies	847.19
Heat, light, and power (service)	475.38
Telegraph and telephone service	843.53
Printing, binding, and advertising	285.98
Subsistence supplies	323.81
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	28.18
Forage	2,700.61
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	1,904.19
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	1,518.60
Medical supplies	1,008.16
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	2,348.76
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	2,058.81
Rent	518.50
Miscellaneous	1,864.66
	<hr/> 126,996.24

This estimate is for the same amount allowed in past years and is one of the most important in the entire bill in that it provides for the many emergencies and exigencies which arise in the Indian Service during the course of the year. The item reads in part—"for other necessary expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available." Many unusual and unforeseen matters arise and without this appropriation the Indians, the service, and the property of the Government would no doubt suffer. This appropriation also provides for the traveling expenses of the Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, and other employees in the Indian Office who are detailed to make investigations along special lines and to obtain information first hand on specific and general matters. It also provides for the special agents of the service who are called upon to make investigations, assume charge of schools and reservations when transfers, resignations, and dismissals of superintendents take place, and work of a similar nature. Many reservation employees are paid from this appropriation because there are no other funds for the purpose and whose services are very necessary. The appropriation is a very important one and the amount asked for should be allowed in full.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I would like to know, Mr. Meritt—here you have salaries and wages, \$80,450; traveling expenses, \$29,819. In what way does it become necessary to pay out so much for traveling expenses?

Mr. MERITT. These special agents are traveling over the country all the time, going from one reservation to another, making investigations, and there is necessarily quite a large item for traveling expenses. That is really their job, to travel and visit the agencies and schools.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I know, but you have a number of them, and they are in districts, aren't they? For instance, would you send an agent from San Francisco to what point to make an investigation?

Mr. MERITT. We have the Indian country districted, and we have supervisors in each of those district; but in addition to that we have special agents who make special investigations, where investigations are needed immediately.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Can you not cut down the expense by more judicious distribution of these agents over the country?

Mr. MERITT. We have limited that by creating the districts for the supervisors, so that the expense will be reduced to the minimum. But we feel that we need these special agents to make these special investigations wherever they are needed.

Mr. CAMPBELL. It looks to me as though \$30,000 is a large traveling expense.

Mr. MERITT. That includes the traveling expenses of Indian Office officials, as well as the special agents.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include hotel bills?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not included in that, are they?

Mr. MERITT. That would include the hotel bills of the traveling officials from the Indian Bureau, and we allow the special agents a per diem of \$3; but that is included in the expense account.

Mr. CAMPBELL. The hotel bills are not included in this traveling expense, then?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. It looks to me, Mr. Meritt, as though in the administration there could be a very substantial saving in that traveling expense, by proper distribution of the agents.

Mr. MERITT. It is rather large, and we will look into the matter, Mr. Campbell, with a view of reducing the amount to the lowest figure possible.

Mr. CARTER. Part of that appropriation is used for traveling expenses of the commissioner, isn't it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. All of his traveling expenses are paid out of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no other questions we will pass to the next item.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is for the pay of Indian inspectors:

For pay of 6 Indian Service inspectors, exclusive of 1 chief inspector, at salaries not to exceed \$2,500 per annum and actual traveling and incidental expenses, and \$3 per diem in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field, \$30,000.

We are asking for the same amount as was appropriated last year, and we offer for the record the following justification:

Inspectors, Indian Service.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$30,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	30,000.00
Amount expended.....	14,302.92
Unexpended balance.....	15,697.08
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages.....	8,333.33
Traveling expenses.....	5,969.59
Total.....	14,302.92

Frequent and thoroughgoing inspection is essential for safeguarding the Indian Service. The vast material interests of the Indians are closely interwoven with their social and industrial life, for the administration of which there are about 137 bonded officers in charge of schools and agencies, and 31 disbursing officers with functions of varying importance, under whom are practically 6,000 employees. The duties devolving upon these officers require visits to the different reservations and other Government activities at such times as special occasion may require or in the line of regular inspection duty. They act in conjunction with other special agents and supervisors who have been coordinated into a corps of inspecting officials covering the Indian Field Service.

The balance of \$15,697.08 on account of the unused portion of the appropriation for Indian inspectors was due to the fact that the entire inspecting corps provided for by the appropriation was not appointed earlier in the year.

As these are among the most important of the Indian Service field officers, it was essential that careful and discriminating selection be made in the men appointed.

The following shows the inspectors who have been appointed during the fiscal year, with the date of their entrance on duty:

Name.	Salary.	Date.
Walter S. Coleman.....	\$2,500	Jan. 2, 1916.
Wade H. Gibbes.....	2,500	Mar. 13, 1916.
Clark M. Knight.....	2,500	Dec. 30, 1915.
Evander M. Sweet, jr.....	2,500	Feb. 11, 1915.
Henry S. Taylor.....	2,500	Mar. 15, 1915.
George B. Slemaker.....	2,500	Entered Jan. 1, 1916; resigned Jan. 12, 1916.

It is expected in a short while to have the corps of inspecting officials completed to the limit, when the entire amount of the appropriation will be required.

Mr. CARTER. What is the difference between an inspector and a special agent?

Mr. MERITT. There is very little difference in the duties performed, Mr. Carter, only we did not have sufficient special agents to cover the field, and these six inspectors were appropriated for about three years ago, with a view of having closer inspection of the schools and agencies of the Indian Service.

Mr. CARTER. They all do the same work, do they not?

Mr. MERITT. Very largely.

Mr. CARTER. Or similar work.

Mr. MERITT. Excepting that special agents are utilized in taking charge of a school or an agency where a superintendent is suspended until a regular employee can be placed in charge.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I notice in the analysis of these expenditures that you have traveling expenses of \$5,969. That is in addition to the \$29,000 in the former item?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that covers the traveling expenses, which includes hotel bills of these six inspectors. They travel all over the Indian field service.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Is the bureau duplicating these items? Are we paying for them twice?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Why is it necessary to make these two appropriations?

Mr. MERITT. These are different officials, Mr. Campbell. These are the six inspectors that have been provided for for the last three years in the Indian bill. The other appropriation is a general appropriation which covers miscellaneous duties and activities. Among these are special agents. We have only a very few special agents. The balance of the appropriation is used for miscellaneous purposes, to cover incidentals that may arise in connection with the year's work in the Indian Service, where there are no specific appropriations available.

The CHAIRMAN. I see in line 3 of the same page (13) you have the words "actual traveling and incidental expenses." Why is it necessary to put that in?

Mr. MERITT. That was put in at the suggestion of the accounting officers to cover such necessary incidental expenses as might be incurred by the inspectors.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I see you have an unexpended balance of \$15,697.

Mr. MERITT. That is for the reason that the inspectors were not appointed until after a good part of the last fiscal year had elapsed. It will take practically this entire appropriation to cover the expenses of the six inspectors if they are employed the entire fiscal year—which they will be now that they have been appointed.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees having any right, title, or interest in any trust or restricted property, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use not to exceed \$25,000 for the employment of additional clerks in the Indian Office in connection with the work of determining the heirs of deceased Indians, and examining their wills, out of the \$100,000 appropriated herein: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the Osage Indians, nor to the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$100,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	100,000.00
Amount expended-----	81,919.80
Unexpended balance-----	18,080.20
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	75,325.54
Traveling expenses-----	5,321.96
Transportation of supplies-----	9.78
Telegraph and telephone service-----	4.91
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	62.00
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	670.38
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	117.49
Rent-----	334.83
Miscellaneous-----	72.91
	81,919.80

NOTE.—\$19,529.15 of the amount for salaries was paid to clerks in the Indian Office.

The appropriation of \$100,000 asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, to be used for the purpose of conducting hearings and taking evidence to determine the heirs of deceased Indian allottees, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 855), is necessary to enable the department to continue the work required by the act above referred to.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, \$100,000 was appropriated, and with this amount the Indian Office, through a corps of examiners of inheritance, has been enabled to make great strides in bringing this class of the Indian work up to date.

During the last fiscal year 4,086 estates of deceased Indians, in which a \$15 fee was collectible, were finally acted upon by the Secretary of the Interior. In addition thereto 260 cases, in which no fees were charged, also received final consideration by the department. Also, in addition thereto, 5,014 miscellaneous cases were disposed of, 178 wills approved and 68 wills disapproved, and during this year the heirship work on the following Indian agencies was brought up to date:

Fort Peck, Mont.; Blackfeet, Mont.; Kiowa, Okla.; Pala, Cal.; Yankton, S. Dak.; Crow Creek, S. Dak.; Santee, Nebr.; Omaha, Nebr.

There is no increase in the amount or change in the language of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, \$450,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available, which sum may be used for the purchase of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to enable Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided*, That said sum shall be expended under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for its repayment to the United States on or before June 30, 1925.

I see you have raised that from \$300,000 to \$450,000. I would like to have some explanation of that.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification for this item:

Industry among Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated, immediately available-----	\$300, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated, made immediately available-----	600, 000. 00
Expended in 1915-----	162, 748. 56
Balance available-----	437, 251. 44
Amount expended-----	404, 790. 57
Unexpended balance -----	32, 460. 87
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages -----	13, 292. 24
Traveling expenses -----	900. 34
Transportation of supplies-----	13, 787. 96
Subsistence supplies -----	1, 291. 32
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	6. 69
Forage -----	31, 667. 30
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	13. 75
Live stock-----	224, 608. 71
Implements, vehicles, tools, harness, etc-----	60, 917. 55
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	15, 941. 40
Construction -----	2, 366. 36
Repairs (to buildings)-----	1, 474. 03
Seed, trees, and plants -----	37, 547. 43
Miscellaneous -----	975. 49
	404, 790. 57

This is a very important item, and, as will be noted, it is reimbursable to the United States. Reimbursable money of this character heretofore advanced to be used for the benefit of the Indians by authority of Congress has been of much assistance to the Indians in many ways. Appropriations for this purpose have been made in the following acts in the amounts stated:

Act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stats. L., 70-83), and March 3, 1909 (35 Stats. L., 781-795), for Fort Belknap, Mont-----	\$25, 000
Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 269-277), for Tongue River Reservation -----	15, 000
Act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stats. L., 1058-1062), for general use at all reservations-----	30, 000
Act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stats. L., 77-80) for general use at all reservations -----	100, 000
Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 582-586), for general use at all reservations -----	600, 000
Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 582-594), for cattle for Tongue River Reservation -----	25, 000
Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 582-595), for cattle for Standing Rock Reservation, advanced from tribal funds in the Treasury-----	100, 000
Joint resolution of March 4, 1915 (38 Stats. L., 1228), for general use at all reservations-----	600, 000

Act of May 18, 1916 (Pub. No. 80, p. 4), for general use at all reservations-----	\$300,000
Act of May 18, 1916 (Pub. No. 80, p. 18), for Blackfeet Reservation, Mont-----	100,000
Total-----	1,895,000

Property consisting of work stock, agricultural equipment, and seeds costing \$29,768.28 was purchased with the money appropriated for the Fort Belknap Reservation. The amount expended in excess of \$25,000 represents repayments made by Indians, Congress in the appropriating act having given authority to use until June 1, 1915, for purposes similar to those for which the original appropriation was made, all repayments received from Indians. Up to the present time the Indians have repaid approximately \$12,469.42, leaving a balance due the United States of \$12,530.58. Of the amount still due the United States the sum of \$7,581.59 is owing by individual Indians and \$4,948.99 from the tribe as a whole. The tribal indebtedness arose through the purchase of agricultural equipment and incidental expenses in connection with the promotion of industry for the benefit of the tribe rather than for particular individuals, and this amount will be reimbursed from funds which may hereafter accrue to the tribe. It is believed that practically all of the money appropriated by Congress will be returned in the next few years. Up to this time much leniency has been shown the Indian debtors, for the reason that in past years they have been unfortunate in the cattle industry, in which they lost heavily through deaths, strays, and perhaps thefts, and it has been the intention to give them an opportunity first to get onto their feet again, so to speak, before pressing them for a complete liquidation of these old accounts.

The sum of \$15,000 appropriated for the benefit of the Indians of the Tongue River Reservation has been of a tremendous amount of good to the Northern Cheyenne Indians. As stated in previous hearings, Indians were enabled to obtain cattle and engage in the cattle industry. Others were furnished with stallions for the improvement of their pony type of horses. Still others were furnished with wagons and harness, which enabled them to engage in the freighting business and procure from that source a good income for the support of themselves and families. And still others were furnished with agricultural equipment and seeds so that they might farm the lands under the irrigation system constructed by the Government adjacent to the Tongue River in the eastern part of the reservation. As will be shown in the following concise statement, the Indians have repaid an amount totaling considerably more than the original appropriation, much of which was reexpended under the provisions of the appropriating act, which permitted the use of the repayments in the same manner and for the same purposes as the original appropriation until June 30, 1916:

Original appropriation-----	\$15,000.00
Repayments made by Indians to June 30, 1916-----	21,894.76
	36,894.76
Expended to June 30, 1916-----	34,248.80
	2,645.96
Unexpended in Treasury June 30, 1916-----	

The act of March 3, 1911, provided that the repayments made by the Indians may again be expended in the same manner and for the same purposes as the original appropriation until June 30, 1917; and the act of June 30, 1913, provided that the repayments made by the Indians under its provisions may be likewise used until June 30, 1924. As both of these appropriations are available for the same purposes and subject to the same rules, they are combined on the books of the Indian Office. The following figures will show briefly the amounts and purposes for which expenditures were made from these two appropriations:

Appropriated March 3, 1911-----	\$30,000.00
Appropriated June 30, 1913-----	100,000.00
	130,000.00
Repayments to June 30, 1916-----	29,926.31
	159,926.31
Total for expenditure-----	116,904.54
Expenditures to June 30, 1916-----	
Balance-----	43,021.77

In the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs, beginning December 20, 1915, on page 109, will be found a statement showing the amount expended from these two funds during the fiscal year 1915. During the fiscal year 1916 the sum of \$13,871.04 was expended from the appropriations for the following purposes:

For salaries of irregular labor.....	\$129.33
For transportation of supplies.....	844.36
For live stock.....	10,767.69
For implements, wagons, harness, etc.....	1,480.76
For seeds.....	649.00
	<hr/>
	13,871.04

A portion of the balance shown in the above statement, as will be observed, represents money which has been once expended and has been repaid by the Indians. Some of the balance probably will still be utilized in settlement of obligations incurred during the past fiscal year, for which claims may be submitted to the Indian Office.

The following statement will show concisely the amounts and purposes for which expenditures were made from the appropriation of August 1, 1914:

Appropriated August 1, 1914.....	\$600,000.00
Expended to June 30, 1916.....	584,484.33
	<hr/>
Balance.....	15,515.67

In the last hearing, at page 109, will be found a statement that \$567,852.99 was expended from this appropriation. The difference between the amount then reported as having been expended and the amount now reported, namely, \$584,484.33 (a difference of \$16,631.34), arose by reason of the settlement of claims after the close of the fiscal year for indebtedness incurred before June 30, 1915. This is an illustration of what is meant by the statement hereinbefore made that a part of the balance probably will be used to liquidate indebtedness incurred during the previous fiscal year.

The sum of \$16,631.34 was used for the following purposes:

For transportation of supplies.....	\$6,317.87
For live stock.....	5,691.00
For implements, machinery, tools, etc.....	4,622.47
	<hr/>
Total.....	16,631.34

The justification for a similar item presented at the last hearing contained a statement to the effect that the sum of \$159,812.30 was expended during the fiscal year 1915 from funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1916. In fact, more than that sum was expended during the fiscal year 1915 from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1916, as claims amounting to \$2,936.26 were presented on account of obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1915, making a total expenditure during the fiscal year 1915 of \$162,748.56 from the sum of \$600,000 appropriated by the joint resolution of March 4, 1915 (38 Stats. L., 1228), for use during the fiscal year 1916. As will be noted by reference to the act, the appropriation was made immediately available, thus permitting expenditures for urgent needs of Indians before the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year. The additional expenditure of \$2,936.26 made during the fiscal year 1915 from this appropriation was utilized for the following purposes:

For transportation of supplies.....	\$1,825.61
For implements.....	1,088.43
For miscellaneous purposes.....	22.22
	<hr/>
Total.....	2,936.26

The following statement will briefly indicate the amounts and purposes for which expenditures were made under the joint resolution of March 4, 1915, both during the fiscal years 1915 and 1916, and also the purposes for which the expenditures were made during the fiscal year 1916:

Appropriated Mar. 4, 1915.....	\$600,000.00
Expended during fiscal year 1915.....	\$162,748.56
Expended during fiscal year 1916.....	404,790.57
	<hr/>
	567,539.13
	<hr/>
Balance.....	32,460.87

Expenditures were made for the following purposes during the fiscal year 1916:

For salaries of irregular labor.....	\$13,292.24
For traveling expenses.....	900.34
For transportation of supplies.....	13,787.96
For subsistence supplies.....	1,291.32
For forage for farm stock.....	31,667.30
For live stock.....	224,608.71
For implements, tools, wagons, harness, etc.....	66,077.97
For fence material.....	10,780.98
For construction and repair of houses, barns, and other buildings...	3,840.39
For seeds, trees, and plants.....	37,547.43
For miscellaneous objects.....	995.93
Total.....	404,790.57

The comments made regarding the balances of other similar appropriations herein referred to are applicable in connection with the balance shown in the last-mentioned appropriation, namely, a part probably will be utilized to liquidate claims submitted after the close of the fiscal year for indebtedness incurred before June 30. The citation of balances in these funds is not an indication of an overestimate. They are largely explained by the fact that during the fiscal year authorities will be granted and charged on the books of the Indian Office, thus reducing the amount available, and afterwards, perhaps not until the last day of the fiscal year, it will not be conclusively found that the purchases authorized can not be made.

To meet the needs of the Indians which arose at a time when the books of the Indian Office failed to show a balance available under the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1916 additional expenditures were found necessary from the sum of \$300,000 appropriated by the act of May 18, 1916, before June 30, 1916. The act of May 18, 1916, made the appropriation immediately available upon the passage of the act, thus permitting such expenditures to be made during the fiscal year 1916, although the money was intended by the Indian Office to meet needs during the fiscal year 1917. The sum of \$3,802.41 was used for the benefit of the Indians in the Fond du Lac, Fort Belknap, Fort Bidwell, Hoopa Valley, Klamath, Moapa River, Round Valley, Tongue River, Warm Springs, and Zuni Reservations for the following purposes:

For salaries.....	\$344.17
For transportation of supplies.....	159.66
For live stock.....	1,390.00
For implements, wagons, harness, tools, etc.....	1,800.21
For fence material.....	61.95
For seeds, trees, and plants.....	18.16
For miscellaneous objects.....	28.26
Total.....	3,802.41

From this it will be seen there is a balance available for expenditure during the current fiscal year from this appropriation of only \$296,197.59. The demands of the Indians and the requests from the various superintendents on file in the Indian Office indicate clearly that this amount will be inadequate to supply all that is needed and can be profitably utilized. The enthusiasm of the Indians has in the past two or three years become greatly aroused, and they are more and more becoming active workers in the various industries. In view of this attitude on the part of the Indians, it is exceedingly unfortunate that funds are not available to give them what they need to accomplish the objects in mind. However, the best possible use will be made of the money available and the hope maintained that the new appropriation asked for in the proposed item will receive favorable consideration by the committee and Congress. The balance available for this year has been apportioned in amounts ranging from \$500 to \$20,000 to 58 jurisdictions in the States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

In the last hearing the statement was made that there was a balance of \$2,475 remaining from the \$25,000 appropriation made by the act of August 1, 1914, for the purchase of cattle for the Tongue River Reservation. During the

past fiscal year this balance was expended in part payment for 25 bulls purchased, to be placed with the tribal herd of cattle of the Tongue River Reservation in Montana, so that now the entire appropriation has been expended. The amount available was inadequate to pay the full purchase price of the bulls purchased, and therefore it was utilized for part payment, and the balance necessary was taken from the general appropriation for encouraging industry and self-support at all reservations.

The expenditures made from the sum of \$100,000 appropriated by the act of August 1, 1914, for the purchase of cattle for the Standing Rock Reservation, stated in the previous hearing as \$99,783.23, should be augmented by the addition of the sum of \$42.08. This additional sum was allowed to the contractor by the Auditor for the Interior Department on account of his claims for the stock furnished. Therefore the status of this fund is now about as follows:

Amount appropriated.....	\$100,000.00
Expended for 1,800 heifers and 80 bulls.....	99,825.31
Balance unexpended.....	174.69

Thousands of Indians have been allotted lands fit for agricultural and stock-raising purposes, but many of them are without funds to buy farming equipment or stock so as to place them in a position to utilize their lands. If these reimbursable appropriations are continued for a number of years, the benefits accomplished through the use of such money will eventually warrant reductions in gratuity appropriations. When it is remembered that the inquiries made of superintendents in the field a few years ago developed the fact that it would require more than \$8,000,000 to enable the Indians to begin the proper use of their lands and the development of their homes, it will be readily seen that the appropriations thus far made are but a beginning in the prosecution of the problem of placing the Indians on a self-supporting basis to a successful conclusion. Thus far about 15,000 Indians have been given assistance in amounts ranging perhaps from 50 cents worth of garden seed up to \$600 worth of equipment or other supplies. The regulations provide that not exceeding \$600 may be used for the benefit of any one Indian. This amount is in most cases large enough to give the needful help. The Indians, as a rule are cautious in requesting assistance from reimbursable funds and restrict their prospective obligations to actual needs and in amounts which they reasonably feel fully capable of liquidating. The following statistical information is here inserted to show what the Indians have in the way of land and the use made of it:

Agricultural land:	Acres.
Allotted.....	6,180,840
Unallotted.....	945,428
Cultivated by Indians—	
Allotted.....	534,378
Unallotted.....	134,174
Leased—	
Allotted.....	2,344,555
Unallotted.....	452,527
Grazing land:	
Allotted.....	13,484,039
Unallotted.....	31,969,219
Used by Indians—	
Allotted.....	8,600,349
Unallotted.....	22,004,879
Leased—	
Allotted.....	3,055,470
Unallotted.....	9,406,866
Number of able-bodied male adult Indians outside of Five Tribes---	42,457
Number of Indians farming and gardening.....	35,658
Number of Indians engaged in live stock.....	43,369

The prospects for the return of the appropriations to the Treasury are very good. The showing made with the appropriations advanced for Fort Belknap and Tongue River, set forth in detail above, is indicative of the general attitude of the Indians toward the settlement of their obligations. Moreover, the plan of requiring the Indians to pay for what they get, aside from the benefits which they obtain through the use of equipment, gives them experience in business matters of this kind under the guardianship of the Government and incul-

cates a spirit of thrift and a sense of the necessity for caring for property accumulated. So far no absolutely conclusive losses have been incurred, although it is true it has been necessary in many cases to extend the time for payment, due to unfavorable crop seasons and lack of employment for Indians through which they might add to their incomes and accumulations of money needed for their general support and the liquidation of their accounts. On the other hand, in a large number of cases part payments and also complete settlements have been made before the accounts were due. The experience in the past has been that the Indians will pay when they get money, and, of course, where expenditures were made for the benefit of the tribe reimbursement will be fully made from funds accruing to the credit of the tribe as a whole. The Indians have ample resources to guarantee repayment. The value of the land and timber belonging to the Indians is about as follows:

Value of land exclusive of timber:

Allotted	\$349, 073, 600
Unallotted	105, 815, 540

Value of timber:

Allotted	11, 093, 545
Unallotted	73, 682, 815

On June 30, 1916, there was in the Treasury to the credit of the various tribes of Indians the sum of \$44,281,048. On the same date individual Indians had to their credit in local banks bonded and designated as depositories the sum of \$16,-101.825.

Wherever tribal funds or individual funds are available for use in carrying out industrial programs they are used to the fullest possible extent. The largest part of the tribal funds, however, are not available for expenditure without further action on the part of Congress. The Indians are rapidly indicating a willingness to utilize their lands or otherwise become active workers in profitable industrial pursuits, and all that is needed to accomplish industrial and beneficial results is to provide them with the equipment and stock required. To meet this need funds are urgently required, and the estimate submitted, considering the calls for help, is small. Indians have been educated at Government expense and are returning to their homes with the knowledge of how to do, but they have no equipment or stock to do with. Others have allotments on which the trust period will expire in the next few years, and they are really unprepared to assume the obligations which will then fall upon them. Large areas of agricultural and grazing lands which can and should be farmed by Indians or grazed by Indian-owned stock are now being leased, because the Indians have not the equipment or stock to utilize them and they are unable to obtain the necessary funds to supply what is needed. Large numbers of Indians are living in insanitary homes, tents, or shacks, without means of bettering their methods of living. Large numbers are even without cook stoves on which to prepare their meals, and sewing machines for the making and mending of clothing. The item is an especially important one, and being reimbursable to the United States can not be classed as a gratuity appropriation.

This is an item, Mr. Chairman, which is reimbursable, and it is for the purpose of getting the Indians started on their allotments along industrial and agricultural lines. The appropriation two years ago was \$600,000, and the appropriation prior to that was \$600,000, but the last Congress cut it down to \$300,000. We find there is very strong pressure from the various reservations by Indians who want to borrow money to get farming equipment so that they can farm their allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the Indians generally using this fund for the purpose of improving their allotments?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; there is a larger demand for it now than ever before.

The CHAIRMAN. What evidence have you to show that they are becoming self-supporting? That is the object of this.

Mr. MERITT. The fact that they are producing more along agricultural lines than heretofore, and our records show that there are

more Indians who are actually supporting themselves by labor than ever before.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if that is true why can't we put off a part of that large appropriation for the benefit of Indian civilization and support?

Mr. MERITT. Simply because we want to get the Indians who have not yet begun farming started on their allotments at the earliest possible time. There are a great many Indians who have not sufficient funds to farm their allotments, and they are leasing those lands, much to the detriment of the Indians. We want to encourage the Indians to farm their own allotments rather than leave them to the white people. It takes considerable money to equip an Indian to begin farming operations.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the experience of the bureau that this large appropriation we have been carrying for several years has been beneficial to the Indians in a general way?

Mr. MERITT. I would say there is only one other appropriation in the Indian bill that is more beneficial to the Indians than this appropriation here. That other appropriation is the one for health work. Next to that I think the industrial appropriation is second in importance or is of equal importance to the appropriations for schools.

The CHAIRMAN. This item is reimbursable, as I understand it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and practically the entire amount will be refunded to the Government, and it will be of very great benefit to the Indians who want to get started on their allotments and who are anxious to go to work.

The CHAIRMAN. It creates a fund that the Government lends to the Indians, to be refunded out of the funds that they derive from its use?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. I notice that on June 30, 1916—the year ending June 30, 1916—you had an appropriation of \$600,000, but out of that you only purchased tools, harness, etc., \$60,117.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; a large part of that appropriation was used for the purchase of live stock. We are equipping the reservations with live stock, where they have splendid grass ranges, and the income from that is quicker, and we can make a much better showing on the money invested.

Mr. CARTER. What becomes of the income from that? Where does it go?

Mr. MERITT. It goes into the tribal fund and is distributed among the Indians or used for their benefit.

Mr. CARTER. You are speaking now of the income from the stock business?

Mr. MERITT. From the tribal herds; and very frequently we buy out of this appropriation stock for individual purposes.

Mr. CARTER. You speak of the income from the live-stock business. Where does that money go, for tribal herds? What becomes of the income from tribal herds?

Mr. MERITT. It is deposited to the credit of the Indian tribe.

Mr. CARTER. To the credit of the tribe? I thought that was the way the Federal Government was reimbursed. I thought they were to be reimbursed as soon as there was any income.

Mr. MERITT. Then the Government is reimbursed out of those tribal funds.

Mr. CARTER. Well, explain your system of bookkeeping by which you do that. How does that money get back into the Treasury to the credit of the United States?

Mr. MERITT. We would buy cattle, for example, for the Blackfeet Indians, and we would charge the Blackfeet Indians with the amount of the purchase—the purchase price. When cattle are sold we will reimburse the Government out of those tribal funds for the money advanced out of this appropriation.

Mr. CARTER. Now, do you place the money back in the Treasury to the credit of the Government? Is that the way you do it?

Mr. MERITT. I think the method of bookkeeping would be to place it to the credit of the Indian tribe, and then transfer it on the books of the Treasury Department to the credit of the United States.

Mr. CARTER. How much of that has been transferred to the credit of the United States?

Mr. MERITT. Quite a large amount of the money has been reimbursed to the Government.

Mr. CARTER. How much is being transferred to the Treasury? Let the justification show that.

Mr. MERITT. Our justification does show that in these specific cases, such as the Tongue River Reservation. About six years ago the Government advanced those Indians \$25,000, which was reimbursable. The Indians have reimbursed the Government practically for the entire amount. The same is true to a certain extent with the Fort Belknap Indians in Montana. The Government advanced those Indians some money, and they are paying the money back gradually. We hope to collect a very large sum, a very large percentage of the amount advanced by the Government. Of course, there will be some losses here and there, but we are agreeably surprised and encouraged at the amount that we are getting back from the Indians. In fact, some Indians have paid back the money borrowed before it became due. Under our regulations we will not advance any Indian over \$600 out of this appropriation.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Now, let me ask you, Mr. Merritt, you have spent over \$400,000 in the last year, and two hundred and twenty-four and a half thousand of that was for live stock?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. You are asking this time for \$450,000. How much of that do you expect to expend for live stock?

Mr. MERITT. We will probably expend half of that for live stock.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Now, why is it necessary to buy live stock every year?

Mr. MERITT. Because the money heretofore appropriated is entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the Indians. Four years ago, when we stated this reimbursable feature on a large scale, we sent out telegrams to the various superintendents requesting that they submit requests for the amount of reimbursable funds that they needed for reimbursable and industrial purposes. The total amount represented \$8,000,000 to stock the various reservations and equip the Indians with farming implements so that they could make use of their allotments. Because of the small amount of funds that

have been available we have not been able to stock the various reservations. It is simply a gradual process.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Well, now, you buy \$250,000 worth of stock in 1916. Where will it be distributed?

Mr. MERITT. Well, it will be distributed——

Mr. CAMPBELL. Throughout agencies generally, or do you stock up one reservation?

Mr. MERITT. It will be distributed to the agencies where there is the greatest opportunity to make use of the ranges on that reservation. We have already stocked several reservations, including the Crow Reservation, in Montana.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Now, you will not buy any more stock for the Crow Reservation?

Mr. MERITT. That reservation has not been stocked to its maximum, because we are still leasing large areas of grazing land on that reservation, and it would be to the advantage of many Indians to utilize every acre on that reservation for grazing purposes by Indian-owned stock, and we are gradually cutting down the acreage leased to white men and utilizing that for grazing purposes for Indian stock.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I am entirely in sympathy with that. I simply want to know what your judicious expenditures amount to, and how you expend them for the benefit of the Indian Service, for stock; whether or not you can judiciously buy \$250,000 worth of stock each year for these reservations?

Mr. MERITT. I think we can, without question, buy a quarter million dollars' worth of stock each year for several years, not necessarily for tribal purposes but for individual as well as tribal purposes. For example, we can buy small holdings for individual Indians. An Indian who is capable of taking care of 8 or 10 head of stock, we gradually get him started in the stock business, so that he can, by careful attention to his herd, have materially increase holdings. There are a number of Indian families who have large holdings in grazing lands, but they have no stock of their own to graze on those lands.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, how much of the appropriation of the current year have you used to purchase stock?

Mr. MERITT. I would have to get those figures for the present fiscal year.

Mr. CARTER. Be sure and put them in.

Mr. MERITT. The following sums of money have been expended for stock during the fiscal years 1916 and 1917, up to the present time, from the current appropriation "Industry among Indians, 1916-17."

Fiscal year 1916:

Fond du Lac	-----	\$990. 00	
Klamath	-----	400. 00	
			----- \$1, 390. 00

Fiscal year 1917:

Malki	-----	9, 147. 07	
Moqui	-----	1, 250. 00	
Shawnee	-----	120. 00	
Spokane	-----	300. 00	
			----- 10, 817. 07

Total	-----		----- 12, 207. 07
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The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask you, Mr. Meritt, if there has been any reimbursement of this fund from farm products? Has there been any reimbursement other than from live stock?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; quite a number of Indians have reimbursed the Government for agricultural equipment, and they have been reimbursed out of the products raised on their farms.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you give us a statement of that kind for the record?

Mr. MERITT. The following is submitted for the record:

Up to June 30, 1916, repayments of reimbursable money were made by individual Indians under the following acts:

Acts of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stats. L., 70-83), and Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats. L., 781-795), Fort Belknap Indians.....	\$12, 469. 42
Act of Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 269-277), Tongue River Indians.....	21, 894. 76
Acts of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stats. L., 1058-1062), and June 30, 1913 (38 Stats. L., 77-80), Indians on various reservations.....	29, 926. 31
Act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stats. L., 582-586), Indians on various reservations	1, 096. 22
Total	65, 386. 71

The appropriation of April 30, 1908, amounted to \$25,000. Of the balance due the Government, approximately \$7,581.59 is owing by individuals, and \$4,948.99 from the tribe as a whole. The amount due from the tribe will be reimbursed as soon as the receipts from grazing and other sources warrant.

The appropriation under the act of April 4, 1910, for tongue River amounted to \$15,000. From this it will be seen that more than the amount appropriated has been repaid by the Indians and the repayments have been used a second time for assisting other Indians. This appropriation, however, can be no longer used as the appropriating act limited its use to June 30, 1916.

The acts of March 3, 1911, and June 30, 1913, amounted to \$180,000, for the benefit of the Indians generally. It will be seen that the amount repaid by the Indians represents nearly one-fourth of the amount appropriated.

The act of August 1, 1914, appropriated \$600,000. While the repayments under that act are very small, it must be remembered that the use of that fund has thus far extended over a very comparatively short period, and in the majority of cases the time for repayment by the Indians has not yet arrived.

It might be stated that since June 30, additional repayments have been made by Indians, but reports of precise amounts have not yet been received from the field.

The CHAIRMAN. Just give a general statement, then. This is a valuable fund that you have been using for years, and it has been very beneficial to all the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it has been very beneficial.

Mr. CARTER. I notice that you have eliminated here the words:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended on any one reservation or for the benefit of any one tribe of Indians.

Why was that stricken out?

Mr. MERITT. We prefer that there be no limitation to that amount, but if Congress deems it wise to put a limitation on us of course it will be done that way.

Mr. CARTER. How many more of these herds do you contemplate purchasing?

Mr. MERITT. I think hereafter this appropriation will be used more largely for the purpose of purchasing cattle and agricultural equipment for individual Indians. I could not say off-hand just the number of herds that will be bought in the future if this appropriation is continued.

Mr. CARTER. Well, my recollection is—I don't see it in the hearing—my recollection is that we had a statement something like that last year in the hearings.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and I think you will find that this year's appropriation will be used more largely for individual purposes rather than tribal purposes.

Mr. CARTER. If you are not going to purchase any more herds, then why is it necessary to increase the appropriation so much? Why are you spending such a large amount of money?

Mr. MERITT. We will need to continue to spend large amounts for cattle, but they will be cattle for individual rather than tribal purposes. We can use quite a large amount of this money for tribal purposes to advantage.

The CHAIRMAN. We will take a recess at this point until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 12.20 o'clock p. m., the subcommittee recessed until 3 o'clock p. m. this date.)

AFTER RECESS.

The committee reassembled at 3 o'clock p. m., pursuant to recess.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item provides for \$300,000 of applicable appropriations to be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles.

That not to exceed \$300,000 of applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of superintendents, farmers, physicians, field matrons, allotting, irrigation, and other employees in the Indian field service: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 may be used in the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$50,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and that such vehicles shall be used only for official service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may hereafter exchange automobiles in part payment for new machines used for the same purpose as those proposed to be exchanged.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

VEHICLES—INDIAN SERVICE.

During the fiscal year 1915-16 the Indian Service, by reason of legislation by Congress, was prohibited from purchasing any form of passenger-carrying vehicles. There were on hand in the Indian Service at that time 118 automobiles and 739 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, as reported to Congress, for the use of approximately 6,000 employees. By the appropriation act for the present fiscal year we were permitted to expend not to exceed \$30,000 of the total amount available in the act for the purchase of motor-propelled vehicles, and \$15,000 for the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles. With these sums there have been purchased 70 automobiles and 112 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles.

As the committee will appreciate, most of the reservations are large and many are equal in size to some of our States. This makes for great distances which are to be supervised, inspected, etc. The automobile, of course, provides a quick means of transportation, and without it our service would be very much handicapped. Every physician in the service, every field matron, practically every superintendent, and most all of the farmers should have automobiles in order to enable them to get out among the Indians and provide for their wants and needs, take care of their ills, etc. For that reason the amount to be expended for the purchase of automobiles has been increased to \$50,000. A provision has also been inserted authorizing the exchange of automobiles.

Of the 118 machines on hand, many are old and worthless and others are so expensive to operate and keep in repair that it is unwise to use them. By means of an exchange, a better price could be obtained than for a straight cash sale. Under existing law the exchange of Government property is not authorized, and this provision is inserted to authorize same. The language is similar to that used by Congress in authorizing the exchange of typewriters, adding machines, etc.

There are many places in the service where horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles can be used to advantage and at many places they are necessary in addition to the automobile, especially in winter when weather conditions are such that the machines can not be used. For that reason new equipment is necessary to replace that which is worn out and broken.

The estimate for the operation, etc., of these vehicles has been increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The price of gasoline has increased materially from what it was when the original estimate was made in 1916 and the price of forage has also reached a high-water mark. Every effort is being made to raise as much of the forage as possible on the several reservations, but in certain places, due to lack of water, and in others due to the failure of crops, sufficient has not been provided to meet the needs of the respective places and therefore it becomes necessary to buy these articles to subsist the stock on hand.

It will be understood by the committee that this item does not increase by 1 cent the amount of the appropriation. It merely authorizes that \$300,000 of the total amount appropriated in the act may be expended for such purposes. It is highly necessary that the employees be furnished with proper equipment for the purpose of visiting the Indians and attending to their wants, and without it very little, if anything, can be accomplished.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$300,000 there, Mr. Meritt, what is the reason for that additional amount, \$100,000?

Mr. MERITT. This is not a specific appropriation, Mr. Chairman, but is simply a proposed authorization of that amount out of the appropriation in the Indian bill to use in purchasing and maintaining passenger-carrying vehicles for use in the Indian Service.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is not additional legislation.

Mr. MERITT. The same legislation was authorized last session, but we are asking that we be permitted to use \$300,000 out of the general appropriation in this bill. We find that it is decidedly more expensive now to keep up these vehicles and provide feed for the horses, and provide passenger-carrying equipment for our superintendents, matrons, physicians, and farmers.

The CHAIRMAN. You are adding one-third to this amount. Do you think that is necessary for the efficiency of the service?

Mr. MERITT. I think it is; for the simple reason that we were unable to buy passenger-carrying equipment for a year because of legislation, and some of our doctors and other field officials now are very much handicapped because we do not have equipment to carry them over the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have added also there a proviso:

Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may hereafter exchange automobiles in part payment for new machines used for the same purpose as those proposed to be exchanged.

Is that new legislation?

Mr. MERITT. That is new legislation, and we consider it very desirable, for the simple reason that there are a number of automobiles that have been in the service for quite a long time, and it is more expensive to keep those machines in operation than it is to exchange them and buy the cheaper and lighter machines.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the use of these automobiles and carriages, they are for general use of the farmers and physicians and all of those people?

Mr. MERITT. And the superintendents, to get out over the reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. All persons who are required to travel any are permitted to use these vehicles?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and we limit them to official use.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose that a man is sent to this reservation to investigate some matter, as some of your special men that you send out there for investigating purposes. They would be entitled to the use of these vehicles?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; any person in the Indian Service having official business on the reservation would be entitled to use the passenger-carrying vehicles.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have raised this amount from \$30,000 to \$50,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles. Didn't you have an appropriation last year for that same purpose?

Mr. MERITT. We had an appropriation of \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you expended that appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And still you want \$50,000 this year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have those vehicles broken down or what is the trouble?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we haven't anything like a sufficient number of machines to provide for our physicians, matrons, and superintendents. We have 135 bonded superintendents, and we have about 200 physicians in the Indian Service, and we have about 65 matrons, and we do not have sufficient equipment for them to get out over the reservations, and it is a decided handicap to have these people employed and not be able to furnish them with equipment; and because of this specific legislation regarding passenger-carrying vehicles we are limited now in our appropriations available for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item—I see this legislation has heretofore been passed down to line 18, page 17, reimbursing the Indians for live stock which may hereafter be destroyed. This is the same appropriation, \$100,000.

For reimbursing Indians for live stock which may be hereafter destroyed on account of being infected with dourine or other contagious diseases, and for expenses in connection with the work of eradicating and preventing such diseases, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$100,000; said amount to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of this amount may be used in reimbursing Indians for horses killed previous to the passage of the act of May 18, 1916, for which they have not heretofore been reimbursed.

Mr. MERITT. This is the same appropriation that we had last year, and the same language, except that we are adding a proviso reading as follows:

Provided, That not to exceed \$15,000 of the amount may be used in reimbursing Indians for horses killed previous to the passage of the act of May 18, 1916, for which they have not heretofore been reimbursed.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Suppressing contagious diseases among live stock of Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated immediately available	\$100,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated (see above).	
Amount expended	2,691.57
Unexpended balance	97,308.43

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	2,691.57
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One of the most important problems in connection with the supervising and handling of the live stock of the Indians is the necessity of protecting their health and preventing the spread of contagious diseases among them. Funds were appropriated for this purpose during the last session of Congress for the first time, under the provisions of the Indian Appropriation Act of May 18, 1916 (Public, No. 80).

Of the \$100,000 appropriation under the provisions of this act, \$500 was spent for work in connection with the eradication of dourine and other contagious diseases on the Navajo Indian Reservation and \$2,191.50 on the Standing Rock Reservation prior to July 1, 1916. In addition to this, the following amounts were apportioned to the various agencies named below prior to November 15, 1916:

Standing Rock	\$2,500.00
Cheyenne River	21,560.00
Navajo	7,215.00
Fort Belknap	350.00
Tongue River	2,955.00
Walker River	107.74
Rosebud	2,007.50

The total amount expended and apportioned is therefore \$39,386.81, leaving still available the sum of \$60,613.19. At the time this fund became available it was impracticable to begin work because the Bureau of Animal Industry was without funds to pay the salaries of the inspectors employed by it and who are detailed under a cooperative agreement to supervise the work and make the tests necessary to determine what animals are infected with contagious diseases. The principal activities along this line are carried on early in the spring, and on account of the inability of the Bureau of Animal Industry to detail inspectors for such work on account of the lack of available funds it was impracticable to carry on the work on a proper scale before August of this year, when the funds appropriated for the activities of that bureau became available. The work, however, is now being carried on with the utmost diligence, and from present indications the amount appropriated will all be required to continue this work through the balance of the present fiscal year. The reports received indicate that the presence of dourine among the horses in the Southwest is not only much more widespread among those belonging to the Indians than was at first supposed, but that the same condition also prevails among the horses of white persons living there. In order to positively eradicate this disease it is necessary to carry on this work for at least two or three years in order to be sure that all animals infected have been destroyed, and it is therefore imperative that a similar amount to that appropriated last year be available for carrying on this work during the next fiscal year. The provision that \$15,000 of the amount appropriated be available to pay Indians for losses incurred previous to the passage of this bill is to provide funds to pay Indians for their losses on reservations where no funds were available for such purposes previous to the passage of the act of May 18, 1916, and for which no provision was made in that act.

There are a number of Indians whose stock was killed on account of being diseased, and we did not have the funds available to reimburse them, and we are asking that we be given that authority to reimburse the Indians for stock destroyed.

The CHAIRMAN. What estimate have you of that? How do you know that \$15,000 would be necessary for that purpose?

Mr. MERITT. We have correspondence in the office, and that has been checked up, and we believe \$15,000 will be ample to cover that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Whose duty is it to investigate those matters?

Mr. MERITT. We have what is known as the industries section in the Indian Office, and they are in touch with the superintendents all over the country regarding the condition of stock, and the superintendents advise the office here.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you call them, inspectors?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they are members of the regular office force here who handle the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. You send some men from here to the agency where the stock have died and they investigate the matter and report?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the superintendent writes to the office, and the industries section of the Indian Office handles this correspondence.

The CHAIRMAN. How can they arrive at the amount of damage without seeing the stock and making an estimate on the ground?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent is on the ground, and he reports to the office.

The CHAIRMAN. The office then adjudicates the matter from the report of the superintendent?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I wanted to get at.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for \$25,000:

That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to investigate claims and negotiate agreements with any tribes or bands of Indians for the final adjudication and settlement of all claims and demands of such tribes or bands against the United States, arising under any law, treaty, or agreement, and which have not heretofore been adjudicated; and the Secretary of the Interior shall report the result of such negotiations to Congress for its approval at the earliest practicable date, and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$25,000 for all expenses in connection with this work.

This is a new item.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Negotiating agreements, etc.----- \$25,000

The object of this item is to authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to investigate claims and negotiate agreements with any tribes or bands of Indians for the final adjudication and settlement of all claims and demands of such tribes or bands against the United States arising under any law, treaty, or agreement, and which have not heretofore been adjudicated. Further, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized thereunder to report the result of his negotiations to the Congress for its action.

Many of the tribes or bands of Indians assert claims against the United States for alleged failure to comply with treaty stipulations and for alleged misappropriation of their funds. These claims are being constantly brought to the attention of the department, both by the Indians interested and by requests for reports on bills providing for the submission of the claim of some particular tribe or band to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Many bills having in view the settlement of a particular claim of some band or tribe are introduced in the Congress year after year, but few have passed.

Some of the claims of these Indian bands or tribes appear to possess merit. One great difficulty experienced in connection with these matters is that many of the claims are rather vague, and the tribes or bands have but few members who are sufficiently qualified to prepare and present the claims in an intelligent

manner. The department is constantly receiving applications from attorneys to negotiate contracts with Indian tribes to prosecute the claims.

If the Indians believe that they have valid claims against the Government, it would be no more than just that the claims be heard and adjudicated. The constant agitation of these matters is a hindrance to the proper administration and final settlement of Indian Affairs and an obstacle to the maintenance of the cordial relations which should exist between the Government and the Indians and which are so necessary to obtain the greatest good from the expenditure of moneys for their benefit which are appropriated from year to year.

The most equitable arrangement would seem to be for the Government to establish a commission to investigate these various matters, prepare reports setting forth the claims in an intelligent manner, and present for the consideration of the Congress facts on which adjudication could be made and the matters disposed of for all time.

Mr. MERITT. This is the same item that we asked for last year, but it was not included in the Indian bill. It is for the purpose of enabling the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to investigate claims and negotiate agreements with any tribe or band of Indians for the final adjudication and settlement of their claims. There are quite a large number of alleged claims against the Government held by these various Indian tribes, and it is believed that some of these claims can be adjudicated without the necessity of going to the courts; and it is for the purpose of providing machinery to bring about the settlement of those claims that we are asking for this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Heretofore has there been no means of adjusting these matters between the Indians and the Government?

Mr. MERITT. Except by the passage of jurisdictional acts by Congress, and submitting the claims to the Court of Claims for adjudication.

The CHAIRMAN. By such a bill?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Not necessarily a special bill, but a lump-sum action to be brought under the Bowman Act.

Mr. MERITT. That act does not cover the claims of Indian tribes against the Government, but there is general legislation which covers claims of white people against Indian tribes; therefore it is discrimination against Indians on that score. The Shoshones have claims against the Government, and bills have been introduced in Congress to allow those claims to go to the Court of Claims.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that tend to limit the number of claims and the number of lawyers who haunt Congress with their claims?

Mr. MERITT. I think it will at least enable the office to get data for the basis of these claims which we can furnish Congress with when these bills come up for consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item?

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to lease for grazing, agricultural, business, or mining purposes unallotted lands within Indian reservations established by treaty, act of Congress, or Executive order in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

The CHAIRMAN. Hasn't that exact language been used in bills that have passed the House several times?

Mr. MERITT. That language has been incorporated in our estimates heretofore, but we have never been able to get the legislation through Congress.

I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

LEASING UNALLOTTED LANDS.

There is at present no authority to lease the unallotted lands on Indian reservations that have been created by Executive order or act of Congress, it having been held that section 3 of the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 795), which authorized the leasing of unallotted lands on Indian reservations "occupied by Indians who have bought and paid for the same" for grazing and mining purposes, applied only to reservations created by treaty or agreement.

It is thought that the passage of legislation authorizing the leasing of reservations established by Executive order or legislative enactment would result not only in the development of the resources of some portions of the Indian country, but would also provide a number of the Indians with employment and with an income of which they are now deprived. At this time several of these reservations are thought to be more or less valuable for their mineral contents. However, the prosecution of mining operations would be confined to these several reservations if they alone were specified in the legislation proposed, and as it is more than likely that these several reservations will be augmented in number as time goes on, it seems advisable, everything considered, that the law be general in character, as at present, instead of specific.

Mr. CAMPBELL. This is new legislation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We do not now have authority of law for making leases on Executive order Indian reservations for mining purposes, and the Indians are losing quite a large income because of that lack of authority.

The CHAIRMAN. But do you think it would be to the advantage of the Indians to have work on the reservations, in order that they might have employment, either above ground or under ground as miners?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it will be decidedly to the advantage of the Indians to have this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will be an advantage to the whole country and will furnish the Indians with employment.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; because, for example, on certain of the southwest reservations there is known to be quite a large coal supply, yet we are without authority to authorize the mining of coal on those reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. And the mining of coal would furnish employment to a number of Indians, with their wagons, teams, equipment, implements, etc.

Mr. MERITT. And furnish a royalty income for the Indians, too.

The CHAIRMAN. The proposition is to lease on royalty, or on what basis? Or would that be left to the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. MERITT. It would be left to the Secretary of the Interior; but usually those leases are on a royalty basis. One-eighth is the customary royalty.

The CHAIRMAN. Haven't you already the right to lease for grazing and agricultural purposes?

Mr. MERITT. Not for tribal lands on Executive order reservations; but we get around that by issuing a permit for a limited time on these Executive order reservations. But we have no authority to cover the mineral feature on these Executive order reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. I have been, with the other members of the committee investigating Indian matters, to the Mescalero Reservation, in New Mexico, and I know all of that reservation is leased for grazing purposes, but I did not know under what provision of law it was leased. We were also informed that there were quite a lot of minerals there, especially copper, but that it could not be worked, and some persons, we were informed, stole on there occasionally and brought out some of their property.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is an Executive order reservation and we have no authority to make leases for mining purposes.

The next item reads:

That section 5 of the act approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., p. 857), be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person to induce any Indian to execute any contract, deed, mortgage, lease, or other instrument touching land held under a trust or other patent containing restrictions on alienation, or to procure the execution by any Indian of any such instrument, or to be a party with any Indian to any such contract, deed, mortgage, lease, or other instrument, or to offer any such contract, deed, mortgage, lease, or other instrument as aforesaid for record; and any person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 for the first offense, and if convicted for a second offense may be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any contract, deed, mortgage, lease, or other instrument authorized by law to be made. Any Indian or his heirs in the possession of any live stock, their increase, or any other personal property issued by the United States or purchased with trust funds and held in trust by the United States, may lawfully sell, transfer, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of such property only with the consent in writing of the United States Indian agent or superintendent having jurisdiction over such property and not otherwise. Any person who shall induce any Indian to sell, transfer, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of, or shall procure the sale, transfer, mortgage, or other disposal by any Indian, or shall be a party with any Indian to the sale, transfer, mortgage, or other disposal of any such personal property in violation of the foregoing provision, or who shall knowingly offer for record any instrument evidencing any prohibited or unlawful sale, transfer, mortgage, or other disposal of any such personal property, or who shall knowingly take or receive possession of any such personal property in pursuance to any such prohibited or unlawful sale, transfer, mortgage, or other transaction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any sale, transfer, mortgage, or other disposal in violation of this provision of any property so issued and held shall be absolutely void, and title to the property involved in such void transaction shall revert to the United States, and the property may be taken possession of by the United States Indian agent or superintendent having jurisdiction over the property. Any Indian or other person having tribal rights who shall induce any person to enter into any such contract, deed, mortgage, lease, sale, transfer, or other agreement or transaction prohibited and declared to be unlawful by the above provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment: *Provided further*, That any United States Indian agent, superintendent, or employee that shall in any manner connive or conspire to secure or assist in securing the making of such prohibited contract shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

The law as it now stands makes it unlawful for any person to induce an Indian to execute any contract purporting to convey any land or interest therein held in trust by the United States, or to offer such contract for record, and imposes a penalty for violation of the law.

This law should be amended so as not only to include Indians of all reservations, but should also be broadened so as to include personal property issued to Indians by the United States, or property purchased with trust funds, and the penalty of the law should fall upon the Indian as well as the other party.

Cases are of record in which an Indian allottee, or the heirs of an allottee, have induced ignorant persons to part with money or other property of value in exchange for a mortgage or deed on an allotment held in trust when the allottee or the heirs, as the case might be, knew at the time that the instrument was of no value, and that nothing could be recovered under it. The Indians as a rule are sufficiently advanced to know that they should not engage in such fraudulent transactions, and they should be made to pay the penalty when they knowingly defraud others by their misrepresentations with respect to property held in trust.

There is also need for a law regulating the disposal of stock and other personal property issued to Indians by the United States, or purchased for them with trust funds. Large sums of money are annually spent by the Government in the education of Indians, and in equipping them with goods, supplies, and live stock, that they may engage in agricultural pursuits and eventually attain self-support, but the Government has found it impracticable to prevent the Indians from disposing of this property among themselves.

Very often unscrupulous white men will purchase personal property of this class from an Indian for an insufficient sum, or will loan money and take a chattel mortgage on the property, and then take the property in possession for failure on the part of the Indian to pay the mortgage when due. This necessitates action by the Department of Justice to recover the property, and its efforts have not always been successful, as the mortgagees have at times disposed of the property and they themselves are financially irresponsible.

Experience has seemed to indicate that some persons make a practice of acquiring this class of property from Indians, probably realizing sufficient from the transactions which are not discovered by the Government officials to more than offset the cases which are discovered, and in which the property is reclaimed. If it were a misdemeanor for both the Indian and white man to engage in transactions of this kind, and an example were made in a few cases of the guilty person, the time would soon come when these fraudulent dealings would cease almost entirely.

This item proposes to amend section 5 of the act of June 25, 1910, so as to make it illegal for Indians to sell personal property issued to them by the Government. We have authority of law now to prohibit the sale of real estate held under trust, but the law is not sufficiently broad to cover the personal property, and on some reservations we issue personal property to Indians to be held in trust, and they dispose of the property; so we want to control that unfortunate condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, don't you think you are making it pretty broad when you say it shall be "unlawful for any person to induce any Indian to execute any contract," etc.? How about the unrestricted Indian? I believe any person over one-eighth is unrestricted. This would cut out any Indian selling his horse or cow or anything.

Mr. MERITT. That would simply apply to the trust property, and if the Indian had his restrictions removed, the property would no longer be held in trust.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, proceed.

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

That so much of the Indian appropriation act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., p. 326), as authorizes the President to extend the restrictive period against alienation in any trust or other patent issued to any Indian allottee be, and the same is, hereby amended so as to read:

"That prior to the expiration of the trust or other restrictive period against alienation on the lands allotted under any law or treaty to any Indian the President may continue such trust or other restrictions against alienation for such further period or periods as he may deem best: *Provided, however, That*

this shall not apply to any lands of the Five Civilized Tribes or the Osage Nation, Oklahoma."

I offer for the record the following justifications for this item:

The act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats. L., 326), contains an item, which reads:

"That prior to the expiration of the trust period of any Indian allottee to whom a trust or other patent containing restrictions upon alienation has been or shall be issued under any law or treaty the President may, in his discretion, continue such restrictions on alienation for such period as he may deem best: *Provided, however*, That this shall not apply to lands in the *Indian Territory*." [Italic supplied.]

The Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation, Oklahoma (formerly Indian Territory), hold their land under a tenure somewhat different from the Indians allotted elsewhere in the United States, in that they received "tribal deeds" as evidence of title rather than "trust patents" from the Government. No doubt, therefore, the framers of the item quoted, in using the words "Indian Territory" intended to except from its operation only those allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation. Unfortunately, however, several small reservations are to be found in the northeastern corner of the old Indian Territory, such as the Eastern Shawnee, Miami, Ottawa, Peoria, Wyandot, etc., all falling under the jurisdiction of the Seneca Indian School (Quapaw Agency). Some of these reservations were allotted under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats. L., 388), as amended, which also carries authority for the President to extend the trust period on allotments made under that act. Other tribes at this agency were allotted under special acts which contain no authority for the extension of the trust period, and as the general authority for this purpose found in the act of June 21, 1906, *supra*, can not be invoked to cover lands in the former "Indian Territory," we are without power to extend the trust period in these cases. While the number of Indians allotted on each of these reservations is comparatively small, yet in a number of cases individual Indians have been found incapable of protecting their own interests. As far as these individuals are concerned, therefore, it is just as essential that their property rights be protected as though their number were legion. A tabulated statement is attached showing the allottees at the Quapaw Agency.

Again, it may be pointed out that the act of June 21, 1906, authorizes the President to continue the restrictions on alienation for such further "period" as he may deem best. A question has arisen whether, having once exercised this power, authority exists for a second extension. In other words, can the restrictions against alienation be extended for more than one "period"? It has been necessary to extend the trust period more than once in a number of cases, and while the question has not been tested in the courts, yet it is deemed advisable to remove any doubt that may exist about the matter. The suggested amendment to the act of June 21, 1906, has been framed accordingly.

[Period of restriction, 25 years.]

Reservation or tribe.	Acts under which allotted.	Number of allotment.	Date of patents.	Kind of patents.	Restriction will expire—
Eastern Shawnee ¹	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388).....	72	Mar. 5, 1891	Trust.....	Mar. 4, 1916
Do.....	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794).....	12	Dec. 30, 1892	.....do.....	Dec. 29, 1917
Do.....	May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).....	33	Oct. 30, 1907	.....do.....	Oct. 29, 1932
Miami (western) ²	Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1013).....	65	Apr. 12, 1890	Restriction fee.....	Apr. 11, 1915
Modoc ¹	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794).....	68	Oct. 10, 1891	Trust.....	Oct. 9, 1916
Do.....	.....do.....	157	Apr. 25, 1892	.....do.....	Apr. 24, 1917
Ottawa.....	Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1013).....	153	Apr. 8, 1890	Restriction fee.....	Apr. 7, 1915
Peoria ².....	.....do.....	234	Sept. 26, 1896	.....do.....	Sept. 25, 1921
Quapaw.....	Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 907).....	236	Oct. 19, 1896	.....do.....	Oct. 18, 1921
Do.....	.....do.....	301	Dec. 30, 1892	Trust.....	Dec. 29, 1917
Seneca.....	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794).....	134	May 23, 1905	.....do.....	May 22, 1930
Do.....	May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 245).....	238	Apr. 19, 1892	.....do.....	Apr. 18, 1917
Wyandotte.....	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388).....				

¹ Trust period extended for 10 years.

² Time of restrictions expired.

The next item reads:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause to be sold, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, any tract or part of a tract of land purchased by the United States for day school or other Indian administrative uses, not exceeding 160 acres in any one tract, when said land or a part thereof is no longer needed for the original purpose; the net proceeds therefrom in all cases, except where the purchase price was paid from tribal funds, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States; title to be evidenced by a patent in fee simple for such lands as can be described in terms of the legal survey, or by deed duly executed by the Secretary of the Interior containing such metes-and-bounds description as will identify the land so conveyed as the land which had been purchased.

I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

In 1910, 5 acres of land were purchased from an Indian allottee, Chief Mower, to be used as a Cheyenne and Arapaho day school site at Cantonment, Okla. No buildings have been erected and the land has never been put to the use proposed. The Indian grantor is willing to repurchase the land at the price he received for it. There is no authority of law for the sale.

A small tract of land, less than half an acre, was purchased in 1911 as a site for a warehouse for the Nett Lake Reservation, Minn. Since purchase and payment conditions have so changed that a different tract is required. The grantor of the original tract has conveyed to the United States the tract now desired, but has asked that the tract formerly purchased from him be reconveyed to him.

Cases similar to these may arise at any time. Lands purchased and used for a period, for various reasons, may be no longer needed. Their retention without use serves no good purpose, whereas the proceeds of sale could be used to advantage at some other point on the reservation. Such is the case where a building has been destroyed by fire and the center of school population has changed, making it inadvisable to rebuild on the former site. Neither sections 2122 and 2123, Revised Statutes, nor the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189, 211), are applicable in any of these instances.

In the Nett Lake case the description is by metes and bounds. The cost or survey, if required to be made under the supervision of the General Land Office, in all probability would far exceed the value of the tract. A general authority for the sale of such abandoned tracts is greatly desired. In order that any controversy as to survey or mode of conveyance may be obviated, authority is asked for conveyance by patent in fee or by deed, conveyance by deed to be followed where the tracts are necessarily described by metes and bounds. Application of the proceeds of sale to tribal uses, where the lands were originally paid for out of tribal moneys, is asked in order that the tribe may still receive some benefit for the expenditure made out of its tribal funds.

The next item is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Interior shall have the power to authorize any superintendent, clerk, or other employee in the Indian field service to administer oaths and take acknowledgments in connection with matters pertaining to their official duties.

I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

In the administration of the diversified affairs of the Indian Service it becomes necessary to take acknowledgments and administer oaths in very many cases. Aside from the item of expense, it is sometimes very inconvenient to procure the service of a public notary, and often altogether impracticable to do so. The purpose of this proposed legislation is to make it possible for the Secretary of the Interior to designate proper persons, while engaged in work of the kind, to take acknowledgments and administer oaths as may be necessary. This will result in a vast saving of time and considerable money and greatly promote the efficiency of the service.

It is simply for the purpose of allowing employees of the Indian Service to administer oaths in connection with official Indian business.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you furnish them seals?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is intended then for each agent to have a special seal?

Mr. MERITT. We like to have at each agency persons authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgment, in order to carry on official business in the agency.

The CHAIRMAN. Only with reference to something that comes under his supervision and control?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The next item read:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire by purchase or condemnation land needed for administrative use in connection with the maintenance and operation of any irrigation system or project for irrigating Indian lands, all expenses incidental to such acquisition to be paid from any fund available for the expense of maintenance and operating such system or project.

I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

While the legislation appropriating funds for the irrigation of Indian reservations contains authority for the purchase of lands necessary for canals, pipe lines, and reservoirs, this does not seem to authorize the acquisition of lands which may be needed as the sites of ditch riders or headgate tenders' quarters, storehouses, corrals and barns for stock, and for similar purposes. These structures are as much a part and as much a necessity for irrigation projects as are the canal structures, but the present law (Rev. Stat., sec. 3736), which prohibits the purchase of land for the United States except where specifically authorized, would seem to prevent the acquisition of sites for such purposes as described and others of similar character, all necessary for the proper construction, operation, and maintenance of irrigation systems for Indian lands. The amounts involved are usually little more than nominal, as the areas needed are only small, and in some instances it is possible to set aside public lands for these uses. But occasionally no such sites are available, and it is felt that it is very desirable and in the interest of economy and good administration to have general authority granted by law as covered by the proposed item.

The CHAIRMAN. In that previous item you mean by "administrative use" that when any lateral ditch has to be run from the main ditch across lands other than Indian lands that you have the right to condemn those lands?

Mr. MERITT. Sometimes it is necessary to acquire land around these irrigation projects, either for rights of way for ditches or for a small tract of land for administrative purposes; and it is for this purpose that we are asking for this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I know on the Yakima Reservation, when we visited it, we went into the matter pretty closely a few years ago. There is a main ditch there lying across the upper side of the reservation that takes water from the Yakima River and furnishes it to two-thirds of that reservation. Some of the land, formerly Indian land, has been sold and is in the hands of white people; and in order to connect the Indian land with the main ditch it is necessary that they have a right of way over the land of these white persons, some of which were originally Indian lands. Now, haven't you authority already—when those lands were sold you reserved authority to run those ditches over them.

Mr. MERITT. On that particular reservation we have that authority, because we reserved the right in the patents for rights of way for ditches.

The CHAIRMAN. That was my recollection of the matter.

Mr. MERITT. I have been over a good part of that reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. But there are reservations that you have not that right to run across those lands, and it would apply to those other reservations that do not come under the same category as the Yakima?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of those reservations are there?

Mr. MERITT. We would use this authority very frequently. Occasionally something occurs where we would like to have authority to acquire a right of way or a small tract of land for administrative purposes in connection with an irrigation project.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to inquire if the department, in such a case as that, would not have the same right to condemn these lands that the railroad company has to condemn lands for public use?

Mr. MERITT. We might go into court and condemn it, but it would take considerably more time than it would for us to agree on a purchase price.

The next item is as follows:

That the following provision of the act approved March 11, 1904 (Stat., 33, p. 65), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights of way across Indian lands for the conveyance of oil and gas, to wit: "No such lines shall be constructed across Indian lands, as above mentioned, until authority therefor has first been obtained from, and the maps of definite location of said lines approved by, the Secretary of the Interior," be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows: "No such lines shall be constructed across Indian lands, as above mentioned, until authority therefor has first been obtained from the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

RIGHT OF WAY FOR PIPE LINES THROUGH INDIAN LANDS.

When an oil or gas well is brought in upon Indian lands it is imperative, from the viewpoint of the Indian owner as well as the oil or gas well operator, that pipe-line or storage facilities be made available immediately. Experience in the administration of the act of March 11, 1904 (33 Stat., p. 65), has shown that such facilities can not be afforded as promptly as desirable on account of the provision in said act requiring maps of definite location of pipe lines to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before such lines may be constructed. It is believed that this provision of law should be amended so as to permit of the construction of conveying lines without the necessity of awaiting formal approval by the department of the maps of definite location. Under appropriate regulations a deposit of adequate damages will be required before any construction is permitted.

Now, for example, in Oklahoma, where they bring in those large oil wells, it is necessary that pipe lines be constructed immediately in order to conserve the oil.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Otherwise the oil would waste before you could get a market for it.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and we simply want authority to go ahead and give them permission to construct their pipe lines, and then later adjust the damage.

The CHAIRMAN. That applies to gas as well as oil.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The next item is for Arizona and New Mexico:

SEC. 2. For support and civilization of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, including pay of employees, \$350,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have quite an increase there. Why is that?

Mr. MERITT. We are asking an increase of \$20,000 for that work, and we offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	\$330,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	330,000.00
Amount expended	320,149.34
Unexpended balance	9,850.66
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages	156,333.97
Traveling expenses	7,257.31
Transportation of supplies	21,031.88
Heat, light, and power (service)	66.61
Telegraph and telephone service	534.33
Printing, binding, and advertising	67.75
Subsistence supplies	25,878.02
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	2,056.75
Forage	25,232.27
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	9,057.94
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	1,643.93
Medical supplies	8,546.71
Live stock	1,305.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	30,880.92
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	15,784.87
Diseased horses killed	3,311.00
Sheep dip	6,128.00
Rent	89.00
Maintenance and operation, Utah Canal	947.75
Miscellaneous	3,995.33
Total	320,149.34

The amount asked for is \$20,000 in excess of that granted in previous years. There are 21 superintendencies in the States of Arizona and New Mexico which share in this fund, with a total land area of approximately 23,681,269 acres, and a total Indian population estimated at 65,877, divided as follows:

Superintendency.	Area.	Population.
Camp Verde		416
Colorado River	240,699	1,215
Fort Apache	1,681,920	2,384
Fort Mojave	31,328	622
Havasupai	518	170
Jicarilla	761,112	642
Kaibab	138,240	95
Mescalero	474,240	630
Moqui	2,472,320	4,203
Pima	366,309	6,253
Pueblo Day	770,260	8,535
Salt River	71,691	1,222
San Carlos	1,834,240	2,670
San Xavier	155,954	5,112
Truxton Canon	730,880	470
Zuni	215,040	1,805
Leupp		1,761
Navajo		11,915
Pueblo Bonito		2,724
San Juan		6,483
Western Navajo		6,550

The Indians under the above superintendencies are scattered over a large territory, and are chiefly engaged in the raising of cattle and sheep. While some reside in villages or on their allotments and cultivate the soil, a large number are nomadic and are constantly moving their herds from place to place

in search of pasturage for their stock. Of the many needs of these Indians at the present time, some of the most important are the improvement of the grade of their stock by the introduction of high-bred rams, bulls, and stallions, and instructing and training in more scientific and up-to-date handling and care of their herds and the products thereof; the introduction of improved agricultural implements and methods of farming; and continuing fencing of a number of the reservations for the protection and control of their grazing lands from trespassing stock.

Approximately \$30,000 of the appropriation is paid in salaries to Indians in various positions which they are capable of filling in connection with their industries, and \$35,000 to physicians and hospital assistants in an effort to improve the physical condition of these Indians and lessen or stamp out the ravages of various diseases prevalent among a large number of them. Some of the amount paid in salaries to white employees is used in the administrative work among the tribes, and a considerable amount thereof is used in the employment of carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, sawyers, millers, and other tradesmen, in teaching and performing work for the approximately 65,877 Indians of the 21 jurisdictions involved in the appropriation.

For the purchase and transportation of subsistence, clothing, medical supplies, etc., for issuance to needy Indians approximately \$57,000 is used; at least \$25,000 for forage for agency stock; and the balance of the appropriation for implements, tools, and sundry supplies, fuel and illuminants for the agencies, labor in lieu of rations, traveling expenses, etc., and pay of necessary employees.

Justification for the increase is due to the fact that in the past it has been necessary to deny many worthy requests from superintendents involving expenditures from this fund, owing to the insufficiency thereof. In view of the extensive territory involved, comprising two entire States, and the number of Indians to be looked after—65,877—it is felt that the small increase asked for is absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of the activities of the service, having in view their industrial welfare and progress along lines of self-support.

There are 21 agencies in Arizona and New Mexico which are supported out of this fund, and we find that we have been somewhat handicapped in the past because of the lack of sufficient funds with which to meet the needs of those agencies. The Indians of the Southwest are progressing rather rapidly, and they are showing a disposition to make use of their farms. We are doing everything we can for them under the limited appropriations we have had. There is an unexpended balance of about \$9,000 from last year's appropriation. Probably a good part of that is hypothecated. We would like to have this increase, but if the committee does not see fit to give it to us we will try to get along with the appropriation of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I see this appropriation may be used in two ways, for the support and civilization of Indians and also for pay of employees. Now about what per cent would the employees get and what would be spent for the support and civilization of the Indians themselves?

Mr. MERITT. The salaries and wages amount to \$156,333.97. This is the fund that is used for paying the salaries of the employees connected with the administrative work in those two States.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you have the same employees you had last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the same pay they had last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, why is it necessary to raise the amount from \$330,000 to \$350,000?

Mr. MERITT. Because prices have very materially increased since last year.

The CHAIRMAN. It is for the maintenance of the employees more than pay?

Mr. MERITT. It is not for the maintenance of the employees, but for the maintenance of the schools and agencies and for the purchase of farming equipment and things of that character.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand you, the employees do not get any part of the increase?

Mr. MERITT. They will not get any part of the increase. The entire increase will go to the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Fort Mojave, Ariz., and for pay of superintendent, \$35,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,800; in all, \$39,000.

Mr. CARTER. I see you have a \$100 raise there in the first item.

Mr. MERITT. Yes; but the net reduction in that appropriation is almost \$3,000. The appropriation last year was \$42,900, and this year we are asking for only \$39,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You are cutting out nearly \$3,000 there.

Mr. MERITT. That is on the basis of \$167 per pupil, in addition to salary of the superintendent.

I offer the following justification for this item:

Indian School, Fort Mojave, Ariz.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$35,100.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated-----	35,100.00
Amount expended-----	29,823.26

Unexpended balance-----	5,276.74
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	13,057.71
Traveling expenses-----	396.62
Transportation of supplies-----	1,063.95
Telegraph and telephone service-----	14.36
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	2.40
Subsistence supplies-----	3,659.52
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	4,273.84
Forage-----	795.00
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	4,279.13
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	146.12
Medical supplies-----	226.10
Live stock-----	50.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	507.08
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	1,309.30
Miscellaneous-----	42.13

Total-----	29,823.26
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REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$3,800.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated-----	3,800.00
Amount expended-----	1,814.31

Unexpended balance-----	1,985.69
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Analysis of expenditures:

Repairs (to plant)-----	1,814.31
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Statistical statement for the year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property	\$79,725
Number of buildings	29
Number of employees	19
Total salaries	12,800
Average attendance of pupils	176
Average enrollment	186
Capacity	200
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	¹ \$160
Area of school land (acres)	44
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	² 4
Value of products of school	³ 1,407
Value of agricultural products	⁴ 3,013
Expended also of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV	227
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1918:	
Support (200)	\$35,100.00
Repairs and improvements	3,800.00
New buildings	
Total	<u>38,900.00</u>

Amount requested in proposed bill, 1918:

Support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school and superintendent's salary	35,200.00
Repairs and improvements	3,800.00
New buildings	
Total	<u>39,000.00</u>

Salaries, 1917.

Principal	\$1,000	Seamstress	540
Financial clerk	720	Laundress	540
Disciplinarian	1,000	Cook	600
Teacher	780	Farmer	720
Do	720	Engineer	840
Do	660	Assistant	300
Matron	720	Laborer	300
Assistant matron	500		
Nurse	720		10,660

The \$35,200 requested for support at this school will provide for the salary of a superintendent and for a per capita expenditure of \$167 for 200 pupils. Congress has authorized a per capita expenditure of \$200 for Indian schools. The amount requested is therefore considerably below the amount authorized by law. The school plant is valued at \$79,725. It consists of 29 buildings, several of which receive very hard usage. The amount of \$3,800 asked for repairs and improvements is the same amount as was provided last year, and is less than 5 per cent of the value of the plant.

Mr. CAMPBELL. You have an unexpended balance there of \$5,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you deduct that from the amount you are asking for here?

Mr. MERITT. We would not like to reduce that amount, Mr. Chairman, because we are going to have considerable difficulty in maintaining our schools on the basis of last year's appropriation, because of the increased cost of living, the increased cost of everything.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the pay of a superintendent at that place?

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public, No. 264), 64th Cong.

² This does not include 30 acres of pasture.

³ This includes both materials and labor of employees and school pupils.

⁴ This includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.

Mr. MERITT. I think the superintendent there gets \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that increase his salary?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; there will be no increases in salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. For teachers, or anything?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of 700 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Phoenix, Ariz., and for pay of superintendent, \$119,400; for general repairs and improvements, \$12,500; for auditorium and equipment, \$20,000; for remodeling and improving heating plant, \$15,000; in all, \$166,900.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for the same amount for the support funds and for the same amount for repair fund, but we are asking for an auditorium and equipment, and also for remodeling and improving the heating plant.

I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

INDIAN SCHOOL, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated..... \$119,400.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated..... 119,400.00

Amount expended..... 117,159.40

Unexpended balance..... 2,240.60

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages..... 47,598.24

Traveling expenses..... 100.00

Transportation of supplies..... 1,597.09

Heat, light, and power (service)..... 2,604.10

Telegraph and telephone service..... 340.17

Printing, binding, and advertising..... 6.00

Subsistence supplies..... 27,176.37

Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc..... 13,591.87

Forage..... 2,775.07

Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc..... 3,669.58

Educational, stationery, and office supplies..... 1,078.18

Medical supplies..... 1,117.89

Live stock..... 1,975.00

Implements, vehicles, tools, etc..... 1,267.13

Sundry supplies, equipment, etc..... 10,918.91

Rent..... 240.00

Miscellaneous..... 1,103.80

117,159.40

Indian school, Phoenix, Ariz., repairs and improvement.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated..... \$12,500.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated..... 7,500.00

Amount expended..... 7,130.75

Unexpended balance..... 369.25

Analysis of expenditures:

Construction..... 716.40

Repairs (to plant)..... 6,414.35

7,130.75

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant—Real property-----	\$496, 686
Number of buildings-----	100
Number of employees-----	56
Total salaries-----	\$45, 970
Average attendance of pupils-----	708
Average enrollment-----	761
Capacity-----	700
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment-----	¹ \$151
Cost per capita, based on average attendance-----	\$162
Area of school land (acres)-----	240 ¹ / ₄
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	² 126
Value of products of school-----	³ \$3, 296
Value of agricultural products-----	⁴ \$4, 990
Expended also of "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV"-----	\$90

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1918:

Support-----	\$119, 400
Repairs and improvements-----	12, 500
New buildings-----	30, 000
Remodeling and improvement heating plant-----	15, 000

Total-----	176, 900
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Amount requested in proposed bill, 1918:

Support and education of 700 Indian pupils at the Phoenix Indian School and superintendent's salary-----	119, 400
Repairs and improvements-----	12, 500
New buildings, auditorium, and equipment-----	20, 000
Remodeling and improving heating plant-----	15, 000

Total-----	166, 900
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SALARIES, 1917.

Superintendent-----	\$2, 250
Clerk-----	1, 300
Do-----	900
Assistant clerk-----	780
Do-----	900
Physician-----	1, 600
Disciplinarian-----	1, 000
Assistant disciplinarian-----	660
Principal teacher-----	1, 200
Teacher-----	900
Do-----	810
Do-----	810
Do-----	780
Do-----	750
Do-----	750
Do-----	720
Do-----	720
Do-----	690
Do-----	660
Do-----	660
Matron-----	840
Assistant matron-----	780
Do-----	600
Do-----	600
Do-----	600
Housekeeper-----	600
Do-----	600

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916, Public No. 264, 64th Cong.

² This does not include 67 acres of pasture.

³ This includes both materials and labor of employees and school pupils.

⁴ This includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.

Nurse.....	\$720
Seamstress.....	660
Teacher of domestic art, \$72 per month.....	720
Assistant seamstress.....	300
Tailor.....	720
Laundress.....	600
Assistant laundress.....	300
Baker.....	540
Cook.....	660
Domestic-science teacher, \$72 per month.....	720
Hospital cook.....	600
Farmer.....	1,000
Laborer.....	720
Dairyman.....	750
Gardner.....	1,000
Do.....	720
Superintendent of industries.....	1,200
Carpenter.....	1,060
Printer.....	1,000
Painter.....	780
Blacksmith.....	780
Tinner.....	840
Engineer.....	1,100
Assistant engineer.....	900
Band instructor.....	780
Laborer.....	600
Do.....	600
Do.....	600
Assistant.....	300
	<hr/>
	44,730

\$119,400 requested for this school will provide for the salary of the superintendent and a per capita expenditure of \$167.36 for 700 pupils. This is very much lower than the per capita of \$200 provided by law.

The school plant is valued at \$496,686. There are 100 buildings, many of which are old and worn. The \$12,500 asked for repairs is the amount previously allowed for the purpose.

The auditorium at the Phoenix School was built when the school enrolled only one-half of its present number and will seat only about one-half of the student body. Provision for a larger one has been strongly urged. To provide for this improvement \$20,000 is needed.

The heating plant at the school is entirely inadequate. About one-half of the buildings are now heated by stoves. It is proposed to overhaul the entire plant, making it more efficient and extending it to more buildings. It will take \$15,000 to provide the improvements needed.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for these additions?

Mr. MERITT. I visited the Phoenix School last spring, and I know from personal observation the urgent need of this auditorium and equipment, for the simple reason that the plant as now constructed provides for 700 pupils and the auditorium only had a seating capacity of between 350 and 400. They can not get all the students in this auditorium.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, do you propose to enlarge the present building or build a new one?

Mr. MERITT. It is proposed to utilize the present building for other purposes and put up a new building.

The CHAIRMAN. Haven't they at that place already a heating plant?

Mr. MERITT. The heating plant is inadequate. There are a lot of old stoves that heat the buildings. They need fires there about five

¹ One-half salary payable from "Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians, 1917."

months in the year, and they should have a central heating plant. It would be economy for the school and give very much better service.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a very fine school, from what I know.

Mr. MERITT. They are doing splendid work at that school, and these two improvements are very much needed there. We did not allow all of the requests of the superintendent, but in making the estimates these two improvements were included because they were needed.

The next item is:

For support and education of 100 pupils at the Indian school at Truxton Canyon, Ariz., and for pay of superintendent, \$18,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,000; in all \$21,200.

That is the same amount that was appropriated last year. I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

INDIAN SCHOOL, TRUXTON CANYON, ARIZ.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$18,200.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	18,200.00
Amount expended-----	17,414.40
Unexpended balance-----	785.60
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	9,395.32
Traveling expenses-----	24.02
Telegraph and telephone service-----	1.84
Subsistence supplies-----	3,182.47
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	2,235.94
Forage-----	471.18
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	1,208.13
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	120.78
Medical supplies-----	71.31
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	103.37
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	585.44
Miscellaneous-----	14.60
	17,414.40

INDIAN SCHOOL, TRUXTON CANYON, ARIZ., REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$3,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	3,000.00
Amount expended-----	2,046.43
Unexpended balance-----	953.57
Analysis of expenditures: Repairs (to plant)-----	2,046.43

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Value of school plant—Real property-----	\$97,371
Number of buildings-----	35
Number of employees-----	15
Total salaries-----	\$9,370
Average attendance of pupils-----	96
Average enrollment-----	97
Capacity-----	140

Cost per capita based on average enrollment.....	¹ \$164
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	\$166
Area of school land (acres).....	800
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	² 11
Value of products of school.....	³ \$626
Value of agricultural products.....	⁴ \$1, 159
Expended also of "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV".....	\$176

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1918:

Support.....	\$21, 290
Repairs and improvements.....	3, 000
Total.....	24, 290

Amount requested in proposed bill, 1918:

Support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Truxton Canyon Indian School and superintendent's salary.....	18, 200
Repairs and improvements.....	3, 000
Total.....	21, 200

SALARIES, 1917.

Superintendent.....	\$1, 500
Financial clerk.....	720
Teacher.....	720
Kindergartner.....	630
Matron.....	600
Assistant matron.....	300
Seamstress.....	600
Laundress.....	600
Cook.....	600
General mechanic.....	900
Engineer.....	900
Assistant.....	300
Do.....	300
Do.....	300
Total.....	8, 970

The amount of \$18,200 requested for the support fund, will, after deducting the salary of the superintendent, provide for a per capita expense of \$167. This amount remains the same as the appropriation for the last four years. Congress has authorized a per capita expense in Indian schools of \$200.

\$3,000 is requested for repairs and improvements. This is to provide for a plant valued at \$97,370 and amounts to a very little more than 3 per cent.

The next item is:

For continuing the work of constructing the irrigation system for the irrigation of the lands of the Pima Indians in the vicinity of Sacaton, on the Gila River Indian Reservation, within the limit of cost fixed by the act of March 3, 1905, \$10,000; and for maintenance and operation of the pumping plants and canal systems, \$10,000; in all, \$20,000, reimbursable as provided in section 2 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., p. 522), and to remain available until expended.

That is the same amount that was appropriated last year.

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72) and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916, public, No. 264, Sixty-fourth Congress.

² This does not include 6 acres of pasture.

³ This includes both materials and labor of employees and school pupils.

⁴ This includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.

I offer for the record the following justifications for this item:

Maintenance, irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated----- \$10,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated ----- 10,000.00

Amount expended ----- 9,241.90

Unexpended balance ----- 758.10

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages ----- 4,988.13

Traveling expenses ----- 91.75

Transportation of supplies ----- 10.59

Heat, light, and power (service) ----- 2,110.49

Forage ----- 84.20

Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc ----- 61.11

Implements, vehicles, tools, etc ----- 961.85

Sundry supplies, equipment, etc ----- 819.03

Miscellaneous ----- 114.75

9,241.90

Gila River Reservation, Sacaton project----- \$20,000

Indian Tribes, Pima.

Number of Indians, 1,000.

Area of reservation, 360,000 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 4,000 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 3,960 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 3,960 acres.

Area of whole project, 8,000 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$425,144.64.

Cost of irrigation operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$15,371.91.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$180,000.

Estimated total cost of irrigation, \$78 per acre.

Average value of irrigated lands, \$150 per acre.

Average annual precipitation, 9 inches.

Source of water supply, wells and Gila River. Market for products, local and general, excellent. Distance from railroad, 8 to 15 miles.

Continuation of construction and maintenance, irrigation system, Pima

Indian lands, Arizona (reimbursable)----- \$20,000

This appropriation is for the operation and maintenance of the canal system and eight pumping plants constructed on the north side of the Gila River upon the Pima Indian Reservation. This project is of great benefit to the Indians, more than 4,000 acres now being cultivated, all of which is done by the Indians themselves.

Ten thousand dollars of the funds here requested are for the maintenance and operation, including the purchase of electricity, which is supplied from the Salt River reclamation project, the necessary canal patrol and operation, and the purchase of supplies and expense of upkeep of the transmission lines, motors, pumps, and miscellaneous machinery of the pumping system, as well as structures and canals by means of which gravity water is obtained from the Gila River whenever it is flowing. The \$10,000 for construction will be used in completing two more wells, which were started five or six years ago, when this work was under the control of the Reclamation Service, but were never completed. This will also provide for the necessary pumps, motors, pump houses, and the construction of canals to carry the water to the Indian allotments. More than 7,000 acres have already been allotted, and with the water supply from the present pumping plants it is not possible to supply all the allotments, and therefore many Indians are hampered in making the progress which they otherwise would. A dependable supply of water will furnish all the Indians allotted under this project with the means of an adequate self-support.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have struck out the words "and repair" in the next item, so that it now reads:

For the construction of necessary channels and laterals for the utilization of water in connection with the pumping plant for irrigation purposes, and for the installation of additional pumping machinery on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz., as provided in the act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat., p. 273), for the purpose of securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately 150,000 acres of land, \$25,000, and for maintaining and operating the pumping plant, canals, and structures, \$15,000; in all, \$40,000, reimbursable as provided in said act, and to remain available until expended.

Isn't it a fact that that irrigation work was almost destroyed a few years ago and has not been rebuilt? I see the words "and repair" are stricken out, and you have added "and for the installation of additional pumping machinery." Why was it necessary to strike out the words "and repair" and add the words "and for the installation of additional pumping machinery"?

Mr. MERITT. I think those words "and repair" should be restored. The reason for the other amendment is because we are proposing to—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Those words ought to be restored, because I do not see how you could run without repairing them occasionally.

Mr. MERITT. We are proposing to enlarge that project so as to irrigate additional land on the reservation to provide irrigable allotments for Indians who are entitled to allotments on that reservation.

I offer the following justification for this item:

Irrigation, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$15,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Unexpended balance from previous years-----	1,821.52
Amount appropriated-----	15,000.00
	16,821.52
Amount expended-----	16,014.96
Unexpended balance-----	806.56
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	11,224.99
Traveling expenses-----	297.85
Transportation of supplies-----	1,101.21
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	16.49
Forage-----	126.66
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	778.17
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	202.12
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	2,009.14
Rent-----	33.33
Miscellaneous-----	225.00
	16,014.96
Colorado River Reservation project-----	\$40,000
Indian tribes, Majave and Chemihuevi.	
Number of Indians, 1,300.	
Area of reservation, 240,640 acres.	
Area irrigable from constructed works, 3,500 acres.	
Area actually irrigated, 1,212 acres.	
Area farmed by Indians, 1,100 acres.	

Area farmed by lessees, 112 acres.

Area of the whole projects, 11,000 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$116,732.51.

Cost of irrigation operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$30,077.37.

Estimated additional cost to complete project, \$110,000.

Estimated total cost of irrigation, \$23 per acre.

Average value of irrigated lands, \$150 per acre.

Average annual precipitation, 4 inches.

Source of water supply, Colorado River. Market for products, local and general (good). Distance from railroad, 1 to 10 miles.

Colorado River Reservation----- \$40,000

This reservation embraces lands lying along the Colorado River in the vicinity of Parker, Ariz., and is the home of about 1,200 Mojaves and a small number of Chemihuevis.

The present pumping plant, taking water from the Colorado River, was constructed in 1911-12. Since that time the plant has been operated and such extensions made to the canal system as were required for the lands put under cultivation.

The pumping plant consists of the most modern pumping machinery housed in a substantial concrete building. It is capable of delivering 50 second-feet of water, continuous flow, sufficient to irrigate 6,000 acres of land under a duty of water of 4 acre-feet per acre.

Lands in allotments of 10 acres each were given to about 500 Indians in 1912, and many of them have made considerable progress in clearing and farming their allotments. All the land under the present ditch system has been allotted, and, as the Indians living along the Colorado River and its tributaries, now without allotments, are entitled to allotment on this reservation, it is necessary to irrigate more land to satisfy their needs.

The \$15,000 is for the purchase of fuel and supplies and for the operation and maintenance cost of the power plant and the maintenance of the canal system, comprising some 15 miles of laterals and ditches. The maintenance cost of the ditches is comparatively large, owing to the great amount of silt suspended in the Colorado River water. Much of the heavier silt is precipitated in the settling basin, which is a part of the pumping plant, and is sluiced back into the river, but considerable quantities are carried through and deposited in the ditches, so they must frequently be cleaned out.

The remaining \$25,000 requested is needed to extend the present canal system to irrigate a large number of allotments not now supplied with irrigation facilities.

In addition to the present machinery it is proposed to install a new engine and pumping unit with a portion of the \$25,000 which this act will make available. The reinforced concrete engine house, pump pit, and forebay will require no enlargement, and the balance of the funds will be used to extend and enlarge the canal system to reach the allotments which are being made to these Indians. There are several hundred individuals still to be allotted, and little progress can be made toward this until the irrigation system is extended so that the Indians may go upon the land and make their home and a living thereon.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that enlarge the pumping plant that you already have on the north side of that river? That will increase the capacity of the pumping plant, will it not? You had quite a number of ditches there and quite a large main ditch that led from the river.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to inquire whether or not the head-gate leading to that large ditch has ever been repaired, so as to put water in the ditch for the use of the farmers under that main ditch?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has that been done?

Mr. CAMPBELL. It could not be very long. It was only authorized a year ago.

Mr. MERITT. That has been done, and we are irrigating quite a good deal of land on that reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. So you have justifications for raising the amount from \$15,000 to \$40,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the justifications have been put in the record. It is very much needed.

The next item reads:

For improvement and sinking of wells, installation of pumping machinery, construction of tanks for domestic and stock water, and for the necessary structures for the development and distribution of a supply of water and for maintenance and operation of constructed works for Papago Indian villages in southern Arizona, \$20,000.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Water supply, Papago Indian villages, Arizona.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated----- \$20,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated----- 20,000.00
Amount expended----- 18,547.79

Unexpended balance----- 1,452.21

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	9,326.50
Traveling expenses-----	489.79
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	17.38
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	132.62
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	3,590.83
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	4,864.50
Rent-----	7.50
Miscellaneous-----	118.67

18,547.79

Indian tribes, Papago.

Number of Indians, 5,000.

Area of reservation, 2,926,080 acres.

Estimated number of cattle owned by Indians, 40,000.

Number of villages already benefited, 12.

Number of additional villages requiring water supply, 11.

Expenditures for this work, \$41,732.

Maintenance and operation of pumping plants and the installation of additional plants----- \$20,000

The principal requirement of the Papago Indians is a supply of water for domestic and stock purposes. Water should be developed in wells wherever it is possible to do so, for this source is both more dependable and more sanitary than the ponds now in use, as practically every one of these dry up at least once each year. A heavy financial loss is suffered each year by the Indians by reason of the drying up of the ponds. The cattle are driven to the mountain wells and many of them starve due to the lack of feed in the mountains.

The health of the various communities is also endangered by the use of polluted pond water. These ponds simply catch surface drainage and are sufficient at most for drinking and cooking.

The Indians can make no progress toward proper self-support until they are protected from danger of water famine. Without wells and pumping plants their very existence is continually in jeopardy.

The plants already installed have been of great value and permit the Indians to remain at their valley villages to care for their crops and cattle. This they could not do before because no water was available in the summer even for drinking. At some plants Indians come 20 miles to haul water to their homes.

This is in the same language and the same amount as was appropriated last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of July 1, 1868, between the United States and the Navajo Nation or Tribe or Indians, proclaimed August 12, 1868, whereby the United States agrees to provide school facilities for the children of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the said Secretary may expend said funds, in his discretion, in establishing or enlarging day or industrial schools.

That is the same as you had last year.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with Navajos: Schools, Arizona.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated..... \$100,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated..... 100,000.00

Amount expended.....:..... 46,920.62

Unexpended balance¹..... 53,079.38

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages..... 1,334.57

Traveling expenses..... 99.72

Printing, binding, and advertising..... 131.19

Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc..... 4.50

Implements, vehicles, tools, etc..... 2,289.55

Sundry supplies, equipment, etc..... 510.68

Construction..... 33,823.15

Repairs (to plant)..... 8,727.26

46,920.62

The \$100,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1916 was used for increasing school facilities for Navajo children at the following schools:

Leupp school, increase in capacity, 95; Western Navajo school, increase in capacity, 118. Established: Luki Chuki Day School (Navajo), capacity, 60. Total increase in capacity, Navajo schools, 273.

The following table shows the number of children on the Navajo Reservation who are eligible for attendance at school, the capacity of all schools including Government, mission, and public schools, and the number of eligible children not in school. The table does not include the Navajo children under the jurisdiction of the Moqui School.

School.	Eligible children.	Capacity, all schools.	Eligible children not in school.
Leupp.....	452	88	347
Navajo.....	4,064	926	3,117
Western Navajo.....	820	225	565
Pueblo Bonito.....	1,903	180	724
San Juan.....	12,000	270	1,731
Total.....	8,239	1,689	6,534

¹ Estimated.

With over 6,000 children out of school on the Navajo Reservation, the need for additional school facilities is apparent. On account of the character of the country and the fact that the main industry is sheep raising, it will be necessary in most cases to provide boarding schools. The families follow their

¹ Will be expended on account of contracts for construction of buildings and other outstanding obligations.

flocks in search of pasture and water, and the children must either go with them or be left in a boarding school. A complete and accurate census has not been taken, and the figures as to population are largely estimated.

That appropriation is very much needed in order to provide additional school facilities for the Navajo Indians. There are more than 5,000 Indian children in the Navajo country without school facilities.

The CHAIRMAN. Your justification shows all that.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. That is for the purpose of carrying out the treaty which guarantees educational facilities to the Navajo Indians.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I see you have quite an unexpended balance there.

Mr. MERITT. That balance—we have got the construction going on now, Mr. Campbell, and that fund will be utilized in paying for the new buildings that are under process of construction. We have made the contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include any ditches for irrigation work?

Mr. MERITT. That appropriation is used solely for the building of new school buildings and providing additional school facilities to Indians. It is not used for irrigation purposes at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, are these schools what we would call day schools scattered over the reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Some of them are day schools, and some of them—we have increased the capacity of the boarding schools. We have used this appropriation in such a way as to increase in the quickest way possible the school capacity in that Navajo country.

The CHAIRMAN. Aren't those Indians so situated, and isn't the general condition of affairs up there so that you can not get the Indians to the schools unless you have day schools that are near where they are?

Mr. MERITT. That is true as to part of the schools, but we have a number of boarding schools on that reservation, and we can get the pupils to come to those boarding schools, and they stay there all the time while the parents are going from one part of the reservation to another looking after their sheep and cattle.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For continuing the development of a water supply for the Navajo Indians, \$30,000, to be immediately available, reimbursable out of any funds of said Indians now or hereafter available.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Water supply, Navajo Indians, Arizona (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$25,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Unexpended balance from previous years-----	2,254.68
Amount appropriated-----	25,000.00
	27,254.68
Amount expended-----	20,597.40
	6,657.28
Unexpended balance-----	
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	15,819.33
Traveling expenses-----	456.16
Transportation of supplies-----	970.51

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	\$119. 65
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	1, 713. 24
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	1, 494. 51
Rent.....	24. 00

20, 597. 40

NAVAJO RESERVATION WATER SUPPLY.

Number of Indians (Navajo and Hopi), 27,711; area of reservation (acres), 11,976.983; number of wells drilled, 166; total expenditures, \$94,926.64.

Of the wells already drilled nearly half either have too small a supply or the quality of water is too poor to use. In certain limited localities artesian flow is found of sufficient force to furnish enough water for the stock in the vicinity. Most of the wells, however, which are good are equipped with windmills, tanks, and watering troughs.

This is the fund from which the well-drilling rigs are operated on the reservations occupied by Navajo Indians, and the necessary pumps, windmills, tanks, etc., bought and installed. The operation and maintenance of the wells must also be met from this fund.

This work is considered the most valuable in the district. The Navajo and Hopi reservations are in one of the most arid regions of the United States, and the Indians depend almost entirely upon their flocks of sheep and goats for their subsistence, with slight help from their few cattle and by the cultivation during exceptional years of little tracts of land where available.

It is necessary to give these wells attention at regular intervals to keep them in good working order. One outfit is kept busy on this work. There have been 160 wells drilled or dug since the beginning of this work, and their usefulness can hardly be overestimated. Water for the stock means the utilization of many hundred square miles of pasture which could not otherwise be available.

The Indians benefited by this work number 27,711, and have more than 2,000,000 head of stock, including sheep, goats, horses, and cattle. A great increase in this stock has been made possible since this water development was initiated, but large areas are yet almost useless for grazing purposes, due to the lack of water supply for which the funds here requested will make partial provision.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have made a change there and raised that amount from \$25,000 to \$30,000?

Mr. MERITT. We will be satisfied, Mr. Chairman, with the amount appropriated last year, but we would like to have that change suggested in line 10, striking out the words "on the Navajo Reservation," so that it will not be limited to the Navajo Reservation. Practically speaking, there are five reservations in the Navajo country, the Navajo Reservation, the Pueblo Reservation, the San Juan Reservation, the Western Navajo Reservation, and the Moqui Reservation, and under a strict interpretation we would be limited in using this appropriation for the Navajo Reservation within the Navajo country.

The CHAIRMAN. Make it plural then, "Navajo Reservations." Wouldn't that include all of them?

Mr. MERITT. It was intended to use this appropriation within the Navajo country, rather than to use it on the Navajo Reservation, and it is for the purpose of striking out the words "on the Navajo Reservation" that we made this change.

The CHAIRMAN. Well now, is this in Arizona or in New Mexico? Part of those Indians are in one State and part in the other, and it seems this will apply to New Mexico and Arizona, so it will apply to either State.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the Navajo country is partly in New Mexico and partly in Arizona. Most of it is in Arizona.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads as follows:

For the maintenance and operation of the Ganado irrigation project on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona, \$4,000, reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Ganado irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated----- \$23,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, no appropriation.

Indian tribes, Navajo.

Number of Indians, 24,606.

Area of reservation, 9,503,763 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 500 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 200 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 100 acres.

Area of whole project, 1,587 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$64,603.24.

Cost of irrigation, operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$2,135.65.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$10,000.

Estimated total cost of irrigation, \$53 per acre.

Average value of irrigated lands, \$100 per acre.

Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.

Source of water supply, Rio Pueblo Colorado.

Market for produce, local (good).

Distance from railroad, 50 miles.

This project was originally planned to irrigate about 700 acres, at an expense of \$60,100 for its construction, but the limit of cost was raised \$20,000 and the area to be covered increased in the Indian bill for the fiscal year 1917. The total area eventually to be irrigated is 1,587 acres, and considering the great number of Navajo Indians and the scarcity of even fairly good irrigation projects makes it imperative to make use of every possible acre which may be supplied with water. Some Indians, however, are already irrigating land under the portion completed.

The funds here requested are to maintain and operate the system.

The appropriation last year was \$23,000, and we are only asking for \$4,000 this year.

The appropriation is available for this year, and we are doing construction work now, and I could not tell you what the present balance is.

Mr. CARTER. Where is the language in the present law, Mr. Meritt?

The CHAIRMAN. The Ganado project was started about three years ago, I think.

Mr. CARTER. You don't seem to have it in this bill at all.

Mr. MERITT. Here is the language of last year's appropriation:

For extension of the Ganado irrigation project on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona; for the irrigation of approximately 600 acres of land in addition to the area to be irrigated by said project, as authorized in section 2 of the act of August 24, 1912, \$20,000; and for maintenance and operation of the project, \$3,000; in all, \$23,000, to be reimbursable and to remain available until expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Should we not substitute the language we have here for that language?

Mr. MERITT. We want the language we have in the estimates for the reason that we are now constructing this project, and next year we will simply need \$3,000 for maintaining the project.

The CHAIRMAN. This language is satisfactory, then?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. What is the balance on this?

Mr. MERITT. The appropriation is now being used, Mr. Carter.

Mr. CARTER. You never had it until this year.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For completing the construction by the Indian Service of a dam with a bridge superstructure and the necessary controlling works for diverting water from the Gila River for the irrigation of Indian land and Indian allotments on the Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz., as recommended by the Board of Engineers of the United States Army in paragraph 217 of its report to the Secretary of War of February 14, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 791), \$125,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, reimbursable as provided in section 2 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., p. 522), the total cost not to exceed \$200,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Diversion Dam, Gila River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated----- \$75,000
No appropriation for 1916.

STATISTICS FOR WHOLE GILA RIVER RESERVATION

Indian tribes, Maricopa, Pima.

Number of Indians, 3,800.

Area of reservation, 361,000 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 20,000 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 18,000 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 18,000 acres.

Area of whole project, 50,000 acres.

Cost of work already authorized, \$75,000.

Cost of completed dam and bridge, \$200,000.

Estimated additional cost to complete project, -----.

Estimated total cost of irrigation, probably \$60 per acre.

Average value of irrigated lands, \$150 per acre.

Average annual precipitation, 9 inches.

Source of water supply, wells and Gila River.

Market for products, local and general (excellent).

Distance from railroad, 8 to 16 miles.

Gila River Reservation, Sacaton Bridge and Dam, \$125,000.

This is the balance needed to complete the work which was authorized in the Indian act for 1917.

Both a bridge and some form of diversion are badly needed at this point, and by combining the two in a single structure the cost may be greatly reduced.

The weir is required to divert water for Indian lands on both sides of the river. On the north side a large sum has been expended by the Reclamation Service in the conservation eventually of 10,000 acres of land, but without some means of diversion this system can not be used to distribute river water, since no water can be taken into the main canal at present. This dam will divert water on the south side of the Gila River to supply eventually about 30,000 acres, of which at present about 8,000 acres are being farmed.

The usefulness of this weir is entirely independent of the proposed San Carlos Reservoir, yet it is designed so that it would be useful if the reservoir were built. The weir will serve the purpose of diverting water directly from the river. This means that whenever there is any flow, no matter how small or how large, in the river, the Indians could divert water for their crops.

At present, by the expenditure of much time and labor in the construction of a long line of brush dams after every flood in the river, they are enabled to divert some water into the old Santan Canal, which waters about 3,300 acres of land. As with all the other headings of this character in the Gila, a very small flood is sufficient to entirely destroy the dam, and by the time the Indians have rebuilt it, most of the flow has gone by and sometimes but a few days' use of the dam is all the return they get for the hard labor expended in its construction.

The amount of water that could be diverted from the river during the flood periods, by means of a permanent diversion, would be several times greater than the amount now diverted by the temporary heading.

The effect that this increased supply of water would have on this Indian community in the way of stimulating interest in farming would be very beneficial, since the uncertain water supply that they now have tends to discourage efforts along these lines.

The bridge is very necessary for the reason that the characted of the river throughout the reservation is such that a very little water renders the crossing very difficult for teams and impossible for automobiles. When the river is dry the sand is so deep that vehicles find difficulty in crossing.

At present the nearest bridge is at Florence, 23 miles above the site of the proposed bridge and weir. During the past year the river was impassible for teams for over four months, and for automobiles for about nine months, and during this time all traffic between the north and south sides necessarily had to cross at Florence.

Whenever the river can not be forded, that part of the reservation lying on the opposite side of the river from the agency is in effect removed 46 miles farther from the office of the superintendent, and this 46 miles is over roads that are often nearly impassible for weeks at a time. About 1,500 Indians live on the north side of the river and 2,300 on the south side.

By combining the bridge and weir, the weir together with its apron and cut-off walls acts as the foundation for the bridge, and a large saving in the cost of construction is effected.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity of that? I see you have stricken out the word "beginning" and inserted the word "completing."

Mr. MERITT. For the reason that when we began that item was carried in the Indian appropriation act of the current year, and this amount we are requesting will enable us to complete the project.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it necessary to increase the amount from \$75,000 to \$125,000?

Mr. MERITT. It was understood last year that we would ask a sufficient amount this year to complete the project. We are simply starting on the project now, and we will not begin very much construction work on that project—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). When was that project passed upon—agreed upon?

Mr. MERITT. It was agreed upon by the Indian committees of the House and Senate, and allowed by Congress at the last session.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a going project?

Mr. MERITT. It is being carried on now, and the work has been started. This project is desirable, indeed. The site for this construction, this bridge and dam, is just above the Sacaton agency. The river, as you recall, is very wide, and the Gila River is very irregular and an uncertain proposition, and it is difficult to keep it within its banks. By the way, the site for this bridge is immediately below the headgate of the ditch that you referred to a few minutes ago, Mr. Chairman, and if we get this bridge and dam we will be able to bring water to the mouth of that headgate and irrigate quite a large acreage of Indian land. I was at this site in the spring and saw the conditions there myself.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is stricken out. It is law, I guess. The next is:

For additional installments of the charges for providing water rights for 6,310 acres of Salt River Indian allotments provided in the act of May 18, 1916, and for the extension of canals and laterals and for the construction of other necessary irrigation facilities to supply the said lands with water, \$20,000.

That is new. What is the necessity for that?

Mr. MERITT. You notice the language stricken out refers to the same matter.

The CHAIRMAN. It simply rewrites the language stricken out.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Water rights, Salt River Indian allottees, Arizona.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated----- \$20,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916: No appropriation for 1916.

SALT RIVER RESERVATION.

Indian tribes, Maricopa and Pima.

Number of Indians, 972.

Area of reservation, acres, 46,720.

Area irrigable from constructed works, acres, 6,507.

Area farmed by Indians, acres, 6,507.

Area of whole project, acres, 12,000.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$1,544.41.

Cost of irrigation operation, maintenance and miscellaneous, \$4,897.98.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$300,000.

Estimated total cost of irrigation per acre, \$65.

Average value of irrigated land per acre, \$150.

Average annual precipitation, inches, 12.

Source of water supply, Roosevelt Reservoir.

Market for produce, local and general (excellent).

Distance from railroad, 15 miles.

This item is for the second payment upon the building charges and for maintenance of the irrigation system covering the land for which authority was granted in the Indian appropriation act for 1917 to secure water from the Salt River reclamation project. It may also be necessary to construct and repair some of the smaller laterals which lead to the farm units of only 10 acres, these being smaller divisions than are constructed and maintained by the Reclamation Service under the rules and laws pertaining to the general construction of the Salt River project. The Indians of this reservation have made excellent use of all opportunities which have been afforded them to carry on agriculture.

This is simply for the purpose of carrying out legislation already authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. It simply carries out the same appropriation, but in different language?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What did you do with the money appropriated last year?

Mr. MERITT. We paid that as an installment on the water rights that we bought for these Indians, and this is another installment.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For completing the construction by the Indian Service of a diversion dam and necessary controlling works for diverting water from the Gila River at a site above Florence, Ariz., as estimated by the board of engineer officers of the United States Army in paragraph 138 of its report to the Secretary of War of February 14, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 791), \$100,000, to remain available until expended, the total cost not to exceed \$175,000; and for beginning the construction of the necessary canals and structures to carry the natural flow of the Gila River to the Indian lands of the Gila River Indian Reservation and to public and private lands in Pinal County, as provided in the act of May 18, 1916, \$125,000, to remain available until expended; in all, \$225,000: *Provided*, That the water diverted from the Gila River by said diversion dam and canals shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Interior to the Indian lands of said reservation and to the private and public lands in said county in accordance with the respective rights and priorities of such lands to the beneficial

use of said water as may be determined by agreement of the owners thereof with the Secretary of the Interior or by a court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided further*, That the construction charge for the actual cost of said diversion dam and other works and rights shall be divided equitably by the Secretary of the Interior between the Indian lands and the private and public lands in said county; and said cost as fixed for said Indian lands shall be reimbursable as provided in section 2 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., p. 522); but the construction charge as fixed for the private and public lands in said county shall be paid by the owner or entryman in accordance with the terms of an act extending the period of payment under reclamation projects, approved August 13, 1914 (38 Stat., p. 686): *And provided further*, That said project shall only be undertaken if the Secretary of the Interior shall be able to make or provide for what he shall deem to be satisfactory adjustments of the rights to the water to be diverted by said diversion dam or carried in canals and satisfactory arrangements for the inclusion of lands within said project and the purchase of property rights which he shall deem necessary to be acquired and shall determine and declare said project to be feasible.

MR. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for that item:

Diversion dam, Gila River, above Florence, Ariz. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated.....	\$75,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916: No appropriation for 1916.	
Florence Dam.....	\$225,000

This appropriation is for the completion of the dam authorized in the Indian act for 1917, which is located about 12 miles above the town of Florence, Ariz., on the Gila River. In addition it is proposed to begin the construction of a main canal, by which the water from this diversion dam may be carried to the lands to be benefited thereby. The crude and unsubstantial devices which the Indians on the Gila River Reservation and the white people in this vicinity have hitherto used are entirely inadequate for obtaining a reliable and continuous supply of water even when there is a flow in the river. The floods of the last few years have so widened and altered the channels of the Gila River that it has been impossible in some instances to again divert water in the canals formerly used, so that without the system which has been authorized greater difficulty than ever will be experienced in farming the land, which yields most bountiful crops when provided with water.

The Pima Indian lands to which water will be taken are about 18 miles below the site of the dam and the main body of white lands to which water will be brought lie from 8 to 22 miles. It will thus be seen that the canal construction is absolutely necessary to make the water of any use to the Indians, and as the whole project is to be reimbursed to the Government and as probably more than 30,000 acres are at present being farmed by both Indians and whites with great expense and loss each year on account of the inability to secure water when needed, the urgency of providing funds here requested is apparent.

With the use of the dam already authorized and the canals for which funds are now being requested not only may the lands already farmed be irrigated more cheaply and satisfactorily, but a much larger area may be supplied with water. Many Indians upon the Pima Reservation can not now be given irrigable allotments because of the difficulty of watering any more land. This proposed dam and canal will supply not only these Indian lands, but also such additional lands belonging to white owners for which water is found to be available.

MR. MERITT. This is another project authorized in the last Indian appropriation act, and we propose, if we can get the appropriation we are requesting, to complete that project. It is for the purpose of building a dam on the Gila River above Florence, about 12 miles above Florence. It is a diversion dam for the purpose of irrigating the lands of the Pima Indians and also for the purpose of irrigating lands of the white people, but they will be required to pay their pro rata share. We are now in the process of settling that on an amicable basis and getting water for the benefit of those Indians. I

was at the site of that dam this spring, and it is one of the best dam sites on that reservation.

Mr. CARTER. I notice here you say the total cost will not exceed \$175,000, and now you ask for an appropriation of \$125,000 in addition to the \$175,000, which makes it \$300,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the diversion dam was what they meant by that.

Mr. MERITT. The diversion dam will not cost to exceed \$175,000, and we propose now to begin the construction of the necessary canals and structures to carry the natural flow of the Gila River to the Indian lands. After we get the dam constructed it will be necessary to build the laterals to carry water to the Indian land.

Mr. CARTER. What will be necessary after that is done? I saw that last year and I supposed that \$175,000—

Mr. MERITT (interposing). That will complete the appropriation, when we get the laterals constructed. Of course, the dam alone would not be sufficient. It is necessary to have the laterals to carry the water to the Indian lands, and that is explained fully in the justification submitted.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That was not in connection with this, however.

Mr. CARTER. Was that known last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it was fully known, and it was contemplated at that time as soon as the dam was completed that we would necessarily have to build the laterals.

Mr. CAMPBELL. There was no estimate made of it. It was stated positively, I remember, that \$175,000 was all that would be necessary to complete that enterprise.

Mr. CARTER. We had quite a lot of discussion about that.

Mr. CAMPBELL. It was hung up in conference for several days.

Mr. MERITT. We meant by that it would be all that would be necessary to complete the dam.

Mr. CAMPBELL. The project was, the way I understood it.

The CHAIRMAN. In line 13 you say "and for beginning of necessary construction." It seems that those canals to carry water onto the lands had never been provided for.

Mr. CARTER. How much will you want for the completion of those canals?

Mr. MERITT. I could not answer that now. I can give an estimate of the total amount of the cost of construction of the laterals and furnish that for the record.

(This information is as follows:)

The work to be done on this project consists of the joint work at the Florence Dam, headworks, sluices, and wasteways at the headworks, and a canal with its turnouts, gates, checks, drops, bridges, culverts, etc., in which all parties interested will contribute to the cost.

This work is estimated to cost \$605,000, requiring \$430,000 in addition to the \$175,000 estimated for the dam. In addition to the joint work there will be needed for the Indian lands a main canal, estimated to cost \$165,000, and distribution system under the Florence Dam, estimated to cost \$50,000. There will also be needed a distribution system for the Indian lands under the Sacaton Dam, estimated to cost \$326,000, and owing to the widening of the river and the increased cost of labor and material, \$50,000 additional to the amount heretofore appropriated for the Sacaton bridge and dam will be necessary.

The total amount required for the completion of the project, according to present estimates, is therefore \$1,190,000. Of this \$605,000 will be for both

Indian and other lands and \$585,000 will be for the use of the Indians. A large part of the work to be done for the purely Indian part of the project would be necessary in any event.

The CHAIRMAN. I see on the first line of the next page you say, "*Provided*, That the water diverted from the Gila River by said diversion dam and canals." Is it necessary to put in the word "canals" there?

Mr. MERITT. That is necessary because we propose to construct the canals or laterals to take care of the water from the dam.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no canals for them adequate for carrying off the water that you propose to use on the land below?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. There is one canal there that was formerly used by the white owners of land that they make use of in connection with a distribution system, but it will be necessary to construct a number of canals.

The CHAIRMAN. But how many acres of land will be accommodated with water by this construction?

Mr. MERITT. It is my understanding there will be probably 20,000 acres of land.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty thousand acres?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that greatly increase the value of the land from what it is now worth?

Mr. MERITT. Oh, yes; the land is practically desert now.

The CHAIRMAN. When the dam is completed as proposed in this Army officer's report and they are able to get water on the land it will be worth something like \$100 an acre, would it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Whereas now it is practically valueless.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Now, about this 30,000 acres now being farmed by both Indians and whites—

The CHAIRMAN. That is under the old ditch. This ditch is much farther up, higher on the mesa, and covers a great deal more land.

Mr. MERITT. The Pima Indians are very industrious. Heretofore they have been putting in brush dams on the Gila River for the purpose of getting even a temporary water supply, so that they could raise small crops. The two dams when constructed will furnish them with a permanent water supply and put those Indians on a sounder basis, so that they can have ample water to irrigate their lands. I know of no more deserving Indians in the United States than the Pima Indians. Heretofore they have suffered very severely because of the lack of water to irrigate their lands, and these projects will be of great assistance to those Indians.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I don't know who is responsible, but I think when an item is inserted in an appropriation bill calling for the completion of a project, stating that the entire project will be completed within a cost of a given amount of money, that that should cover the expense, the contemplated expense of the project. Now, here it is contended that there is a contemplated expenditure—that there was at that time contemplated an expenditure that was not included in that estimate.

Mr. MERITT. That should have been made clear to the committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL. But it was not, and there was a great deal of opposition to the beginning of this enterprise, and I feel very certain

that if it had been known then that there was withheld any item that would be necessary to complete it, that it would not have been passed in the last year's appropriation bill.

Mr. MERITT. These items were placed in the bill very largely on the recommendation of Representative Hayden, before this committee, and he presented most of the facts in connection with them. I am sure that it was not the intention of the department to keep back any facts from the committee. The item stated on its face that the appropriation of \$175,000 would be necessary for the completion of the dam.

Mr. CAMPBELL. It leaves clearly the impression—the inference that that item—that that would be a completed project for \$175,000. Here is the language:

To remain available until expended, the total cost not to exceed \$175,000.

Mr. CARTER. You remember, Mr. Meritt, we had quite a long discussion over that when you first came up here, and Mr. Reed, if I remember correctly, had just been out to Arizona, and we went into it quite at length with him. I remember the total cost was to be \$175,000.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I think the hearings will show that he stated that.

Mr. MERITT. If Mr. Reed created that impression, I am sure it was unintentional. In my work before congressional committees I try to give all the facts I have, and do not want to create any false impressions.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That item was hung up for a long time in conference, and I know there was a good deal of doubt as to the propriety of beginning that project.

Mr. MERITT. We will bring before the committee, as near as we can, the exact cost for the dam and for the laterals, so that there will be no question about what will be required hereafter.

Mr. CARTER. Well, what is the next item?

Mr. MERITT. The next item we have requested for a number of years be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill, but it has always gone out in the Senate. It reads:

For enlarging the irrigation system for the irrigation of Indian lands, for protective works to prevent damage to irrigable lands by floods, and for development of domestic water supply on the Papago Indian Reservation, in Arizona, in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted by the chief engineer of the Indian Service and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, and substantially as described in Senate Document No. 973, Sixty-second Congress, third session, \$40,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the cost of said project shall be reimbursed to the United States in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided further*, That the total cost of said project shall not exceed \$150,000.

I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Irrigation, Papago Indian Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).

No previous appropriations.

Papago Reservation (San Xavier) irrigation project..... \$40,000

Indian tribes, Papago.

Number of Indians, 700.

Area of reservation, 69,200 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works if water is available, 1,250 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 1,250 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 1,250 acres.

Area of whole project, 3,000 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$38,335.75.
 Cost of operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$6,544.41.
 Estimated additional cost to complete project, \$150,000.
 Estimated total irrigation cost, per acre, \$60.
 Average value of irrigated lands, per acre, \$150.
 Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.
 Source of water supply, wells and Santa Cruz River. Market for products, local (excellent). Distance from railroad, 1 to 4 miles.
 For the installation of an irrigation system on the Papago Reservation, Ariz., \$150,000.

Required for 1918, \$40,000.

The need of an irrigation system for this reservation is very urgent. The floods of 1914-15 so widened and deepened the channel of the Santa Cruz that it is no longer possible to divert water by means of a dam. A levee for the control of floods has been built, thus rendering the lands safe from flood damages.

It will be necessary to develop water for this reservation by means of wells to augment the limited gravity supply, and about 3,500 acres will be required to provide a 5-acre allotment for each Indian.

These Indians at present depend almost entirely on wood cutting for a living. The wood is cut in the Santa Cruz bottom lands on the reservation and sold in Tucson. The returns for the labor expended are very small, and if present conditions continue to exist it can not be expected that these people will make any advancement whatever. That they are inclined to be good farmers when they have the opportunity is shown by the fact that in a corn-growing contest in 1914, in which contestants from the entire State of Arizona participated, a Papago boy from this reservation won first prize, while another boy from the same reservation was winner of the second prize. Were they given an ample supply of water that would be available when required there is every reason to believe that they would equal the Pimas as an agricultural people.

A very complete investigation and report has been made upon the proposed works for this reservation, and the project is described completely in Senate Document 973, Sixty-second Congress, third session. The request for funds for this work has been before Congress for several years, and it is felt that unless prompt provisions are made for the irrigation works the rights of the Indians to water will be jeopardized.

Mr. CARTER. Do you think there is really any need of us putting that in the bill?

Mr. MERITT. We should like to have the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Isn't there quite a large appropriation in this bill for general irrigation purposes, and couldn't that be used instead of making this special appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because the law now requires us to get specific authority from Congress in the construction of irrigation projects that cost over \$30,000.

The next item is:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to purchase lands and water rights, with improvements, for the use of the Navajo Indians located on the public domain of Arizona, \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to remain available until expended.

I offer for the record the following justification:

Lands and water rights for Navajoes, Arizona and New Mexico.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1916:

Unexpended balance from previous years-----	\$37,098.45
Amount expended-----	5,333.33

Unexpended balance -----	31,765.12
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Analysis of expenditures:

Purchase of land-----	5,333.33
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Immediately south of the Moqui Indian Reservation, and bounded on the east and west by Executive order additions to the Navajo Reservation, is a tract comprising about 26 townships, or 599,040 acres, known as the Butte country, Arizona. This territory is within the 40-mile limits of the grant to the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Co. (now the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.), the title to the odd-numbered sections in said townships having passed to the company.

On May 4, 1908, the department temporarily withdraw the even-numbered sections in this area from settlement or other disposal until the Indians located thereon (numbering several thousand) could be allotted in severalty. Our records show that approximately 941 allotments have been made on the even-numbered sections in this withdrawal. This withdrawal, however, does not constitute such a reservation as to make the lands therein subject to exchange with the company, under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 211).

The reports show that a considerable area of railroad land is now, and has been for many generations, used by the Indians for grazing and other purposes. The Indians who would be benefited by this appropriation have the well-merited reputation, as a tribe, of being industrious and self-supporting, making their living almost entirely by raising sheep, goats, and cattle. This industry is dependent upon a water supply which is exceedingly limited and comes almost entirely from springs. Our records show that of the 17 springs within one of the townships mentioned 15 are believed to be on railroad sections. The Navajos naturally have been attracted to the railroad sections in all cases where there is a water supply. In this connection it is worthy of note that their ancestors made their homes there long before the land was surveyed, the hogans or dwellings being located in all probability with sole reference to the accessibility of water.

The particular township reported to contain 15 springs is being purchased from the railway company by a white man, which leaves the occupancy of the Navajos thereon subject to his will. It is a fact that all the land containing springs is rapidly being bought up, and this is gradually resulting in the acquisition by others of all the water rights and suitable grazing areas upon which these Navajos are dependent. Therefore unless early steps are taken to protect these Indians in their continued use of some of these lands and water rights there is serious danger that they will become public charges. This would be undesirable for both the State of Arizona and the United States.

Considerable criticism by missionaries and others unselfishly interested has arisen in the past from the fact that these Indians were not protected in their homes of so many generations. Recognizing this fact, Congress on March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-783), appropriated \$40,000 for the purchase of lands and water rights for the Navajos of Arizona and New Mexico "who have lost title to their homes on the public domain." Of this amount the following account is submitted:

Actually expended for water rights, land, and improvements in Arizona (approximated)-----	\$3, 000
Hypothecated in the following purchases, now being negotiated by the office:	
1 artesian well, 960 acres of land, and improvements, in New Mexico-----	7, 880
1 homestead, consisting of 160 acres, with 5 or 6 springs, in New Mexico-----	5, 333
6 springs, with 40 acres surrounding each, in Arizona-----	7, 500
Total amount spent and hypothecated-----	23, 713
Unhypothecated balance on hand-----	16, 287

Of this amount only \$7,500 is being used in Arizona. With the unhypothecated balance of this fund the office is contemplating the purchase of all odd-numbered sections in township 22 north, range 21 west, Arizona, which are very desirable for Indian purposes. At \$1 per acre, this would necessitate \$11,520.

Numerous difficulties have been met by the office in the way of expending this money heretofore in the purchase of suitable lands and water rights—namely, defective titles, difficulties in reaching mutual understanding through correspondence, and the scattered condition of the Indians to be benefited. However, the purchases above listed are now well on the way toward completion and the money has been hypothecated therefor.

Careful investigation has been made by Supt. Janus, of the Leupp School, together with Agency Farmer J. W. Bush, and from their reports it is clear that in order to alleviate existing conditions and adequately protect these deserving Indians in their homes the odd-numbered sections in at least two more townships (20 and 21 N., R. 21 W.) should be purchased. This will take \$23,040, provided the land can be obtained for \$1 an acre. The information of the office is that the railroad has sold lands in that vicinity at a similar figure. To allow for contingencies, at least \$25,000 will be needed.

The land could be purchased through superintendents or others employed in the Indian Service without entailing much, if any, extra expense.

If this item is agreed to, the land purchased thereunder, together with the adjacent land embraced in the even-numbered sections, would serve to complete the work of relief for these several thousand Navajo and insure their independence of future Government support.

Attention is invited to the fact that an appropriation in the amount of \$25,000 is comparatively a small amount when it is considered that it will protect each Indian in his home and assure to him the reasonable probability of a livelihood resulting from his continued efforts at industry. Without this incentive it would not be reasonable to expect these or any other Indians to make the desired progress toward assuming citizenship responsibilities.

The next item is:

That so much of the provision in the Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., p. 85) as requires reimbursement for the construction of two bridges on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

This is a new item. We asked for that legislation in the last Indian appropriation bill. It is for the purpose of removing the reimbursable charge on the San Carlos Indians for a bridge that was constructed across the Gila River. This bridge is very largely for the benefit of the public, and we believe that the San Carlos Indians should not be required to pay for it.

I offer for the record the following justification:

REPEAL IN PART (REIMBURSABLE CLAUSE) OF SECTION 2, ACT OF JUNE 30, 1913,
SAN CARLOS BRIDGES.

The bridges in question were erected under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 77-85), which provided \$45,500 for the Gila River Bridge, and \$19,800 for the bridge across the San Carlos River, on the San Carlos Reservation, reimbursable by the Apache Indians having tribal rights on the Fort Apache and San Carlos Reservations.

When this legislation was first introduced in Congress the bills provided for gratuity appropriations. The reimbursable features was added to the item on the floor of the House. The Indians on the reservations were bitterly opposed to having the cost of the bridges charged against their tribal funds for the reason that they would receive no benefits therefrom. The reimbursable feature was removed against the Fort Apache Indians by the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 582-588) and there was included in the estimates for the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1917, an item intended to repeal the charge against the San Carlos Indians. This item, however, was not covered in the bill as finally passed.

After the bridges were completed there was yet to be constructed a connecting road over 10 miles in length. In a letter dated April 5, 1912, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and signed by Hon. George W. P. Hunt, governor of Arizona; Mr. David Devore, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Gila County; Mr. Phil C. Merrill, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Graham County; and Mr. W. W. Brookner, acting mayor of the city of Globe, Ariz., it was agreed that the counties of Graham and Gila, by reason of the benefits which would be received from the erection of the bridges, would complete and maintain the road crossing the reservation in line with the bridges. In view of the guarantee given in this letter, and the fact that the Indians were not sufficiently benefited by the bridges to justify the use of their funds in the construction of the road, the department refused to authorize any expenditures in connection with the project. The Legislature of

the State of Arizona then appropriated \$20,000 for the construction of a connecting road and approaches to the bridges, the citizens of Graham and Gila Counties furnishing a bond in the sum of \$18,000 to guarantee the payment of any amount required to do the work in excess of the \$20,000 appropriated by the legislature. All expenditures for this road were made under the direction of this office and the work was completed within the limit of the \$20,000 appropriated by the State legislature.

On January 24, 1916, the superintendent of the San Carlos Reservation wired this office that the Gila River flood waters had cut off the bridge on the Gila River near Natchez, necessitating three more spans to connect the bridge with the new river banks. An amendment to the Indian appropriation bill was immediately introduced in Congress, appropriating \$17,000 for three new spans for this bridge. This item as passed also provided for reimbursement out of tribal funds. In a report on this amendment this office called attention to the manifest injustice being done the Indians in charging them with any further expense in connection with the bridges, and requested that the appropriation be gratuitous as proposed by the amendment. Notwithstanding the attitude of this office in the matter, the appropriation as passed included the reimbursable feature.

In the expenditure for any purpose of the various appropriations of the support of Indians this office is governed by the question: "Will the Indians be benefited to such an extent that the expenditure of their funds will be justified" and in connection with this matter it is contended that the Indians are not benefited to such an extent that their tribal funds should be used for the construction of these bridges.

Mr. MERITT. The next item runs down to California.

Mr. CARTER. What is this on line 18; what is the necessity for that?

Mr. MERITT. About three years ago, Congress authorized the construction of a bridge across the Gila River and made the cost of that bridge reimbursable out of the funds of the San Carlos and Apache Indians that was made reimbursable on the floor of the House. Later we asked that the reimbursable feature be repealed and Congress repealed the reimbursable feature so far as it applied to the Apache Indians, because they were 50 miles away and got no benefit from the bridge, but they did not repeal the provisions so far as they applied to the San Carlos Indians. We are asking that the San Carlos Indians be relieved from the payment of that bridge, for the reason that the bridge will benefit the white people more than it will the Indians.

Mr. CARTER. Did the Bureau recommend that to begin with?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it was put in the bill, I think, after our estimates were submitted.

The CHAIRMAN. Wasn't that reservation on both sides of the river, and in order to connect the two divisions of the San Carlos Reservation it was necessary to have this bridge?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I think the bridge is on the reservation, but it connects with a through highway.

The CHAIRMAN. And in making a highway through that part of the country it would be necessary, in order to have that highway connect, to cross the reservation and the river?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There was nothing said—could not be said—about the number of white people who would use this bridge, but we took it for granted it would be used only by Indians.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it was not taken for granted that it would be used only by Indians, but the Indians had to pay for the construction of the bridge.

Mr. CARTER. Don't the Indians use it?

Mr. MERITT. Some of the Indians use it and get some benefit from the bridge, but they should not be charged for the construction of the entire bridge out of their tribal funds.

The CHAIRMAN. As I remember it, the railroad is on one side of the river, and some of the Indians are on one side of the river and some on the other side, and they find it very necessary on account of the frequent rises in the river that they should have a bridge, in order to get to their places of work, etc.

Mr. MERITT. This bridge connects up a public highway that runs through this southwestern country and goes clear to California. That is my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

That so much of article 2 of the agreement with the Indians of the San Carlos Indian Reservation, concluded on February 25, 1896, accepted, ratified, and confirmed in the act approved June 10, 1896, reading "and that said money shall be paid to them in cash from time to time as the same shall become available, pro rata, share and share alike, to each man, women, and child of the tribes now living upon and entitled to the privileges of the said reservation," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read, "and that said money, as the same becomes available, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be paid to or expended for the benefit of the Indians entitled thereto in such manner and for such purposes as he may prescribe."

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

AMENDING ARTICLE 2 OF AGREEMENT WITH SAN CARLOS INDIANS RELATIVE TO
DISPOSAL OF PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF COAL AND MINERAL LANDS.

The object of the proposed legislation is to make the money deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians of the San Carlos Reservation in payment for their lands available for the purchase of live stock, agricultural equipment, seeds, and other supplies beneficial to the Indians.

Up to the present time the sum of \$12,433.63 has been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians. Under the provisions of existing law it is necessary to pay the money to the Indians in cash from time to time as it becomes available, pro rata, share and share alike, to each Apache, Mojave, and Yuma man, woman, and child living upon and entitled to the privileges of the San Carlos Reservation. It is estimated that there are approximately 2,700 Indians entitled, and with the amount available divided pro rata among that number each would receive about \$4.50, an amount clearly inadequate to enable the Indians to accomplish permanent improvements or obtain equipment for their industrial advancement. Experience in the past has shown that per capita payments of small amounts have a pauperizing influence upon Indians, as it encourages them to diminish or to cease entirely any industrial activity in which they might be engaged and causes the incurrence of debts and living in expectation of the payments.

It is believed that the best results will be obtained by using the money in question for the purchase of agricultural equipment, wagons, harness, and cattle for the Indians, so as to enable them to utilize their lands to the fullest possible extent. The reservation is unallotted, and consists of about 1,834,240 acres of land. While the largest portion of this land is fit only for grazing purposes, there are approximately 2,000 or more acres adapted for gardening and farming.

Under date of July 26, 1916, the business committee of the Indians of the San Carlos Reservation submitted a petition to the Indian Office expressing a desire that the money in question be made available for expenditure in connection with the industrial advancement of the Indians primarily in the purchase of cattle to be held as a tribal herd for the common benefit of all the Indians entitled. The business committee consists of nine members, three being elected in each of the three districts into which the reservation has been divided. This committee is authorized to act for all the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation in all matters pertaining to Indian and reservation business. Seven members of the committee, representing a majority thereof, signed the petition.

The next item is in California:

SEC. 3. For support and civilization of Indians in California, including pay of employees, \$50,000.

We are asking for an increase of \$8,000 for that item.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that? Is that just the wages of the employees there?

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Support of Indians in California.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: amount appropriated-----	\$42,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated-----	42,000.00
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Amount expended-----	41,155.67
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Unexpended balance-----	844.33
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	20,199.42
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Traveling expenses-----	2,232.38
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Transportation of supplies-----	419.86
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Heat, light, and power (service)-----	380.44
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Telegraph and telephone service-----	210.66
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Printing, binding, and advertising-----	12.75
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Subsistence supplies-----	4,448.08
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Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	304.71
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Forage-----	2,954.83
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Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	2,593.03
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Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	174.25
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Medical supplies-----	2,319.55
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Live stock-----	525.00
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Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	1,314.60
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Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	2,363.63
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Miscellaneous-----	702.48
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	41,155.67
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This item is for the purpose of looking after the welfare of the Indians of the State of California and rendering them assistance along the lines of purchasing subsistence, implements, seed, and the like. There are approximately 20,000 Indians distributed among 11 agencies. In the southern part of the State are located the Mission Indians, and, while they are under the jurisdiction of but six superintendents, they are located on over 30 reservations which require supervision and attention. These small reservations are distant from one another and require much traveling on the part of the superintendents and others to reach them. Many are not located on the railroads, and it often becomes necessary to travel entirely by vehicle, which consumes two or three days' time. Furthermore, because of the large number of small reservations and the limited amount of funds available for their support and civilization, some of the Indians and reservations are without supervision.

At the last hearing of the committee much emphasis was placed on the fact that it took over one-half of the appropriation to administer the affairs of the Indians, while only \$4,000 was expended for subsistence. There are in California 512,298 acres of Indian land; 82,162 acres are allotted and 430,136 acres unallotted. The Indians raised crops during 1915 valued at \$171,510. The live stock was valued at \$35,821. Weaving, basketry, etc., was valued at \$50,549, and the wages earned by those not employed regularly in the Government service at \$208,728. The Indians of California received rations and other miscellaneous issues to the value of \$7,726 and obtained from the leases on their lands \$17,703. Of the allotted lands but 35,842 acres are cultivated, and of that amount but 7,290 acres by the Indians. There are 188 leases of allotted lands. Of the unallotted lands there are 28,899 acres being used for agricultural purposes, and of that

amount but 8,058 acres by the Indians. None was leased. Fourteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-one acres of the allotted lands and 10,000 of the unallotted lands were leased for grazing purposes.

The matter of grazing, stock-raising, cultivation of land, leasing, etc., all call for supervision and action on the part of the Government. Efforts are being made to see that the Indians adopt the methods of cultivation which will bring about the best results and that leases are made which will award them the greatest amount in return. It is also necessary to protect the Indians against trespass, stock depredations, etc.

There are 3,896 adult Indians within the State who are self-supporting; 330 Indians received rations to the value of \$4,054, and 256 received miscellaneous supplies to the value of \$3,672.

While these figures might indicate that these Indians are wealthy and do not need the support and aid of the Government, yet it should be realized that this wealth is somewhat restricted and that a majority of the Indians are poor and needy.

The analysis of expenditures herewith indicates how the appropriation was expended during the fiscal year 1916. The employees are necessary for the purpose of supervising the affairs of the Indians and protecting their interests. As said heretofore, the reservations are at great distances apart and therefore much time and money must be expended in traveling. Automobiles are greatly needed for the work in question, but because they have been required for administrative purposes and other important activities it has not been possible to supply the Superintendents with the necessary equipment.

Automobiles for the superintendents in southern California would prove of great benefit, directly and indirectly, to the Indians. Likewise with a larger appropriation it will enable the office to furnish more equipment to the Indians and in that way be of greater assistance to them.

That will include part of the wages of employees, as well as the support fund for the Indians in California. We paid out of that appropriation \$20,199.42 for salaries and wages of employees. We want to increase, not for the purpose of paying additional salaries to employees, but to provide additional help for the Indians. As Judge Raker said this morning, those California Indians are in need of additional assistance.

The next item is:

For the purchase of lands for the homeless Indians in California, including improvements thereon, for the use and occupancy of said Indians, \$25,000, said funds to be expended under such regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Purchase of lands for landless Indians in California.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Unexpended balance from previous years-----	12,182.12
Amount appropriated-----	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	22,182.12
Amount expended-----	15,300.52
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance-----	6,881.60
Analysis of expenditures:	
Land-----	15,217.29
Abstracts of title-----	52.75
Camera and films-----	26.93
Notary fees-----	3.55
	<hr/>
	15,300.52

Classification.	Acres.	Number of bands.	Number of Indians.	Price.
Purchased prior to 1913 under appropriations of 1906 and 1908.....	6,420.00	38	3,291	\$144,470.45
Purchased subsequently thereto under acts of 1914, 1916, and joint resolution 1915.....	1,317.04	14	863	13,812.69
Now hypothecated (Oct. 7, 1916), for further land purchases.....	685.00	9	617	8,536.41
Rate of expenditure per acre and per Indian on purchases made since 1913.....	<i>Per acre.</i> \$11.74	<i>Per band.</i> \$971.70	<i>Per capita.</i> \$15.10	.....
Estimated number of Indians remaining to be provided for, for whom no funds have been hypothecated.....			2,782	.....
Balance of cash on hand (unhypothecated).....				9,683.02

Estimated amount necessary, based on above per capita rate
(2,782×\$15.10)----- \$42,008.20

Less available balance----- 9,683.02

32,325.18

It is believed, however, that with great care it will be possible to complete this work with the amount asked for, namely, \$25,000. It should be remembered also that the salary and expenses of the special agent who is engaged in this work must come out of the fund. This salary and expenses for the past year amounted to about \$4,000 (salary, \$2,000). It is obviously unfair to make provision in the way of lands for about 4,771 of the "homeless" California Indians, as has been done, and yet fail to provide for the 2,782 Indians who remain landless. Reports from the field indicate that the Indian beneficiaries are in every instance showing great appreciation for the purchases made for their use, and that they are earnestly trying to reach the white man's standards.

We have bought lands for several thousand of the homeless Indians of California, and there are estimated to be between 3,000 and 4,000 Indians now without lands, and we hope within two or three years more to have lands for all homeless Indians in California. We can use this \$25,000 to very great advantage of those Indians.

Mr. CARTER. How much land did they buy at this place?

Mr. MERITT. That is shown in the justification.

The CHAIRMAN. You give the number of acres and the purchase price?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of 700 Indian pupils at the Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal., including pay of superintendent, \$119,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; for the purchase of additional land, \$15,000; in all, \$149,500.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking an increase of \$5,000 for general repairs and improvements, and we are also asking for the purchase of additional land, \$15,000. The Sherman Institute is one of our largest nonreservation schools. I offer for the record the following justification, which explains the need of these additional items:

Indian school, Riverside, Cal.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: amount appropriated----- \$119,500.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated-----	108,125.00
Amount expended-----	105,823.18
Unexpended balance-----	2,301.82

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	\$42,328.60
Heat, light, and power (service)	2,851.49
Telegraph and telephone service	226.27
Subsistence supplies	25,499.76
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	12,976.24
Forage	1,410.34
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	4,159.10
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	991.61
Medical supplies	751.50
Live stock	680.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	1,995.64
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	9,522.03
Seed, plants, etc	668.23
Irrigation water	624.30
Rent of land	134.77
Miscellaneous	1,003.30
	<hr/> 105,823.18

Indian school, Riverside, Cal., repairs and improvements.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated----- \$10,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated	10,000.00
Amount expended	9,285.67
	<hr/> 714.33

Analysis of expenditures:

Construction	3,201.67
Repairs (to plant)	6,084.00
	<hr/> 9,285.87

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant—Real property	\$322,354
Number of buildings	49
Number of employees	61
Total salaries	\$44,640
Average attendance of pupils	656
Average enrollment	688
Capacity	650
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	¹ \$150
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$157
Area of school land (acres)	150
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	100
Value of products of school	² \$8,723
Value of agricultural products	³ \$14,735
Expended of Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV	\$401

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1918:

Support	\$142,600
Repairs and improvements	20,000
New buildings	10,000
Purchase of land	15,000
Total	<hr/> 187,600

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72) and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916, Public No. 264, 64th Cong.

² This includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

³ This includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.

Requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 700 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary	\$119,500
Repairs and improvements	15,000
Purchase of additional land	15,000
Total	149,500

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent	\$2,600	Seamstress	\$660
Clerk	1,200	Assistant seamstress	600
Do	1,200	Laundress	660
Assistant clerk	800	Baker	500
Do	800	Cook	800
Physician	720	Cook (school farm)	660
Disciplinarian	900	Cook	500
Assistant disciplinarian	600	Farmer	950
Principal teacher	1,400	Carpenter	800
Teacher	720	Do	720
Do	900	Tailor	800
Do	720	Shoe and harness maker	660
Do	690	Blacksmith	800
Do	660	Gardener	1,000
Do	660	Engineer	1,000
Do	660	Assistant engineer	600
Do	600	Printer	660
Do	600	Band and musical instructor	800
Do	600	Assistant	460
Teacher (music)	720	Do	300
Domestic-science teacher	700	Do	300
Industrial teacher	720	Do	300
Superintendent of industries	1,000	Do	300
Outing matron	800	Laborer	600
Matron	900	Do	660
Assistant matron	660	Do	600
Do	600	Do	600
Do	600	Do	600
Do	520	Outing agent	800
Dining-room matron	600		
Nurse	780	Total	43,820

The amount estimated for support of this school is based on a per capita cost for 700 pupils of \$167, exclusive of the superintendent's salary. This is the rate allowed last year and for many previous years.

The amount requested for repairs and improvements, \$15,000, will be needed for the proper upkeep of the school plant, comprising 50 buildings, the lighting and heating, sewer and water systems, pumping plant, and ice plant. Other needed improvements are contemplated from this amount. The toilets are now located in the basements, and their removal, along with necessary repairs, will have to be considered. The school is also in need of cottages for employees. It is necessary at present to use three tents on account of insufficient quarters. The above amount will be used as far as it will cover the most urgent needs of the school.

Additional farm land is also required at this school, at a cost of \$15,000. Forty acres are now occupied by buildings and lawn. There is a school farm of 100 acres 5 miles distant from the school plant. At present the school is renting land for a vegetable garden as well as for general farming purposes, as the land belonging to the school is not sufficient for its needs.

It is necessary to have additional land for that school, because we are trying to teach the pupils industrial pursuits and also trying to raise sufficient produce to supply the table for the Indian pupils.

The CHAIRMAN. This is very valuable land, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. It is very valuable, and we will have to pay a good price for land in southern California, but it is believed we can make a fairly reasonable return on the investment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that to be agricultural land and to be used for agricultural purposes,

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For beginning the construction of a system for the irrigation of approximately 1,768 acres of Indian land on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in accordance with the plans submitted by the chief engineer in the Indian Service and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, \$34,200, the total cost of this project reimbursable to the United States under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That the total cost of said project shall not exceed \$62,000.

That is new legislation.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Irrigation system, Hoopa Valley Reservation (reimbursable).

No previous appropriations.

Irrigation system, Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable)----- \$34,200

Indian tribes, Hoopa and Klamath.

Number of Indians, 1,245.

Area of reservation, acres, 99,051.

Area irrigable from constructed works, none.

Area of project (acres), 1,728.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$28,000.

Estimated total cost of irrigation (per acre), \$35.

Average value of lands after irrigation, \$200.

Average annual precipitation in winter, inches, 40.

Source of water supply, Trinity River. Market for produce, local (good). Distance from railroad, 20 miles.

The lands of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, which it is proposed to irrigate, lie in small tracts along the course of the Trinity River and are fertile and productive, provided sufficient water supply is made available. In the past the Indians have attempted to gain a livelihood by dry farming, but the long, dry summers make this a precarious method of farming, and it is only by furnishing a water supply that the Indians can really become self-supporting. The Indians are very industrious and have expressed the sentiment that they would be able to reimburse the Government in a few years from the return of their crops for the outlay for this work. However, these Indians have large resources in timber, so that the security for the Government which is provided in the legislation as suggested is ample. It is proposed to irrigate 1,768 acres, at a total estimated cost of \$62,000. The amount requested for the fiscal year 1918 will be sufficient to complete the irrigation work on two or three of the tracts previously mentioned and initiation work on the balance. There are more than 1,300 Indians attached to this reservation, and the amount of land which it is proposed to irrigate is very meager for such a large number of individuals, although it is planned to distribute this in various families to the best advantage.

The total cost of this project will not exceed \$62,000. The Hoopa Valley Indians very much desire that we furnish them with the irrigable lands, and the need for that is fully set out in the justification.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For reclamation and maintenance charge on Yuma allotments, \$40,000, to remain available until expended and to be reimbursed from the sale of surplus lands or from other funds that may be available, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1911.

You have raised that from \$10,000 to \$40,000.

Mr. MERITT. The Reclamation Service is anxious that we advance them this money for the payment of construction charges on lands already irrigated, and we are anxious to have this increase of appro-

priation at the request of the Reclamation Service, which has done this construction work. It is to meet charges that are due on this irrigated land.

I offer the following justification for this item:

Irrigating allotments, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursible).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$10,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	40,000
Amount expended-----	40,000
Unexpended balance-----	-----

Analysis of expenditures:

United States Reclamation Service, for building and maintenance charges-----	40,000
Yuma Reservation, irrigation-----	40,000

Indian tribe, Yuma.

Number of Indians, 761.

Area of reservation, 54,000 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed work, 4,075 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 3,000 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 1,500 acres.

Area farmed by lessees, 1,500 acres.

Area of whole project, 7,500 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$189,976.84.

Cost of irrigation operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$26,961.08.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$240,000.

Estimated total irrigation cost, \$60 per acre.

Average value of irrigated lands, \$150 per acre.

Average annual precipitation, 6 inches.

Source of water supply, Colorado River. Market for produce, general (good). Distance from railroad, through project.

Yuma Reservation-----	\$40,000
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This appropriation is for payment of building and maintenance charges for the area which may be supplied with water under completed lateral system, constructed by the Reclamation Service for the irrigation of Indian lands. The amount here requested will be sufficient to cover that required for the fiscal year 1918.

The Indians of this reservation are making a remarkable advance in farming under present conditions and will apparently make excellent use of all their irrigation project.

The next item is the Fort Bidwell School:

For support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School, Cal., including pay of superintendent, \$18,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,500; for new school building, \$12,000; for dairy barn, \$5,000; in all, \$38,700.

We are asking for a new school building, \$12,000, dairy farm, \$5,000, making the total \$38,700. Last year we had an appropriation of \$21,800.

I offer for the record the following justification for that estimate:

Indian school, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$18,200.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	20,500.00
Amount expended-----	19,315.74
Unexpended balance-----	1,184.26

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	\$10, 878. 78
Transportation of supplies	295. 03
Telegraph and telephone service	7. 88
Subsistence supplies	1, 962. 46
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.	2, 034. 28
Forage	173. 00
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.	1, 458. 86
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	283. 14
Medical supplies	155. 95
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.	339. 06
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.	1, 649. 76
Miscellaneous	77. 54
	<hr/> 19, 315. 74

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated \$3, 600. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated	3, 600. 00
Amount expended	3, 827. 40
Overdrawn	227. 40

Analysis of expenditures:

Construction	495. 00
Repairs (to plant)	3, 332. 40
	<hr/> 3, 827. 40

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Value of school plant—real property	\$76, 897
Number of buildings	20
Number of employees	15
Total salaries	\$10, 300
Average attendance of pupils	66
Average enrollment	69
Capacity	98
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment	¹ \$258
Cost per capita, based on average attendance	\$270
Area of school land (acres)	3, 087
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	² 200
Value of products of school	³ \$668
Value of agricultural products	⁴ \$3, 474
Expended also of "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV"	164

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1918.

Support	\$19, 475
Repairs and improvements	4, 500
New buildings, school building, and dairy barn	10, 500
Total	<hr/> 34, 475

Requested in proposed bill.

Support and education of 100 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary	\$18, 200
Repairs and improvements	3, 500
New buildings, dairy barn, and school building	17, 000
Total	<hr/> 38, 700

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public. No. 264, 64th Cong.).

² Besides this, 2,200 acres are used for pasture.

³ This includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

⁴ This includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent-----	\$1,400	Laundress-----	\$300
Physician-----	1,000	Cook-----	500
Teacher-----	660	Carpenter-----	720
Do-----	600	Engineer-----	720
Industrial teacher-----	600	Laborer-----	600
Matron-----	600	Do-----	600
Assistant matron-----	500		
Seamstress-----	500		10,020
Nurse-----	720		

The item of \$18,200 for support of Fort Bidwell School, Cal., includes the salaries of employees, subsistence and clothing and the cost of supplies for academic and industrial training of 100 pupils at the rate of \$167 per capita.

The new construction work required at this school will include a new school building. This is an urgent need, the one now in use being an old building used as a hospital when the United States troops were stationed there. A building large enough to provide two or three classrooms and an assembly hall is required. A new dairy barn is also a necessity at this school. The present barn is dilapidated and insanitary and has been the subject of condemnatory reports by inspectors and supervisors.

The item of \$3,500 is to cover needed general repairs, such as new flooring and painting to all the old buildings at this school.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Greenville School:

For support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Greenville Indian School, Cal., including pay of superintendent, \$18,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,500; for new school building, \$9,000; in all, \$30,700.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification in support of our estimates:

Indian School, Greenville, Cal.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$18,400.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	18,400.00
Amount expended-----	18,285.66
Unexpended balance-----	114.34
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	10,235.01
Traveling expenses-----	12.80
Transportation of supplies-----	297.05
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	363.70
Telegraph and telephone service-----	54.39
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	21.50
Subsistence supplies-----	3,476.67
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	1,212.15
Forage-----	289.20
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	833.33
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	338.97
Medical supplies-----	112.72
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	273.73
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	761.94
Miscellaneous-----	2.50
	18,285.66
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.	
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	6,600.00
Amount expended-----	6,360.27
Unexpended balance-----	239.73
Repairs (to plant)-----	6,360.27

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property	\$49,068
Number of buildings	24
Number of employees	14
Total salaries	\$9,720.
Average attendance of pupils	71
Average enrollment	75
Capacity	90
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	¹ \$187
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$236
Area of school land (acres)	200
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	1
Value of products of school	² \$479
Value of agricultural products	³ \$92
Expended of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV	\$46

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support	\$18,400
Repairs and improvements	1,350
New buildings, chapel, schoolrooms, and gymnasium	8,000
Purchase laundry equipment	875
Total	28,625

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 100 pupils and superintendent's salary	\$18,200
Repairs and improvements	3,500
New buildings, new school building	9,000
Total	30,700

SALARIES, 1917.

Superintendent	\$1,500	Nurse	\$720
Clerk	1,000	Seamstress	520
Physician	720	Laundress	500
Disciplinarian	600	Cook	500
Principal teacher	720	Engineer	720
Kindergartner	600	Laborer	720
Matron	600		
Assistant matron	520	Total	9,940

The sum of \$18,200 for support of the Greenville School, California, will provide for 100 pupils at \$167 per capita, in addition to the superintendent's salary. The cost of maintenance of the Greenville School, owing to local conditions, is somewhat in excess of other Indian schools.

The item of \$3,500 for repairs and improvements will be required for the upkeep of the school plant. The main building needs new flooring and repainting inside and outside. It should be thoroughly screened and two screen porches should be added to it. The other buildings need new roofs, painting, and extensive repairs to withstand the heavy fall of snow usual in this locality. Laundry equipment to the value of \$875 is desired, the present equipment being antiquated and inadequate.

The occasion for a new school building at a cost of \$9,000 is to provide much-needed classroom space and to release for other purposes the space now used for classes. The new building will include an assembly hall in addition to classroom and provide needed accommodation for physical culture, recreation, and social gatherings.

We are asking for a new school building, \$9,000, for this school. The improvements asked for are very much needed at both of those schools.

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916, Public, No. 264, Sixty-fourth Congress.

² This includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

³ This includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.

The CHAIRMAN. Your total raise, then, would be from \$26,400 to \$30,700?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The next item reads:

For beginning the enlargement and improvement of the irrigation project upon the Torres Indian Reservation, Cal., for the irrigation of approximately 3,000 acres of Indian land, in accordance with the plans and estimates submitted by the chief engineer in the Indian Service and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, \$25,000, to remain available until expended and to be reimbursed to the United States in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That the total cost of said irrigation project shall not exceed \$150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a new project, new legislation. What is the reason for that?

Mr. MERITT. This money is needed to irrigate lands for those Indians on that reservation, and we offer for the record the following justification:

Irrigation system, Torres Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable).

No previous appropriation.

Indian tribe, Cahuilla.

Number of Indians, 210.

Area of reservation, 20,800 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 200.

Area actually irrigated, 200.

Area farmed by Indians, 200.

Area of whole project, 4,200.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$14,513.83.

Cost of maintenance, operation, and miscellaneous, \$1,286.55.

Estimated additional cost to complete, \$125,000.

Estimated total cost of irrigation, \$40 per acre.

Average value of irrigated lands, \$125 per acre.

Average annual precipitation, 5 inches.

Source of water supply, wells. Market for produce, local and general (excellent). Distance from railroad, 5 to 8 miles.

Torres Reservation----- \$25,000

The irrigation work here proposed is to supply eventually about 4,200 acres of very fertile desert land in the so-called Coachilla Valley in southern California. The Indian reservation at this point consists of alternate sections of land caused by the fact that the reservation was set aside after the railroad land grant had been made. This has permitted white settlers to occupy the railway land and has caused extensive water development upon the white lands, reducing the flow of the small artesian wells drilled some years ago for the Indians to such a point that they are no longer of use for irrigation. It is proposed to drill large wells and install pumping plants of the same type which are very successfully used by the whites on the adjoining land and distribute the water through impervious pipe lines in order to preserve to the greatest extent possible the valuable water supply. The fact that the ground-water plane of the deep wells proposed will either be just about the surface of the ground, or even above it, makes the expense of pumping comparatively light, and the development which has already been made by the white people previous proves the value of the proposed work, which will permit the industrious Indians of this reservation to become entirely self-supporting. It is proposed to give to each individual not to exceed 10 acres, and with the luxuriant growth which is obtained in this locality and the ready market for all crops makes the project one of unusual merit.

The matter is one which has been under consideration for some time, and it is felt that there should be no longer delay in supplying the funds for this work. The total cost for the whole system is estimated to be \$150,000, but the \$25,000 here requested will enable one or more units to be constructed, as the project is intended to be divided up corresponding to the rather isolated location of the Indian sections.

Those are very worthy Indians, and they have shown a disposition to make use of every drop of water that they can get, and water is very scarce in that country.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not remember these Torres Indians. It strikes me that that is a new name you have for this tribe of Indians. Have we ever made an appropriation for them before?

Mr. MERITT. No specific appropriation.

It is absolutely necessary to do this work if the Indians are going to get the benefit of their lands.

The CHAIRMAN. Has their project ever been authorized by law? If so, when?

Mr. MERITT. This would be the authorization for the project if we get the legislation requested.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, is it usual to make an appropriation at the time you get the legislation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made estimates of what the cost will be?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the total cost of the project will be \$150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I wanted to show for the record that we had complied with the law. Now, what is the next item?

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For the improvement and construction of roads and bridges on the Yuma Indian Reservation in California, \$10,000, to be immediately available, reimbursable to the United States by the Indians having tribal rights on said reservation.

I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Roads and bridges, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated----- \$10,000

No appropriation for 1916.

This is an appropriation for continuing the work of constructing roads and bridges on the Yuma Reservation, as the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917 (39 Stat. L., 123-132) contains an item appropriating \$10,000 to commence this work. This was the first specific appropriation made for road work on this reservation. At the time it was estimated that \$25,000 would be required for the improvement of two trunk-line roads across the reservation, to say nothing of the network of other roads needed. Practically no part of the original appropriation has been expended except for preliminary work of the engineer in making surveys and estimates of costs of all roads, the construction of which is justified by the area of settled lands, upon which work he is now engaged. In a report dated June 8, 1916, the superintendent announced his intention of delaying the actual construction work until cool weather, in order to get better work out of the laborers and thus conserve the funds. It is expected that all this appropriation will be expended before the close of the fiscal year 1917 and the continuing appropriation asked for will be necessary to carry the work along until the fiscal year 1918.

The same need exists at this time for the construction of roads and bridges on this reservation as was apparent at the time of making the 1917 appropriation. The allotments on the Fort Yuma Reservation are being placed under cultivation and fenced, and the routes of travel which heretofore have followed the lines of least resistance are now being confined to section lines, making it necessary to pass over untraveled portions of the reservation, where trees and undergrowth are quite heavy. Sloughs which are impassable must be crossed and some means provided for passage across private irrigation ditches, which, instead of being covered with suitable culverts, are covered with poles and dirt and often break through with heavy loads.

In 1914 two of the roads crossing the reservation followed the higher grounds, winding through trees and brush, leading across that part of the reservation

comprising the 8,000 acres of irrigated land allotted to the Indians. Another road, much traveled, also crossed the reservation on the higher grounds, winding about as was required by the natural condition of the land. This latter road was the transcontinental route leading to points on the California coast. These three roads were the best that could be laid out, and even they were at many times impassable on account of the overflow caused by the rise of the Colorado River, from which is taken water for the irrigation of the reservation lands.

Under former conditions the roads were bad. Now that travel must pass over the section lines, the roads, on account of timber and undergrowth and grades, are almost impassable. Conditions are aggravated by reason of the fact that the lands are a part of the time below the level of the Colorado River, which flows on two sides of the cultivated lands and is confined to its course only by levees, which are in many places 18 feet high. The levees are constructed of light soil and seepage water comes to the surface and fills the sloughs for several months in the year. No animals can pass along these roads on the section lines without being mired and in many instances lost.

The old roads and trails were on the higher ground, and in addition more or less grading had been done. To make proper improvements on the section lines it will be necessary to grub the trees and clear away the brush; the sloughs must be filled and in some instances ballasted with rock. Since the allotments are of but 10 acres, roads must be constructed to the subdivisions of each section, half section, quarter section, and fractional parts of each quarter section to provide an outlet from each 10-acre tract.

At the present time there are no tribal funds. It has been suggested that all the able-bodied male persons on the reservation be required to perform labor for the opening and repair of roads. Such procedure is impossible, however, on account of the work being done for the development of allotments and by reason of the difficulties which the Indians must meet in this development. The Indians have no means of procuring a livelihood except by their earnings from day labor, as they have no individual Indian money or tribal funds. They can not leave their work to do road work without compensation, as they must provide for themselves and families, and their allotment work has not progressed to the point where profits are realized.

The superintendent reported that the board of control of the State of California promised to include in the budget for last year's appropriation an item for \$200,000 for the extension of the State highway from El Centro, the county seat of Imperial County, to the reservation line, to connect with the network of macadamized roads reaching to every county seat of the State, upon which \$3,500,000 is being expended. When this highway is extended the distance from the reservation to the fertile Imperial Valley, where continuous employment for Indians is offered, will be reduced from more than 100 miles over desert, including the widely known and famous Mammoth Wash—to 42 miles. At the present time not a dozen teams of any kind attempt to make this drive in a year.

Yuma County, Ariz., has voted \$500,000 bonds, and it is understood that work upon the national highway has been commenced. Imperial County is working on the ocean-to-ocean highway on the opposite side of the reservation, and this leaves about 6 miles of new road on section lines to be constructed.

With the completion of this highway by the counties, and the completion of the bridge across the Colorado River at Yuma, much through traffic will naturally come.

This is the same appropriation of the same language which we used in the last Indian appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is there any balance in this last appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. That appropriation is being used now. It is available in this fiscal year. You will recall that on that reservation there was a flood last year, and the roads of the entire reservation were completely washed away, and there was great damage done to the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it necessary to make it available if you have some funds left over?

Mr. MERITT. In order that we can connect up the two appropriations and carry on the work systematically.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Raker, we have gone through these items and have the record clear and we are ready to hear you.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN E. RAKER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. RAKER. Now, if the committee will hear me briefly——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Say for 15 minutes?

Mr. RAKER. Well, I would not like to state the time. I will make it just as short as I can.

Mr. CAMPBELL. You know we must get through the bill very rapidly, Mr. Raker.

Mr. RAKER. I will make it exceedingly short.

The Fort Bidwell Indian School, in California, I will take up first. They have included in the new estimate, of course, for a new school building, which is most satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. What page and line is that?

Mr. RAKER. Page 36 of the estimate, lines 16 and 17. They have also estimated for a dairy barn, which is also most acceptable, and I want to say, from personal inspection, most necessary.

There are a couple of items that I want to call the committee's attention to. We have here an estimate for a natatorium at the Warm Springs, \$1,500. There is a warm spring, practically hot, within a quarter of a mile of the building, by which the water can be piped to the building—piped to the place where it would be convenient so the pupils of this school may have bathing facilities more advantageous than many others, because of the fact that the water is already of the proper temperature. I was there three weeks ago. They have one bathtub and one shower bath for the girls and a similar equipment for the boys. Now, while we were there the officers in charge took over 10 or 15 boys to give them a bath in the bathhouse, necessitating the building of a fire and using the washtubs to give the boys baths. The same thing applies with the girls, which is added expense, inconvenience, and, from personal observation, those pupils ought to have a bath, tub or shower, every night. I say this for this reason: I have made it my business to visit that school. I have noticed heretofore the condition of the pupils' eyes and noses and heads. For the first time since the school has been running I saw no eyes that were sore, and their noses were clean—something unusual. It is due to the extra effort they are making, although it takes extra expense and extra work; and it is due further to the splendid work that is being done by the physician of the school, the reservation physician, and for the good of the school and the health of the service and the public generally a proper bathhouse there would be of inestimable value to all concerned.

Now, in that connection, in regard to the physician's salary—it is in the lump sum here—it ought to be raised. He not only doctored the pupils in the school but he handles and takes care of any Indians that come here.

At the time I was there he had recently operated upon and amputated an old Indian's injured foot, and he was getting so he could

get around on his other leg very nicely. Another one there who had been practically blind and had not been able to see for a couple of years was able to recognize me. I had not seen him for a number of years, but he could recognize people and walk around. The physician's work is outside of the school, in addition to the school children, and I want the committee to bear in mind, with reference to this school, that it was the same way with reference to the superintendent's work. He not only has the superintendency of the school at Bidwell, but he goes down the valley to Lake City, Cedarville, and Eagleville, and then crosses the mountains at an elevation of 6,000 or 7,000 feet to the neighborhood of Alturas, 50 or 6 miles; then an additional 22 miles from there to Likely, where he superintends and looks after the Indians. Then he goes from Alturas down to Candy, 22 miles, and it is in the neighborhood of 30 miles from there to Aiden and Lookout. Then crossing the mountains at the other end he goes over to Lakeview, in Oregon, and takes in that country. Then he has to go back over the mountains to Bidwell and go out over another range, over to Warnersville, to give these young men and women an opportunity to become better citizens.

Now, I am going to say this: I heard it said that they have trachoma and tuberculosis. It is true, but one of the most glaring conditions exists that can be remedied and is being remedied by this physician at that school as it has never been before. Of practically all the girls that have been sent to that school within the last two years, possibly two came there undiseased. These girls are 11 to 12 years old and up, and this physician with the hospital they have and the work they are doing is curing those girls and saving their lives and saving their health and building up the community. That is the kind of work that is being done there, and it ought to be commended and an appropriation made ample to fit the work that is being done. Now, there is a little complaint with some of the Indians because it takes these girls of 11 or 12 years to the institution to school instead of leaving them at the day school. They are leaving the first, second, and third grades at the day school and taking all above that to the boarding school, and it is practically saving their health and moral condition and everything else, and I can not speak too strongly to this committee to give an additional appropriation to this school for the splendid work they are doing—and the same is true of Greenville—so as to give the superintendent, as well as the physician, additional compensation for the work they are doing. Our people unanimously commend that effort, and it was astonishing to a number of the leading women of our town when we went to them a few weeks ago and went around to see the different ones. They had never understood why the Indian girls did not want to go to school, and the different attitudes that had been taken simply because of this one fact had not been called to their attention. When the facts are brought to their attention we will get results.

Now, in this school we are much in need of an icehouse. I know from the conditions the expense of handling ice, and the saving annually to the Government there will be close to \$20,000. There is plenty of ice that could be put up and the outfit would cost only about \$600.

They raise a good deal of grain here, and they have facilities for raising 1,000 or 1,500 head more. That would be profitable to the

school. They have over 125 head of cattle, a number of horses, and they run a good dairy. They are changing some of the stock cattle to dairy cows so that they will make the school self-supporting.

An additional expenditure here for clearing off the ground, \$500, would mean money well expended. There is nothing but willows and sage brush on it. That is some of the finest land in that country. It will produce from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons of timothy, 3 to 5 tons of alfalfa, from 40 to 70 bushels of wheat, possibly 80 bushels of barley, and from 50 to 90 bushels of oats. There is a water right belonging to that school prior to all others concerned, and the water is not being used upon this land, all of it, as it ought to be, and here is this territory lying right at the edge of town, in front of the school, as you come in from the southern part of the county, that would be a credit to the school and add to its actual earning capacity by putting it in that condition, and I say to you that it would pay for itself in the way of handling the dairy that they have got there and the cattle.

I have here an estimate for an automobile for the use of the superintendent, \$1,250. The amount could be arranged by the committee. You can get a machine cheaper—a Ford would be amply sufficient, or any other machine. They have to hire a machine as it is. I took the superintendent in my car when I was over there the last time. There are constant drains on him to go all over the country in the manner that I have called to your attention. He needs some means whereby he can go and get these young men and young women and bring them to the school and give them an education and protect their lives and their health, which is a menace to them and a menace to the community in which they live; and to my mind it is money well spent by the Government.

The next item—I am not insistent on that—is the need for playgrounds improvement and other expenses not mentioned above, \$2,650. That will go to the playgrounds, which should be added to and made beautiful and will add much to the value of the place. Now, I have taken this matter up with the present superintendent there, Mr. Edgar M. Tardy, and gone over it with him closely—not only there but in the surrounding territory, and last year and two years ago with the prior superintendents.

Now, the superintendent's salary ought to be \$1,800. He ought to have a clerk at \$1,000. The doctor ought to receive \$1,200. There should be a farmer at \$780, one teacher at \$600, another teacher at \$660, a nurse at \$600, a matron at \$600, a cook at \$500, a boys' assistant at \$500, independent teacher at \$600, a seamstress at \$500, clerk at \$550, laundress at \$350, assistant girls' matron, Indian, \$240. Then there should be one night watchman at \$40 per month, laborer at \$50 per month, chief of police of the Pinites at \$480, also chief of police for the Indians at Alturas at \$480; another police should be at Likely and one at Lookout, to get at least \$20 per month. I have no need saying and have observed them personally, and I want to say to you, gentlemen, from observing other Indian schools and other conditions, that this is an asset to the Government and will redound to its credit and redound to the Indians' good and welfare of the school and all concerned; and I shall be able before the committee gets through to have additional estimates on some of these matters from the Indian Department.

Now, the Greenville Indian school—I will speak a few moments on that and close. In addition to the amount allowed in your estimates, page 36 of your proposed bill, lines 22 and 23, for a new school building, \$9,000. That is a most worthy piece of work and ought to be done. I have the plot here, and I am going to show it to you for another purpose. There is only one main school building for both boys and girls together, dining room and playroom in the dormitory, the girls at one end of the building and the boys at the other; and those who know the young people realize that it is to their advantage and for the benefit of the school to have the boys in one building and the girls in another, so that they may be able to get proper conditions.

There is one thing at this school that is most necessary, and that is a laundry. For installation of laundry equipment, \$1,200. There isn't anything, gentlemen, that will do as much good and assist in the teaching and upbuilding of these Indians as a good, clean, wholesome laundry to keep their clothes in shape; and while they are putting up this laundry they can put up an inexpensive shower bath and have hot baths in connection with it, which will do more for these Indians than anything that can be done. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote me last year that while he did not have it in time for the estimate, that he would certainly place it in the estimate this year and would recommend to the committee for \$1,250 for a laundry.

Now, I want to show the committee just one thing here, and that is for a sufficient amount of money to square up the property of that school. It will take me but a moment to show you this plat here now [producing map]. This tract marked out here—160 acres—is now land owned by the Indian school. This is the county highway marked along here [indicating]; the county road from Greenville runs around the valley. Right in front of the buildings there are no public roads leading from the main highway to this land, and the land here south of it is rocky, open land with some pine trees and oak trees on it, which could be beautified and put in shape at small expense and could be purchased. Right in front of the buildings are buildings owned by other people—a Woman's Home Mission and a garage and the parsonage. Now, it would cost a little to obtain that tract of land south of the west tract here, so that the school could get to the public highway, so they could extend cellar to the public highway instead of leaving it as it is, with no public road. These are just temporary roads [indicating], and this is open, unfenced land owned by private individuals that prevent conducting the school as it should be, and I am going to take it up with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The department is in favor of it, but they have not seen their way clear—because, possibly, of the data not coming in in time—to see that a sufficient amount of money which would be reasonable can be appropriated to do that.

These estimates, gentlemen—I have taken less than the time allotted me—are not from hearsay but from personal observation and investigation, going over the institution, going over the books and records, going among the homes and camps of these Indians, seeing their condition at both Greenville and Bidwell.

Now, one other word on destitute Indians. The bill provided here in the former act for "support and civilization of Indians in California, including pay of employees," etc. Gentlemen, it has been my purpose to assist the Indian Office in this matter all I could. I made it my business this year—I did two years ago—to go into various counties in northern California, to go into the homes of these poor Indians; and I want to say to you that there are many blind, many too old to get around, that have to be provided for and cared for by their relatives, and they have to stay there, and are not able to get out and work; and they are cared for, many of them, by the charity of the Christian people, some by the neighborhoods in which they live, others by special individuals that know them—some by the counties—and as yet the Indians, so far as the Government is concerned, have not been provided for as others have. While we are ready and willing to give every assistance to the poor, old, and destitute Indians, the amount heretofore allowed is not enough for them, from personal inspection of their camps, the Indians themselves, and the places that have been written to. The department has been trying to help and has not had money to do it. And I know Mr. Meritt will corroborate my statement in that. Isn't that correct, now, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we need quite a large amount of money to supply all the Indians with land in California.

Mr. RAKER. And they need it because they are destitute, some blind, some too old to do anything, and some crippled. And I trust that the committee may see its way clear to allow that.

Now, gentlemen, I want to thank you for the courtesy of hearing me at this time.

I wish to submit for the record the following extract from the Statutes at Large:

JOINT RESOLUTION To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to use Fort Bidwell for an Indian training school.

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Fort Bidwell, an abandoned military reservation in Modoc County, California, together with all the lands, buildings, water system, and improvements thereon, having been turned over to the Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to use the same for the purposes of an Indian training school.

Approved January 30, 1897. (29 U. S. Stat. L., 698.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

SEC. 4. For relief of distress among the Seminole Indians in Florida, and for purposes of their civilization and education, \$5,000.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Seminoles in Florida.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$8,000.00
<hr/>	
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Unexpended balance from previous years.....	2,051.38
Amount expended.....	750.37
<hr/>	
Unexpended balance.....	1,301.01

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	\$376.67
Traveling expenses	125.63
Subsistence supplies	54.08
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.	24.24
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	72.20
Medical supplies	.55
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.	4.55
Hospital and medical expense	78.60
Miscellaneous	13.85
Total	750.37

SUPPORT OF SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA, 1918.

This appropriation is requested in order that the office may be in a position to do whatever may become necessary for the support and relief of the Seminole Indians in Florida during the fiscal year 1918. There are 578 of these Indians who are living in a more or less precarious manner in the Everglades of Florida, which afford annually less and less returns from the pursuit of game, the only vocation which these Indians have ever followed. A special agent is being maintained among them for the purpose of encouraging them to take up farming and inducing them to lift the tribal ban on education, with a view to preparing them to meet the day when game will no longer afford them an existence and they must face advancing civilization. In our efforts as to education we have been successful to the extent that the penalty of death to any member who would assume to learn the white man's language, etc., has been removed and several children are in white schools of the vicinity. It is expected that it will be but a matter of time when all children can be gotten into suitable schools. The situation among these Indians is one requiring a high degree of tact and patience. If they are not won to the ways of civilization within a comparatively few years, they will become dependents. It has not been necessary to expend much money upon these people as yet, but there should be an adequate appropriation available. The amount asked for is \$3,000 less than the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1917.

The next item is in Idaho:

SEC. 5. For support and civilization of Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, including pay of employees, \$30,000.

We offer the following justification for this amount:

Support of Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated..... \$30,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated	30,000.00
Amount expended	29,707.68

Unexpended balance	292.32
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	14,379.10
Traveling expenses	100.00
Heat, light, and power (service)	221.67
Subsistence supplies	8,684.89
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.	.47
Forage	2,269.75
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.	548.17
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	370.78
Medical supplies	172.45
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.	1,194.26
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.	1,726.79
Miscellaneous	39.35
	29,707.68

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF FORT HALL RESERVATION, IDAHO, 1918.

This appropriation is used for the administration and support of Fort Hall Agency and the 1,794 Indians under that jurisdiction. The large amount required for subsistence, as shown by the analysis of expenditures submitted herewith, is due to the necessity of rationing many of the Indians while they are preparing their allotments to receive beneficial use of the water from the irrigation system before their rights to the water become jeopardized.

This is the same amount and the same language as was carried in the current appropriation bill.

The next item is:

For improvement and maintenance and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation system, \$35,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder for improvements shall be reimbursable to the United States in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907.

We are asking the expenditures made for improvements be reimbursable. This is an increase of \$10,000 over the amount carried in the last Indian appropriation act. We have practically completed the irrigation project on this reservation, and we need an appropriation now to construct the laterals and get the water to the allotments, and we very much desire this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand they have the main ditch all ready for the laterals to be attached, in order to conduct the water from the main ditch to the land.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. I offer the following justifications for this item:

Maintenance and operation, Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated----- \$25,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated-----	25,000.00
Amount expended-----	23,746.76

Unexpended balance -----	1,253.24
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	12,916.59
Traveling expenses-----	336.30
Transportation of supplies-----	177.22
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	75.39
Telegraph and telephone service-----	32.37
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	5.36
Forage-----	1,588.32
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	534.36
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	58.91
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	858.13
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	1,155.90
Miscellaneous-----	7.91

Fort Hall Reservation project-----	23,746.76
	35,000.00

Indian tribes, Bannocks and Shoshones.

Number of Indians, 1,794.

Area of reservation, 447,490 acres.

Area irrigable at present from constructed works, 35,000 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 18,450 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 7,788 acres.

Area farmed by lessees, 1,644 acres.

Area farmed by white owners, 9,018 acres.

Area of whole project, 50,000 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$850,185.85.

Cost of irrigation operation, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$157,780.53.

Estimated additional cost to complete project, \$100,000.

Estimated total cost of irrigating lands, \$18 per acre.

Average value of irrigated lands, \$75 per acre.

Average annual precipitation, 13.5 inches.

Source of water supply, Snake and Blackfoot Rivers. Market for produce, local (good). Distance from railroad, through project.

The funds requested for the Fort Hall Reservation irrigation project will be employed principally in the maintenance and operation of completed works and in the extension of a lateral system to such additional lands as may be placed under cultivation during the next irrigation season. Satisfactory progress is being made in the increase of the farmed area, and it is felt that the amount here requested is the minimum which should be made available in order to provide the Indians with a satisfactory water supply for their lands. Nearly 20,000 acres are already being cultivated. More than 170 miles of canals and laterals must be maintained and patroled, about 250 structures kept in repair in addition to the extension and other work necessitated by a large irrigation work, the total area of the project being more than 50,000 acres.

Attention is invited to the change in the wording by which only expenditures for improvements are to be reimbursable and the expenditures hereunder for maintenance on behalf of the Indians are not required to be reimbursed to the United States out of Indian funds. When this project was authorized (act of Mar. 1, 1907, 34 Stat. L., 1024), the Indian lands were to have their water right free of any and all charges or costs for construction, or maintenance or operation charges, so long as the land remained in Indian title, and the land in the ceded strip of the reservation now in white ownership was to be furnished water rights at \$6 per acre. The act provides that in only one condition must Indian lands bear maintenance charges; namely, if the Indian land be leased for a longer period than three years. There is no proviso in the act or subsequent acts whereby the charges for construction made against the lands in private ownership can be changed.

The project will irrigate about 50,000 acres of land, 12,000 of which are owned by white people and 38,000 are allotted to Indians, at a cost of \$900,000 or more, which makes the unit cost of \$18 plus for each acre of irrigable land of the project, Indian and white. The Indian Service is glad to receive the water right free for the Indians, so long as the original arrangement is maintained, but in the past few years the appropriations for maintenance on behalf of the Indians have been required to be reimbursed to the United States from Indian funds. Maintenance is assessed against the lands owned by whites and collections made accordingly. The Indians have had no funds and no reimbursement has been made, and it would seem that the requirement that such appropriations should be reimbursed was in derogation of the Indian rights under the original act.

The change in the present item is to make the appropriation in accordance with the act authorizing the project. This change is recommended for the favorable action of the Congress in order that the original arrangements can be continued with fairness to the Indians.

The next item is a treaty item:

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Bannocks in Idaho: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article 10, treaty of July 3, 1868), \$5,000.

I offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Bannocks: Employees, Idaho.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated-----	\$5,000
Amount appropriated-----	5,000
Amount expended-----	4,631
Unexpended balance-----	369
Analysis of expenditures: Salaries and wages-----	4,631

SUPPORT OF BANNOCKS, EMPLOYEES, 1918.

This amount is required to carry out the provisions of article 10 of the treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stat., 673, 686), which provides that—

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

That is the same language and the same amount that is provided for in the current appropriation.

The next is also a treaty item:

For the Coeur d'Alenes, in Idaho: For pay of blacksmith, carpenter, and physician, and purchase of medicines (article 11, agreement ratified Mar. 3, 1891), \$3,000.

I offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$3,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	3, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	2, 831. 05
Unexpended balance-----	168. 95
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	2, 646. 39
Medical supplies-----	184. 66
	2, 831. 05

SUPPORT OF COEUR D'ALENES, 1918.

This appropriation is required for carrying out the provisions of article 11 of the agreement with the Indians ratified by the act of March 31, 1891 (26 Stats., 989-1029), which reads:

"It is further agreed that, in addition to the amount heretofore provided for the benefit of said Coeur d'Alene Indians, the United States, at its own expense, will furnish and employ for the benefit of said Indians on said reservation a competent physician, medicines, a blacksmith, and carpenter."

The next item is a new item and reads as follows:

For reimbursing Thomas B. Le Sieur, acting chief of police, for medical and hospital expenses incurred as a result of personal injuries received in the line of duty while attempting to arrest an Indian of the Fort Hall Reservation, \$95.50.

I offer the following justification for this item:

Thomas B. Le Sieur, while acting as chief of police on the Fort Hall Reservation, was shot by an Indian whom he was attempting to arrest. His wounds necessitated medical and hospital attention, which cost him \$95.50. This expense was incurred strictly in the line of duty and in an endeavor to maintain the peace and order of the reservation, so that it is believed the Government should bear it. There is no appropriation available for the purpose.

This Indian was shot and some hospital expenses were incurred. He gets a very small salary, and we thought it only proper that he should be reimbursed to this amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it a personal difficulty with some one?

Mr. MERITT. He was performing his duty as a chief of police—acting chief of police—and was shot.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe there are several precedents for this?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are aware that it is subject to a point of order of course.

Mr. MERITT. I think it might be subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is in Iowa.

Mr. MERITT. This is a new item under Iowa, and reads as follows:

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to expend for the benefit of the Indians entitled thereto the sum of \$10,334.96, together with the interest which has or many hereafter accrue thereon, remaining in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Tribe of Indians of the State of Iowa, from the sum of \$42,893.25 transferred to the credit of those Indians under the provision of the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., pp. 321, 331).

I offer the following justification for this item:

To authorize expenditure of funds now deposited to credit of Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa Indians, no appropriation.

This item is not in any sense a gratuity appropriation, but is intended merely to make available for expenditure for the benefit of the Indians entitled thereto the sum of \$10,334.96 now remaining in the Treasury to the credit of the tribe, but which, under existing law, can not be paid to the Indians or used for their benefit.

The money was derived from the redemption of stocks and bonds under the provisions of the act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 70). The sum of \$42,893.25 was transferred to the credit of these Indians under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 321-331). Since the transfer was made, \$4,289.32 have been expended for attorneys' fees as provided for by the act of June 10, 1896, and \$28,268.97 for the purchase of land, clearing of land, etc., under the terms of the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 80).

It is not believed that under existing conditions the payment of the balance to the Indians per capita is warranted. There are approximately 375 Indians entitled, and if the amount were divided per capita each would receive approximately \$27, which would be wholly inadequate to enable them to accomplish any real permanent benefit for themselves. On the other hand, funds are needed for industrial purposes. The Sac and Fox Indians have about 3,000 acres of very valuable land, and because of the deplorable condition of the line fences there has been in the past quite a little friction between the Indians and neighboring white farmers. The State of Iowa is reported to be very strict in compelling the observance of its fence laws and requires that fences be kept up to a certain standard. A portion of the money in question is needed for fence construction and repair.

There are numerous roads through the Indian lands. The Iowa River has in recent years left its bank and the overflow has done considerable damage, which damage has not been repaired to any great extent, due to lack of funds.

The lands of the Indians are taxable and a portion of the tribal funds probably will have to be utilized for payment thereof. The horses owned by the Indians are largely of the pony type and there is great need for the improvement thereof.

This money is now in the Treasury, and we would like authority to use it for the benefit of those Indians. Either pay it to them or expend it for their benefit.

The CHAIRMAN. Isn't it a fact that those Sac and Fox Indians have had their restrictions removed, and aren't they citizens far advanced in civilization?

Mr. MERITT. They are fairly well advanced, and we should have authority to distribute this money to them.

The next item is under Kansas for the support and education of Indian pupils at Haskell Institute.

SEC. 7. For support and education of 750 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., and for pay of superintendent, \$127,750; for general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$142,750 (acts July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 92, sec. 1; May 18, 1916, vol. 39).

We are asking for an increase of \$2,500 there in the general repair and improvement fund.

I offer the following justification for this item:

Indian school, Lawrence, Kans.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$127, 750. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	127, 750. 00
Amount expended-----	126, 924. 59
Unexpended balance-----	825. 41
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	50, 425. 97
Traveling expenses-----	283. 89
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	2, 448. 00
Telegraph and telephone service-----	219. 71
Subsistence supplies-----	30, 553. 27
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	13, 224. 24
Forage-----	3, 035. 00
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	10, 080. 95
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	1, 786. 25
Medical supplies-----	574. 57
Live stock-----	1, 250. 00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	1, 066. 94
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	11, 504. 02
Miscellaneous-----	471. 78
	126, 924. 59

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	12, 500. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	11, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	10, 780. 85
Unexpended balance-----	219. 15
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repairs to plant-----	10, 780. 85

Statistical statement for year ended June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property-----	\$416, 073
Number of buildings-----	72
Number of employees-----	66
Total salaries-----	\$52, 210
Average attendance of pupils-----	677
Average enrollment-----	733
Capacity-----	700
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment-----	¹ \$178
Cost per capita, based on average attendance-----	\$184
Area of school land----- (acres)-----	997
Area of school land----- (acres cultivated)-----	² 486
Value of products of school-----	³ \$4, 945
Value of agricultural products-----	⁴ 14, 451
Expended also of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV-----	\$1, 140

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public No. 264, 64th Cong.).

² This does not include 160 acres of pasture land nor 266 acres of wild-hay land.

³ This includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

⁴ This includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support	\$127,750
Repairs and improvements	15,000
Total	142,750

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 750 Indian pupils, and superintendent's salary	127,750
Repairs and improvements	15,000
Total	142,750

SALARIES, 1917.

Superintendent	\$2,100	Assistant matron	\$660
Clerk	1,200	Do	600
Property clerk	1,000	Do	600
Assistant clerk	720	Do	500
Do	720	Dining-room matron	600
Do	600	Sewing teacher	780
Typewriter	600	Cooking teacher	660
Physician	1,800	Domestic-science teacher	660
Disciplinarian	1,200	Nurse	720
Assistant disciplinarian	600	Seamstress	720
Physical director and outing agent	1,200	Assistant seamstress	540
Principal	1,500	Laundress	540
Senior teacher	1,000	Assistant laundress	300
Teacher	900	Baker	600
Do	840	Cook	660
Do	750	Hospital cook	480
Do	690	Scientific assistant	1,200
Do	690	Assistant farmer	720
Do	660	Carpenter	800
Do	660	Assistant carpenter	660
Do	660	Shoe and harness maker	660
Do	660	Blacksmith	780
Do	630	Gardener	720
Do	600	Engineer	1,100
Teacher and outing matron	900	Assistant engineer	720
Teacher, woodworking and mechanical drawing	840	Do	720
Manual-training teacher	800	Painter	800
Principal, business department	1,200	Dairyman	860
Superintendent of industries	1,300	Assistant	300
Mason	780	Do	180
Printer	1,100	Laborer	720
Band leader	720	Do	660
Music teacher	750	Do	540
Matron	840		
			51,810

The item of \$127,750 for support of Haskell Institute is the same amount appropriated for a number of years past. This sum will be necessary in view of the increased cost of supplies of all kinds.

Fifteen thousand dollars at least will be required for the upkeep of the Haskell School plant, comprising 72 buildings. This is less than 4 per cent of the value of the plant, exclusive of land. The buildings are old, and this amount would be inadequate but for the fact that the boys perform most of the labor of repairing as part of their instruction.

Mr. MERITT. We have quite a large number of buildings at this institution. Some of them are getting old and are badly in need of repair. We have 72 buildings at that school, and we feel that \$15,000 is needed to keep them in proper repair.

Mr. CAMPBELL. There is a reduction in the general appropriation there.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. A barn has been built out of this \$8,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, heretofore, in making your justifications you have always placed in the justification the cost per capita, based on average attendance. Why did you eliminate that this time?

Mr. MERITT. Because there is a provision of law recently enacted which limits the cash to \$200 per capita.

Mr. CARTER. On average attendance? That would be all the more reason why it should go in.

Mr. MERITT. Based on enrollment; and in order to meet that requirement we figured—

Mr. CARTER (interposing). But that law has been in effect for some time, hasn't it?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. That wouldn't be any reason for leaving out that information to the committee, would it.

Mr. MERITT. Per capita cost is now computed upon average enrollment for the entire year, in compliance with the act of April 30, 1908, and the act approved September 7, 1916.

We are computing the cost now on the average enrollment, rather than on the actual attendance.

Mr. CARTER. I know, but you used to compute both ways.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, what is the necessity for leaving that out? That is just furnishing the committee additional information. You take it out, and the committee is left without that information.

Mr. MERITT. If the committee desires that information we will be glad to furnish it to them, but we are simply complying with the last legislation enacted by Congress, under the act of September 7, 1916.

Mr. CARTER. That act did not require any certain kind of report to be made at all. It requires that you keep within certain limitations.

Mr. MERITT. But the wording of that act would indicate that we were to compute it on average enrollment.

Mr. CARTER. What did the original act do? Did it require you not to expend more than a certain amount—\$167—on actual attendance? Is that based on actual attendance, or is it on enrollment?

Mr. MERITT. I think the two acts are based on the average enrollment.

Mr. CARTER. It would not be any violation of law to put the other in?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. I think we ought to have that information.

Mr. CAMPBELL. It would be useful.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be more satisfactory I think.

Mr. MERITT. All right, we will be glad to furnish that information.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Can you put that in the itemized statement of expenditures?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. In the printed record?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we will figure that and put it in our justifications. It will take a little time, but we will be glad to do it.

Mr. CAMPBELL. We want to pass this bill before Christmas.

Mr. MERITT. I will get the people at the office to work on that immediately, and we will have it within two or three days.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Our plan now is to get this bill on the calendar this week.

Mr. CARTER. I notice now, Mr. Campbell, too, that the average cost, based on average enrollment there, has been increased \$19. How did that come about, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. It is simply impossible to conduct these schools now, in view of the high cost of living, on the same basis that we conducted them a few years ago. The cost of some of the necessities of these schools has increased anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent, and it is a real struggle to conduct these schools with the appropriations that are now made by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of 80 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, Kans., including pay of superintendent, \$14,860; for general repairs and improvements, \$4,000; in all, \$18,860.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for a \$2,000 increase there for repairs and improvements. The superintendent wanted a specific appropriation for certain buildings there.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they new buildings there or old buildings?

Mr. MERITT. We want to repair the old buildings and put them in proper condition.

I offer the following justification for this item:

Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$14, 860. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	14, 860. 00
Amount expended.....	14, 535. 99
Unexpended balance.....	324. 01
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages.....	7, 977. 51
Transportation of supplies.....	165. 31
Telegraph and telephone service.....	64. 15
Subsistence supplies.....	2, 495. 07
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.....	800. 46
Forage.....	270. 85
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	968. 12
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	168. 78
Medical supplies.....	30. 58
Live stock.....	400. 00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	315. 03
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	846. 86
Miscellaneous.....	33. 27
	14, 535. 99

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$2, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	2, 500. 00
Amount expended.....	2, 073. 33
Unexpended balance.....	426. 67

Analysis of expenditures:

Construction	\$675. 43
Repairs (to plant)	1, 397. 90
	<hr/> 2, 073. 33

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property	\$51, 026. 00
Number of buildings	20
Number of employees	13
Total salaries	\$8, 160. 00
Average attendance of pupils	75
Average enrollment	80
Capacity	71
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment ¹	\$163. 00
Cost per capita, based on average attendance	\$174. 00
Area of school land (acres)	240
Area of school land (acres cultivated) ²	138
Value of products of school ³	\$202. 00
Value of agricultural products ⁴	\$2, 426. 00
Expended of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV	\$736. 00

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support	\$16, 000
Repairs and improvements	2, 000
New buildings	2, 000
Total	<hr/> 20, 000

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 80 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary ..	14, 860
Repairs and improvements	4, 000
Total	<hr/> 18, 860

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent	\$1, 500	Laundress	\$420
Physician	300	Cook	420
Financial clerk	900	General mechanic	720
Principal	840	Farmer	600
Teacher	600	Laborer	540
Matron	600		
Assistant matron	300	Total	<hr/> 8, 160
Seamstress	420		

The appropriation requested for support of the Kickapoo School, Kansas, is based on a per capita cost of \$167. This includes the salaries of employees, subsistence and clothing of pupils, and supplies for academic and industrial training of 80 pupils.

The item of \$2,000 for new construction is to provide a building for shop work for instruction of pupils and a room for indoor physical exercises when the weather is inclement. There are no facilities for training of this kind at present.

The \$2,000 for repairs and improvements asked for is the same amount required last year, and will be needed for the proper upkeep of the school plant. It comprises 22 wooden buildings which require more or less repairs and improvements to keep them in good condition and to meet the progressive needs of the school.

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916, Public No. 264, Sixty-fourth Congress.

² Besides this, 92 acres are used for pasture.

³ This includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

⁴ This includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Michigan:

For support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Mount Pleasant, Mich., and for pay of superintendent, \$68,800; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; for dormitory, \$25,200; for purchase of additional land, \$8,000; in all, \$108,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification for the maintenance and support of the Indian School at Mount Pleasant, Mich.:

Indian School, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated----- \$60,450.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated----- 60,450.00

Amount expended----- 59,485.76

Unexpended balance¹----- 964.24

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages----- 24,244.13

Traveling expenses----- 10.85

Transportation of supplies----- 777.69

Heat, light, and power (service)----- 298.33

Telegraph and telephone service----- 59.07

Printing, binding, and advertising----- 7.75

Subsistence supplies----- 14,284.43

Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc----- 8,618.22

Forage----- 160.07

Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc----- 4,655.81

Educational, stationery, and office supplies----- 1,123.91

Medical supplies----- 361.62

Live stock----- 50.00

Implements, vehicles, tools, etc----- 144.03

Sundry supplies, equipment, etc----- 4,239.24

Miscellaneous----- 450.61

59,485.76

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated----- 5,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated----- 5,000.00

Amount expended----- 4,574.98

Unexpended balance----- 425.02

Analysis of expenditures:

Repairs (to plant)----- 4,574.98

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant—real property----- \$178,787

Number of buildings----- 39

Number of employees----- 37

Total salaries----- \$24,900

Average attendance of pupils----- 339

Average enrollment----- 344

Capacity----- 350

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Cost per capita based on average enrollment	\$167 ¹
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$170
Area of school land (acres)	320
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	178
Value of products of school sewing room	\$11, 443 ²
Value of agricultural products	\$10, 472 ³
There was also used, miscellaneous receipts, Class IV	\$402

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1918.

Support	\$68, 800
Repairs and improvements	6, 000
New buildings	25, 000
Acreage additional	8, 000
Total	107, 800

Amount requested in proposed bill.

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary	68, 800
Repairs and improvements	6, 000
New buildings	25, 200
Purchase of land	8, 000
Total	108, 000

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent	\$2, 000	Seamstress	\$600
Principal and clerk	1, 200	Assistant seamstress	300
Assistant clerk	600	Laundress	500
Physician	1, 200	Baker	500
Disciplinarian	900	Cook	600
Teacher	900	Assistant cook	300
Do	780	Farmer	840
Do	720	Dairyman	600
Do	690	Industrial teacher	720
Do	660	Carpenter	720
Do	600	Assistant carpenter	300
Music teacher	720	Tailor	720
Matron	840	Gardener	600
Assistant matron	660	Engineer	1, 000
Do	600	Assistant	240
Do	600	Do	240
Do	300	Laborer	500
Housekeeper	600		
Nurse	720	Total	24, 870
Assistant nurse	300		

This is the only Indian boarding school in the State of Michigan, and there are about 1,400 available children of school age. The location of the school is at a point most accessible to the various Indian settlements. It does not go outside the State for pupils and is unable to accommodate all the Indian children who ask admission. For this reason the estimate has been increased to provide for 400 pupils, which is 50 more than last year.

The buildings, heating system, etc., are valued at \$159,587, and the \$6,000 required for repairs and improvements is only about 3½ per cent of that amount, or about 3¼ per cent of the value of the entire plant, including land. The repairs needed include general repairs to all buildings, as well as repairs to and extending the water, sewer, heating, and lighting systems.

It is reported that the girls' home, with a capacity of 132, is crowded. At times there are 156 girls quartered there. Both large and small girls are quar-

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public, No. 264, 64th Cong.).

² Amount given includes both material and labor of employees and pupils.

³ Amount given includes products from farm, garden, dairy, and stock.

tered in this dormitory. The present building should be used for large girls only, and a new building should be provided for the small girls. Small boys and girls should be separated from older pupils, as they require much more individual care and attention. It is estimated that \$25,200 will erect a suitable building.

There is not sufficient pasturage at the Mount Pleasant school to support a suitable dairy herd. The superintendent reports that the present herd is not large enough, 25 additional cows being required. The present herd does not provide a sufficient quantity of milk and butter for the pupils. About 100 acres additional land is required for pasture and raising subsistence for 50 milk cows, and it is also planned to raise at least 20 steers, to teach the pupils this branch of stock raising. At present most of the butter for the school is purchased. Eight thousand dollars will be required for the acquisition of this land.

Mount Pleasant is a nonreservation boarding school. The Indians of the State are very poor and are unable to send their children to the public schools. This school will be required for many years.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have raised this amount of \$73,450 to \$108,000.

Mr. MERITT. You will notice there is \$25,200 for dormitory and \$8,000 for additional land. Those are the two new items there.

Mr. CARTER. You had a new building last year, if I remember right.

Mr. MERITT. A dairy barn. I visited that school this spring and was very much surprised to note that the land immediately in front of the school is not owned by the Government. That school could be put in a very bad situation if certain improvements were put on the land just immediately in front of the school buildings, on the land proposed to be purchased. We needed additional land for school use, and it will only cost \$8,000 and will be money well expended. They are also in serious need there of additional dormitory space. There are a great many Indian children in Michigan without school facilities, and the little girls are now crowded in a dormitory with the older girls. A new dormitory is one of the necessities of that school.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a nonreservation school?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but it is the only Indian school in Michigan, and they have quite a large Indian population in Michigan.

The CHAIRMAN. A scattering population.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We need to bring those Indian children to that school in order to give them an education. It is a very worthy cause, and the appropriation is urgently needed.

The CHAIRMAN. We will take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 4.45 o'clock, the subcommittee recessed until 10 o'clock Wednesday, December 6, 1916.)

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, December 6, 1916.

The subcommittee assembled at 10 o'clock a. m.

Present: Representatives Stephens (chairman), Carter, Campbell, and Norton.

**ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF HON. EDGAR B. MERITT, ASSISTANT
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.**

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SEC. 9. For support and education of 225 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pipestone, Minn., including pay of superintendent, \$39,175; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; for domestic science cottage, \$5,000; for addition to hospital, \$6,000; in all, \$57,175.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Pipestone, Minn.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	\$39, 175. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	39, 175. 00
Amount expended	38, 487. 02
Unexpended balance	1 687. 98
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages	17, 299. 73
Traveling expenses	42. 88
Transportation of supplies	504. 50
Heat, light, and power (service)	747. 11
Telegraph and telephone service	53. 51
Printing, binding, and advertising	10. 30
Subsistence supplies	7, 482. 65
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	5, 201. 23
Forage	528. 98
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	2, 350. 58
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	319. 28
Medical supplies	250. 32
Live stock	175. 00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	332. 95
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	2, 914. 89
Miscellaneous	273. 11
	38, 487. 02

Indian school, Pipestone, Minn., repairs and improvements.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	\$7, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	6, 000. 00
Amount expended	5, 325. 08
Unexpended balance	674. 92
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repairs (to plant)	5, 325. 08

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property	\$143, 650
Number of buildings	26

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Number of employees	25
Total salaries	\$16,960
Average attendance of pupils	193
Average enrollment	201
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	¹ \$183
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$191
Capacity	212
Area of school land (acres)	685
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	330
Value of products of school, harness shop, and sewing room	² \$2,435
Value of products of school, agricultural	³ \$5,000

There were also used miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, \$328.

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1918:

Support	\$40,550
Repairs and improvements	7,000
New buildings, heating system, pipe line, etc.	33,500

Total 81,050

Indian school, Pipestone, Minn., 1918, amount requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 225 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pipestone, Minn., and superintendent's salary	39,175
Repairs and improvements	7,000
New buildings	11,000

57,175

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent	\$1,650	Cook	\$540
Clerk	1,000	Nurse	720
Assistant clerk	600	Farmer	900
Physician	600	Carpenter	780
Disciplinarian	720	Tailor	600
Principal	900	Engineer	1,000
Teacher	720	Gardener	540
Do	660	Assistant	540
Do	630	Do	540
Matron	600	Do	300
Assistant matron	540	Do	300
Seamstress	540	Laborer	300
Laundress	500		
Baker	540	Total	17,260

There are 1,200 more eligible Indian children in the State of Minnesota than represented by the combined capacity of Government reservation and day schools and mission private and public schools. Four hundred and fifty-five are in nonreservation schools, 666 are not in any school, and the remainder of the 1,200 are in schools crowded beyond their proper capacity. The usefulness of the Pipestone School is clearly evident.

The plant consists of 26 buildings, valued at \$93,550. Seven thousand dollars is requested for repairs and improvements. This amount is necessary, because the buildings are old and new ceilings and paint, particularly paint for roofs, repairs to heat, water, light, and sewer systems, are necessary.

At present there is no building and very little equipment for the domestic-science instruction for the girls at Pipestone and therefore satisfactory results can not be secured in this important work. It is believed \$5,000 will provide a suitable domestic-science building.

The school hospital is a small one-story building with no operating room and no proper room for use as a dispensary. At times—for instance, in an epidemic—the hospital will not accommodate the patients and some are necessarily cared for in the dormitories. To relieve the situation it is desired to add another story to the present hospital, at an estimated cost of \$6,000.

¹The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public. No. 264, 64th Cong.).

²Amount given includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

³Amount given includes products from farm, garden, dairy, and stock. Season 1915 cold and wet. No corn raised in this section; small grain crops poor. Value farm products cut in half.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I see you are not asking for an increase there.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we are asking for a reduction. But there are two new items—for domestic-science cottage, \$5,000, and for addition to hospital, \$6,000. Those two improvements are very much needed at the school, and the needs are fully set forth in the justification.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support of a school or schools for the Chippewas of the Mississippi in Minnesota (art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867), \$4,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	\$4,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	4,000
Amount expended	4,000
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.	4,000

This money is used in part payment of salaries at the White Earth Boarding School. The additional sums necessary for the support of the school are provided from other funds. The appropriation will be used this year in the same manner as heretofore. The following data in regard to the White Earth School is submitted:

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property	\$94,591
Number of buildings	17
Number of employees	23
Total salaries	\$15,600
Average attendance of pupils	199
Average enrollment	217
Capacity	250

Table showing positions and salaries at White Earth Superintendency and the funds from which they are payable, 1917.

Position.	Salary.	Payable from support of Chippewas of Mississippi, Minnesota, 1917.
Superintendent	\$2,100	
White Earth Boarding School:		
Principal	1,000	Interest on Chippewas in Minnesota fund.
Disciplinarian	720	Do.
Teacher	630	Do.
Do.	600	Do.
Do.	600	Do.
Kindergartner	630	Do.
Teacher of housekeeping	660	Do.
Matron	600	Do.
Assistant matron	540	Do.
Dining-room matron	540	Do.
Seamstress	520	Do.
Laundress	520	Do.
Baker	480	Do.
Cook	540	Do.
Farmer	720	Do.
Carpenter	720	Do.
Shoe and harness maker	600	Do.
Night watchman	500	Do.
Assistant	480	Do.
Engineer	800	Support of Chippewas of Mississippi, Minnesota, 1917.
Assistant engineer	600	Do.
Laborer	500	Do.
Total	13,600	

That is a treaty item, and is the same amount and the same language as that in the current appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$185,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, arising under section seven of the act of January fourteen, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," and to use the same for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians in manner and for purposes provided for in said act: *Provided*, That not less than \$10,000 of said amount of \$185,000 may be used to furnish employment to the said Chippewas in building roads and making other improvements upon the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota for the benefit of the said Chippewas.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Chippewa in Minnesota fund (for promoting civilization and self-support).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount authorized	\$185,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount authorized	160,000.00
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Amount expended	151,351.81
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Unexpended balance	8,648.19
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	59,027.60
Traveling expenses	6,542.64
Transportation of supplies	2,468.72
Heat, light, and power (service)	58.41
Telegraph and telephone service	702.99
Printing, binding, and advertising	34.90
Subsistence supplies	25,324.27
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	9,161.97
Forage	7,425.53
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	15,391.77
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	1,982.40
Medical supplies	2,883.29
Live stock	275.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	1,897.29
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	5,945.00
Seed	943.31
Repairs (to plant)	2,081.84
Care and maintenance of pupils in mission school	8,097.45
Miscellaneous	1,107.43

151,351.81

Tribal funds, Chippewa Indians of Minnesota	185,000.00
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The reservations using this fund are Nett Lake, Grand Portage, White Earth, Red Lake, Fond du Lac, and Leech Lake. There are 11,598 Indians under the jurisdiction of these six agencies, of which 5,059 are allotted and 6,539 are unallotted.

This fund was established by the act of January 14, 1889. It is derived from the proceeds of timber on ceded lands sold by agreement for the benefit of the Indians. A provision in this act provides that after the United States has been reimbursed for moneys advanced to the Indians a certain amount, not to exceed 5 per cent, of the principal fund may be withdrawn for the support and civilization of the Indians. The United States has been reimbursed for all advances made, and during the past six years Congress has set aside a part of the fund for the carrying out of the office policy toward the betterment of the Indians entitled to share in this fund. At the present time these Indians

have to their credit approximately \$4,500,000, a payment of practically \$1,500,000 having been allowed to them during the past fall, in accordance with a provision in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917, approved May 18, 1916.

Congress could, if it so desired, set aside \$225,000, such being 5 per cent of the balance now remaining in the Treasury, to be expended for the support and education of these Indians. It is the policy of this office to bring the Chippewa Indians to a proper appreciation of the agricultural possibilities of their reservation, due to the fact that the lumber industry will last at best but a few years longer, and the Chippewa Indians must derive their income from other sources than the sale of timber. A comprehensive plan of road building, of demonstration farms, and the placing of Government farmers at points where they can be of real benefit to the Indians is being followed, as the office realizes keenly that these Indians must be taught the advantage of living on their allotments and making the soil produce to its full capacity under proper farming methods which are being taught them as rapidly as possible. With the added cost of subsistence supplies for this year over past years, and the other materials needed for these agencies, together with the additional expenditures which the office intends to make regarding industrial and other activities among these Indians, it is expected that it will use up practically the entire amount above asked for.

That item carries the same amount as the current Indian appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to advance to the executive committee of the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in the annual celebration of said band, to be held June 14, 1917, out of the funds belonging to said band.

Mr. MERRITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Chippewa in Minnesota fund (annual celebration expenses).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount authorized.....	\$1,000
	<u> </u>
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1916:	
Amount authorized.....	1,000
Amount expended.....	<u>1,000</u>
	<u> </u>
Analysis of expenditures: Celebration expenses.....	1,000
	<u> </u>
Tribal funds, Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, White Earth celebration..	\$1,000

For several years Congress has appropriated \$1,000 from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians to defray the expenses of the annual treaty celebration of the White Earth Indians. Apparently it has been the intention of Congress to leave the manner in which this money shall be expended to the executive committee of the White Earth Indians, that committee making the expenditures and assuming responsibility therefor. The executive committee is elected by the tribal council, composed of the chiefs and the headmen of the different bands of Chippewa Indians, who usually assemble in a large tent on the celebration grounds for the purpose of discussing the expenditure of this money.

The Indians strongly urge the incorporation of this item in the bill each year, as the treaty celebration is an annual event of great importance to them. As the money is advanced from their tribal funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, this item has been included in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

To reimburse Tom Skinaway, an Indian, chief of police at the White Earth Agency, Minn., for attorneys' fees in connection with his trial for the killing of Anderson Armstrong while in the performance of his official duties, \$800.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

REIMBURSEMENT TO TOM SKINAWAY, \$800.

Tom Skinaway, chief of police at the White Earth Agency, Minn., shot and killed a mixed-blood Indian named Anderson Armstrong in self-defense on October 17, 1914, while in the performance of his official duties.

The facts surrounding the killing, briefly related, are as follows: Anderson Armstrong was a powerful mixed blood living on the White Earth Reservation, Minn., in the district known as Elbow Lake. He assaulted the Indian chief of police named Tom Skinaway while the latter and his wife were out driving. On Skinaway's securing the assistance of another policeman and returning to arrest Armstrong, his club was taken away from him by the latter's companions, and Armstrong again savagely attacked the policeman. The policeman was no physical match for his antagonist, and in self-defense he shot and killed Armstrong. As a result of the attack, the chief of police was in the hospital for a period of two days. He gave himself up to the authorities, and was tried on the charge of second degree murder, of which he was acquitted.

Previous to his trial, under date of November 12, 1914, the Attorney General was advised of the killing of Armstrong, and requested to take such action on behalf of Skinaway as the law and facts warranted. Under date of November 24, United States Attorney Alfred Jacques advised the Attorney General that he had appeared at the opening of the district court, Detroit, Minn., to represent the interests of Skinaway, but that he learned at that time Skinaway was represented by two quite able lawyers, and that he went over the case fully with these attorneys while there. He further stated that Skinaway was so well represented it did not appear to him that there would be any occasion for his being present at the trial.

The attorneys' charges for their services amounted to \$800. Skinaway paid the same, and now wishes the United States to reimburse him for the amount expended, especially in view of the fact that he has had to exhaust his resources in order to meet the attorneys' fees in his case.

Skinaway submitted a claim covering his payment to these attorneys amounting to \$800, but same was disallowed in a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury rendered October 7, on the ground that the two attorneys had not been especially retained under authority of the Department of Justice, nor had they been commissioned by the head of the department or taken the oath required by section 366 of the Revised Statutes; also in view of the fact that the legal services could have been rendered by the United States attorney, if Skinaway had not employed private counsel.

In view of the fact that Skinaway was performing his duty as chief of police on the White Earth Reservation when he shot Armstrong; that he was in the employ of the Government; and that the shooting was entirely in self-defense resulting from trying to enforce the law, it would seem equitable that this man be reimbursed for the amount expended in his defense.

It appears that Tom Skinaway got in a difficulty in the performance of his official duties, and he killed Anderson Armstrong in self-defense. This Indian police was tried, and he employed two attorneys to defend him, and was acquitted. We have these attorneys' claims pending before the office. They were paid by this Indian, and he feels that he should be reimbursed to that amount.

Mr. CAMPBELL. He thinks that it was his duty to kill the man?

Mr. MERITT. He thinks that it was his duty to protect his life in the performance of his official duty; and it is a clear case of self-defense. This Anderson Armstrong, it appears, was a man of some reputation for brutality and it was absolutely necessary for Skinaway to protect himself in this fight.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, under the head of "Montana," is:

SEC. 10. For support and civilization of the Indians at Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., including pay of employees, \$20,000.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians of Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated----- \$20,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated----- 20,000.00

Amount expended----- 19,510.01

Unexpended balance----- 489.99

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages----- 9,596.99

Traveling expenses----- 177.30

Transportation of supplies----- 487.18

Subsistence supplies----- 3,978.36

Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc----- 37.35

Forage----- 10.00

Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc----- 1,472.89

Educational, stationery, and office supplies----- 176.53

Medical supplies----- 809.63

Live stock----- 100.00

Implements, vehicles, tools, etc----- 1,018.16

Sundry supplies, equipment, etc----- 1,045.78

Seed----- 217.24

Care of insane----- 366.00

Miscellaneous----- 16.60

19,510.01

SUPPORT OF INDIANS, FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.

The amount asked for is the same as appropriated last year. There are approximately 1,211 Indians on the Fort Belknap Reservation, none of whom have been allotted. The past winter, the superintendent reports, has been one of the most severe ever experienced in that part of the country, and a great many deaths occurred, especially among the older Indians, many of whom live in log houses with dirt roofs. This condition has necessitated the issuance of rations and supplies to the needy ones and the furnishing of necessary medical aid. An effort is being made to improve conditions by encouraging Indians to build better homes. The amount asked for is needed for the purchase and transportation of subsistence, clothing, etc., for issues to the needy; fuel and illuminants for the agency; forage for live stock, traveling expenses, etc.; and for pay of necessary employees.

Support of Indians of Flathead Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated----- \$20,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated----- 12,000.00

Amount expended----- 11,250.90

Unexpended balance----- 749.10

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages----- 4,200.00

Traveling expenses----- 1,057.83

Transportation of supplies----- 24.39

Telegraph and telephone service----- 64.70

Printing, binding, and advertising----- 60.00

Subsistence supplies----- 1,750.74

Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc----- 22.18

Forage----- 560.87

Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc----- 610.45

Educational, stationery, and office supplies----- 45.75

Medical supplies----- 208.10

Implements, vehicles, tools, etc----- 1,635.16

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	101.52
Seed	101.52
Miscellaneous.....	8.67
Total.....	11,250.90

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Flathead Agency, Mont., including pay of employees, \$20,000, of which amount not exceeding \$4,500 shall be expended for salaries.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification:

SUPPORT OF INDIANS, FLATHEAD, MONT.

This is the same amount as was allowed for the support and civilization of these Indians during the fiscal year 1917.

Population, 2,343, of which number 1,891 have been allotted, and assistance must be given them until they can be made self-supporting. The amount asked for is needed to purchase food, clothing, and other supplies for issuance to sick and helpless Indians; for forage for agency stock, fuel, light, traveling expenses, etc., and for pay of necessary employees.

There are a number of old and indigent Indians on this reservation and, by reason of their condition and their inability to obtain and perform manual labor, it becomes necessary for the Government to give them all possible assistance.

Mr. CAMPBELL. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Fort Peck Agency, Mont., including pay of employees, \$30,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification:

Support of Indians of Fort Peck Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated..... \$30,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated	30,000.00
Amount expended	28,982.61

Unexpended balance	<u>1,017.39</u>
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	15,245.29
Traveling expenses	164.00
Transportation of supplies	107.69
Telegraph and telephone service	60.60
Subsistence supplies	7,323.89
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	7.10
Forage	1,285.00
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	1,908.71
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	127.70
Medical supplies	837.45
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	1,264.18
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	651.00

28,982.61

SUPPORT OF INDIANS, FORT PECK, MONT.,

This is the same amount as has been granted in previous years. There are approximately 1,985 Indians on the Fort Peck Reservation, 1,659 of whom have been allotted. As the surplus lands of the reservation have been thrown open to settlement, it will be necessary for the Indians to confine their industrial operations to their allotments until they become self-supporting and it will be necessary for the Government to aid them in their industries. The amount asked for is needed to purchase subsistence, medical and other supplies for

issue to the sick and helpless Indians; for labor in lieu of rations; for pay of necessary employees; forage for agency stock; fuel and illuminants for the agency; and traveling expenses, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For support and civilization of Indians at Blackfeet Agency, Mont., including pay of employees, \$100,000 to be immediately available."

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians of Blackfeet Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated----- \$25,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated----- 15,000.00

Amount expended----- 14,312.38

Unexpended balance----- 687.62

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages----- 9,018.40

Traveling expenses----- 110.15

Transportation of supplies----- 971.16

Telegraph and telephone service----- 92.42

Subsistence supplies----- 2,387.67

Fuel; illuminants, lubricants, etc----- 1,238.65

Educational, stationery, and office supplies----- 18.24

Medical supplies----- 49.19

Implements, vehicles, tools, etc----- 102.79

Sundry supplies, equipment, etc----- 73.73

Seed----- 229.17

Miscellaneous----- 20.81

14,312.38

SUPPORT OF INDIANS, BLACKFEET, MONT.

There are approximately 2,743 Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation, most of whom have been allotted.

The amount asked for is \$75,000 in excess of the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1917.

The Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation have heretofore been supported largely from tribal funds derived from sale of lands, treaties, etc. These funds are now exhausted and the Indians are not as yet on the self-supporting basis.

The \$25,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1917 under this item has already been hypothecated for necessary agency and reservation expenses, approximately \$20,000 being set aside for support of Indians, and additional subsistence supplies necessary to keep the Blackfeet Indians from suffering during the coming winter will have to be purchased from the general item entitled "Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of disease among Indians." There will be no funds available for a program of constructive work looking to the encouraging of the Indians along lines of industry and self-support.

The condition of the Indians on this reservation is deplorable, and the increase asked for is for the purpose of bettering this condition. While much progress has been made along industrial lines on the Blackfeet Reservation during the past two or three years, the plans in mind for the coming year will require a much increased appropriation. For example, a tribal herd of cattle has been established, and this will require an increased appropriation in order to provide employees, mounts for cowboys, and forage for the cattle and horses. The Indians need equipment for farming and haying purposes, and a part of the increased appropriation will be used to supply their needs in that direction. The homes of the Indians are, as a rule, deplorable, and it is planned to continue the efforts already begun to encourage the improvement of the homes now built, as well as to increase the construction of new homes along modern and sanitary lines.

The increased industrial activities naturally require some employees, principally of the irregular type, and a larger expenditure for traveling expenses in connection with the supervision thereof. The purchase of a larger quantity of agricultural implements and live stock needed by the Indians naturally

requires a larger appropriation for the transportation thereof. Roads on the reservation which heretofore have been more or less neglected will need improvement, and the funds needed therefor will add to the increase.

You will observe that we are asking for an increase there from \$25,000 to \$100,000. The tribal funds of the Blackfeet Indians are practically exhausted, and it is necessary for us to ask for gratuity appropriations from Congress to relieve this condition.

Probably there are no Indians in the United States who are in a more deplorable condition than the Blackfeet Indians of Montana. Their reservation is located on the Canadian line; the climate there is very severe in the winter. A great many of the full bloods have not yet become self-supporting, and it is necessary for us to issue during the dark winter months rations to the more than a thousand Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these ration Indians still?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We have tried to get these Indians to become self-supporting and have used every pressure in our power with that end in view, but so far have not been entirely successful.

The CHAIRMAN. How did they live last year on \$25,000, if it is necessary this year to appropriate \$100,000 for them?

Mr. MERITT. We supplemented the appropriation last year with tribal funds which were then available, but those tribal funds are now exhausted, and we are asking that this appropriation be made immediately available, so that we can this winter relieve their distress and furnish them with rations.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, are they actually suffering?

Mr. MERITT. There will be suffering there this winter unless we get this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For maintenance and operation, including repairs, of the irrigation systems on the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana, \$30,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 4, 1910.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Maintenance and operation, Milk River irrigation system, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----¹ \$20, 000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated----- 20, 000. 00

Amount expended----- 19, 311. 88

Unexpended balance----- 688. 12

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages----- 15, 579. 50

Traveling expenses----- 262. 64

Transportation of supplies----- 61. 16

Forage----- 174. 48

Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc----- 241. 50

Educational, stationery, and office supplies----- 18. 12

Live stock----- 300. 00

Implements, vehicles, tools, etc----- 97. 07

Sundry supplies, equipment, etc----- 2, 473. 52

Miscellaneous----- 103. 89

19, 311. 88

¹ Appropriation for 1917 designated "Maintenance and operation, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable)."

FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION PROJECT.

Indian tribes, Gros Ventres and Assinabolne.
 Number of Indians, 1,205.
 Area of reservation, 546,960 acres.
 Area irrigable from constructed works, 18,800 acres.
 Area actually irrigated, 10,640 acres.
 Area farmed by Indians, 10,480.
 Area farmed by whites, 160.
 Area of whole project, 38,000 acres.
 Cost of irrigation construction, \$234,549.85.
 Cost of irrigation operation, maintenance and miscellaneous, \$45,890.56.
 Estimated additional cost to complete project, \$60,000.
 Estimated total cost of irrigation per acre, \$10.
 Average value of irrigated lands, \$30 per acre.
 Average annual precipitation, 10 inches.
 Source of water supply, Milk River and tributaries.
 Market for produce, local (fair). Distance from railroad, 2 to 40 miles.

Irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., reimbursable----- \$30,000

This estimate includes not only the Milk River unit, which was the one constructed from the special appropriation prior to 1917, but also the other units of the project on the reservation and covers maintenance and repairs and replacements, which are necessary as the old timber structures give out, salaries and wages, new construction, traveling expenses, transportation of supplies, telegraph service, fuel, equipment, material, and miscellaneous supplies.

The area of the reservation is 537,000 acres, and the population is 1,205. An encouraging increase in the use of irrigation facilities is reported. The irrigation units of the projects are: Milk River system, White Bear system, Three Mile Coulee system, Peoples Creek system, Lodge Pole and Big Warm systems.

The area which can be irrigated on these projects in all approximates 19,000 acres, and more than 10,000 acres are being farmed by the Indians, who are making commendable progress in their agricultural advance. The total area which will eventually be placed under ditches is approximately 30,000 acres, and the funds here requested will not only cover the repairs and maintenance but extend the lateral system to new lands. Many of the Indians are still without irrigable lands and will be until the area is increased under constructed canals; therefore, the larger amount here requested is urgently needed.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any special remarks to offer about that?

Mr. MERITT. None, except that we are trying to get all the irrigable lands on that reservation under ditch, with a view to getting them cultivated by the Indians. The Indians are making commendable progress along those lines. We are asking this year for \$30,000, an increase of \$10,000 over the amount appropriated last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask, Are the Indians taking up those lands and endeavoring to cultivate them after the ditches have been put on the land?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they are farming quite an acreage on that reservation at this time, and it is with a view of keeping up the ditches and the plant which is already constructed and the construction of new laterals reaching to lands not now under cultivation that we are asking for this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation is for the maintenance and the development of the irrigation system on these lands?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For fulfilling treaties with Crows, Montana: For pay of physician, \$1,200; and for pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (art. 10, treaty of May 7, 1868), \$3,600; for pay of second blacksmith (art. 8, same treaty), \$1,200; in all, \$6,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with Crows of Montana.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$6,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated -----	6,000.00
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Amount expended -----	5,515.00
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Unexpended balance -----	485.00
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Analysis of expenditures:	
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Salaries and wages -----	5,515.00
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Indian population, 1,707.

This is the amount appropriated annually to fulfill the obligations of the United States to provide certain employees for the Crow Indians, under the treaty of May 7, 1868, ratified July 25, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 649). Article 10 of said treaty provides:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians, the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

Article 8 of the above treaty provides, *inter alia*, that—

"Such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than 100 persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required."

There appears to be no limitation in time, and said provisions continue in force.

That is a treaty item; it is the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes (agreement with the Sioux Indians, approved Feb. 28, 1877), including Northern Cheyennes removed from Pine Ridge Agency to Tongue River, Mont., and for pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith, and engineer (art. 7, treaty of May 10, 1868), \$80,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$80,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated -----	85,000.00
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Amount expended -----	75,890.24
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Unexpended balance -----	9,109.76
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Analysis of expenditures:	
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Salaries and wages -----	25,441.10
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Traveling expenses -----	863.80
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Transportation of supplies -----	4,454.04
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Telegraph and telephone service -----	76.31
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Subsistence supplies -----	21,061.28
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Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc. -----	220.05
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Forage -----	2,437.98
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Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc. -----	2,077.00
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Educational, stationery, and office supplies -----	147.13
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Medical supplies -----	998.74
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Live stock -----	1,160.00
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Implements, vehicles, tools, etc. -----	3,479.45
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Sundry supplies, equipment, etc. -----	2,955.05
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Care and maintenance of pupils in mission schools -----	10,161.96
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Miscellaneous -----	356.30
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	75,890.24
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The amount asked for is the same as appropriated for the fiscal year 1917, and is for the purpose of fulfilling the requirements of the treaty with the Indians. Approximately \$20,000 of the amount requested is for pay of necessary employees, including two physicians; \$40,000 is for issuance of food, clothing, etc., to Indians, labor in lieu of rations, and other supplies; \$11,000 for contracts with mission schools; and the balance for forage for Government animals, fuel, and illuminants, and traveling expenses of superintendent, physicians, and other employees, etc.

The combined population of the two tribes is 2,314, of whom 1,461 are Northern Cheyennes under the jurisdiction of the Tongue River Agency, Mont., and 853 are Arapahoes under the jurisdiction of the Shoshone Agency, Wyo.

Article 7, treaty of May 10, 1868 (15 Stats. L., 655), reads as follows:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians who settle upon the reservation a physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

In the fifth article of the agreement of February 28, 1877, the United States agrees to provide all necessary aid to assist the Indians in the work of civilization and to furnish subsistence and certain specified rations. As will be seen, no amount is mentioned or specific period fixed.

Article 5, agreement of February 28, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 254), reads as follows:

"In consideration of the foregoing cession of territory and rights, and upon full compliance with each and every obligation assumed by the said Indians, the United States does agree to provide all necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization, to furnish to them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by the treaty of 1868. Also, to provide said Indians with subsistence consisting of the ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef (or in lieu thereof one-half pound of bacon), one-half pound of flour, and one-half pound of corn; and for every 100 rations 4 pounds of coffee, 8 pounds of sugar, and 3 pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Said rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves. Rations shall in all cases be issued to the head of each separate family; and whenever schools shall have been provided by the Government for said Indians, no rations shall be issued for children between the ages of 6 and 14 years (the sick and infirm excepted), unless such children shall regularly attend school. Whenever the said Indians shall be located upon lands which are suitable for cultivation, rations shall be issued only to the persons and families of those persons who labor (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted), and as an incentive to industrious habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that such persons be furnished in payment for their labor such other necessary articles as are requisite for civilized life. The Government will aid said Indians, as far as possible, in finding a market for their surplus productions and in finding employment, and will purchase such surplus, as far as may be required, for supplying food to those Indians, parties to the agreement, who are unable to sustain themselves; and will also employ Indians, so far as practicable, in the performance of Government work upon their reservations."

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For the employment of "line riders" along the southern and eastern boundaries of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, \$1,500.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Line riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$1, 500. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	1, 500. 00
Amount expended-----	1, 432. 00
Unexpended balance-----	68. 00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	1, 432. 00
71486—16—12	

The two men employed under this appropriation are used along the boundary of the southeastern part of the reservation to protect the live-stock interests of the Indians, to prevent their stock from leaving the reservation and trespassing upon the adjoining lands of white settlers, and to keep the stock of the latter off the reservation. They have also been used to some extent for the purpose of apprehending persons stealing and killing live stock on the reservation, and other work in connection with the live-stock interests of the Indians. The amount asked for is the same that was appropriated last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For the support and civilization of Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas and other indigent and homeless Indians in the State of Montana, including pay of employees, \$5,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas and other Indians, Montana.

Fiscal year ending June, 1917, amount appropriated----- \$5,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated ----- 10,000.00

Amount expended ----- 8,770.10

Unexpended balance ----- 1,229.90

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages ----- 875.00

Traveling expenses ----- 185.87

Subsistence supplies ----- 7,288.08

Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc. ----- 181.71

Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc. ----- 1.70

Implements, vehicles, tools, etc. ----- 89.96

Construction ----- 341.70

Miscellaneous ----- 6.08

8,770.10

The needs of this formerly nomadic band of Indians have been before the Indian Office for the past 10 years. Finally, the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 84), resulted in an appropriation of \$30,000 for their benefit, as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend not to exceed \$30,000 for the purpose of settling Chief Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewa Indians, now residing in Montana, upon public lands, if available, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, or upon suitable existing Indian reservation in said State, and to this end he is authorized to negotiate and conclude an agreement with any Indian tribe in said State; or, in his discretion, to purchase suitable tracts of lands, water, and water rights in said State of Montana and to construct suitable buildings upon said lands and to purchase for them such necessary live stock and implements of agriculture as he may deem proper. And there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section."

Pursuant thereto persistent efforts were made either to purchase suitable lands for these Indians or to locate them upon one of the reservations in Montana, but without success.

Further efforts were then made to provide lands for them, which finally resulted in the passage by the last Congress of an act setting aside three townships in the southern part of the abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reserve in that State as a permanent reservation for these Indians. Congress has been appropriating \$10,000 annually for a number of years for the support of these Indians, but last year the appropriation was reduced to \$5,000.

Now that a permanent reservation has been set apart for them, with consequent opportunity for self-support, it is believed that the reduced amount asked for herein (\$5,000) will be sufficient for their needs in the future, as they have already made a good start toward self-support by the production of vegetables. If granted, this appropriation will be expended for agricul-

tural implements, building material, and other supplies necessary to assist these Indians in their efforts toward self-support by utilizing the advantages of the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask whether or not those Indians have been finally located?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How are they succeeding?

Mr. MERITT. They are doing remarkably well on the new reservation—on the old Fort Assiniboine.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they satisfied there?

Mr. MERITT. They seem satisfied there; they were a roving band of Indians, and we have had considerable trouble with them during the last 10 years.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this money to be used for—for their support?

Mr. MERITT. For their support; we are also buying seeds for them and trying to get them started to farming and stock raising on lands set aside for them. We are very much gratified with the progress of those Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what we are frequently asked about on the floor of the House, and I want to get the record clear on that subject.

The next item is—

For continuing construction of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, in Montana, \$750,000 (reimbursable), which shall be immediately available and remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Irrigation system, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated----- \$750,000

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Unexpended balance from previous years-----	168,905.52
Amount appropriated-----	200,000.00

	368,905.52
Amount expended-----	263,164.80

Unexpended balance-----	105,740.72
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	75,884.72
Contract work-----	98,450.70
Traveling expenses-----	1,564.54
Transportation of supplies-----	1,439.15
Subsistence supplies-----	11,609.72
Forage-----	5,700.22
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	3,282.75
Live stock-----	1,260.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	11,768.69
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	21,579.24
General administration expenses, Reclamation Service-----	26,283.69
United States Geological Survey, gaging streams-----	1,629.04
Miscellaneous-----	2,712.34

263,164.80

Irrigation system, Flathead Reservation (reimbursable)----- \$750,000

Indian tribes, Confederated Flathead.

Number of Indians, 2,302.

Area of reservation, 228,408 acres.

Irrigable area (whole project), 150,000 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 63,000 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$1,676,292.46.

Estimated additional cost to complete project, \$4,374,000.

Total cost of irrigation, per acre, \$45.

Average value of irrigated lands, per acre, \$100.

Average annual precipitation, 16 inches.

Source of water supply, numerous streams. Market for products, local and general (good). Distance from railroad, through project.

The Flathead irrigation project lies in the west central part of the State of Montana, in Flathead, Missoula, and Sanders Counties. The total irrigable area is 152,000 acres, subdivided as follows: Ninety-seven thousand acres allotted to Indians, 48,000 acres entered by homesteaders, 2,000 acres open to entry, 5,000 acres State lands.

The lands are all arid or semiarid and not supplied with enough rainfall for satisfactory farming, so that irrigation is necessary.

The estimated cost of the project when completed has been tentatively suggested as about \$6,000,000. The Reclamation Record for September, 1916, shows that the project as a whole is 26.5 per cent completed. This is true, though the work has been in progress for about 12 years, and the comparatively small amount of work accomplished is due primarily to insufficiency of appropriations for a work of this magnitude.

Under the law as amended by the act of May 18, 1916 (Public, No. 80), the entire cost of constructing and operating the system is distributed pro rata over the whole area irrigable and required to be reimbursed the United States by the owners of the irrigable land. The United States has reserved such control over the water and land that the repayment of the cost of the system is assured.

An appropriation of \$750,000 is needed in order to secure satisfactory progress in the completion of this system and to avoid wasteful methods and consequent greater overhead cost attendant upon conducting a work of this magnitude with inadequate appropriation. With annual appropriations of \$750,000 the work can not be completed in a shorter time than five years, and the reimbursement of the amounts heretofore expended must necessarily await the completion of the project, so that it is to the interest of the Government, the Indians, and the settlers on the surplus unallotted land that the work be completed at the earliest possible moment.

The lands in the project are fine agricultural lands, which produce well with an adequate supply of irrigation water but do not produce enough to pay for working same without irrigation. The Indian problem on this reservation will be greatly improved as soon as water is furnished to all of the allotments, and until then the progress desired can not be expected.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What is to be the total expense of that irrigation system?

Mr. MERITT. That irrigation project will cost about \$4,374,000 when completed. We have already expended \$1,676,292.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you are expending it as fast as you can profitably do so?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. Heretofore we have not had sufficient money to expend on that project so that we could get the lands irrigated fast enough for the needs of the Indians and also for the white owners of land on that reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. That matter is adjusted between the two, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. By the last Indian appropriation act this matter, long in dispute, was very happily adjusted.

The CHAIRMAN. And there will be no more trouble?

Mr. MERITT. There will be no more trouble on that score.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I notice in the expenditures here that you have about \$75,000 for salaries and wages. How much of that is for salaries?

Mr. MERITT. Salaries and wages?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. It is practically all—the entire amount is for labor and for salaries of the officials connected with the project.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What I am trying to get at is, How much of it is for salaries of officials?

Mr. MERITT. From information received from the Reclamation Service, under whose supervision this work was done, the expenditures for salaries and wages were approximately in the following proportions: Salaries, 47 per cent; wages, 53 per cent. On this basis the salaries would be \$35,665.82 and the wages would be \$40,218.90.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For continuing construction of the irrigation systems on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in Montana, \$100,000 (reimbursable), which shall be immediately available and remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Irrigation system, Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$100,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Unexpended balance from previous years-----	1,557.18
Amount appropriated-----	50,000.00

	51,557.18
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Amount expended-----	32,606.83
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Unexpended balance-----	18,950.35
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	22,565.79
Traveling expenses-----	218.30
Subsistence supplies-----	3,458.88
Forage-----	1,287.73
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	411.93
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	1,611.92
Rent-----	222.50
Miscellaneous-----	2,829.78

	32,606.83
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Irrigation system, Fort Peck Reservation (reimbursable)-----	\$100,000
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Indian tribes, Fort Peck Sioux.

Number of Indians, 1,943.

Area of reservation, 722,453 acres.

Irrigable area (whole project), 150,000 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 12,500 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$485,293.55.

Estimated additional cost to complete project, \$4,615,000.

Total cost of irrigation per acre, \$38.

Average value of irrigated lands, per acre, \$50.

Average annual precipitation, 14 inches.

Source of water supply, several streams. Market for products, local and general (fair). Distance from railroad, through project.

Fort Peck project lies in northeastern Montana, in Valley County, and is bounded on the east by Big Muddy Creek, on the south by the Missouri River, and on the west by Porcupine Creek. These boundary streams are the sources of water supply depended upon for the successful irrigation of most of the irrigable lands included in the project.

The total area of the project as heretofore proposed is 152,000 acres of land, of which approximately 92,000 acres has been allotted to Indians in 40-acre

tracts. The elevation of the irrigable area varies from 1,900 to 2,100 feet above sea level, and the temperature varies from 40° below to 100° above. The average rate of rainfall is 14.28 inches, about 9 inches of which falls during the growing season, covering the period from April 1 to August 15 of each year.

The duty of water is estimated to be between 1 and 2 acre-feet for each acre of land each season.

The soil of most of these lands is heavy clay and loam. The principal products are hay, grain, and vegetables, usually supplied to local markets.

It is believed that the amount estimated for is the lowest with which sufficient construction can be done to develop the project and hold the water rights.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that is one of the three that you mentioned—Flathead, Fort Peck, and Blackfeet?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. You have an unexpended balance of \$105,000 there?

The CHAIRMAN. At the Flathead Reservation?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Is that unexpended up to this time, or unexpended up to what time?

Mr. MERITT. That is unexpended up to the first of October; but there may be contracts outstanding that will take up a good part of that balance.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Before the 1st of July?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Do you think you can judiciously spend that before the 1st of July?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I think the Reclamation Service can expend profitably \$750,000. It has been really an economic waste not to have a larger appropriation than heretofore made by Congress. But \$750,000 is all we can use to advantage now, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that same thing obtain with regard to Fort Peck Reservation? Is there an unexpended balance there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For continuing construction of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Montana, \$25,000 (reimbursable), which shall be immediately available, and remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$34,000 of applicable appropriations made for the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for official use upon the aforesaid irrigation projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$9,000 may be used for the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and that not to exceed \$2,000 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Irrigation system, Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	\$25,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Unexpended balance from previous years	701.04
Amount appropriated	50,000.00
	50,701.04
Amount expended	29,452.52
Unexpended balance	21,248.52

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	22, 614. 78
Travelling expenses-----	55. 05
Transportation of supplies-----	1, 484. 80
Subsistence supplies-----	2, 266. 97
Forage-----	308. 49
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	218. 87
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	447. 09
Miscellaneous-----	2, 056. 47
	<hr/>
	29, 452. 52

Irrigation system, Blackfeet Reservation (reimbursable)----- \$25, 000

Indian tribes, Blackfeet.

Number of Indians, 2,724.

Area of reservation, 1,493,387 acres.

Irrigable area (whole project), 120,000 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 46,000 acres.

Cost for irrigation construction, maintenance, and miscellaneous, \$980,147.30.

Estimated additional cost to complete project, \$2,495,000.

Total cost of irrigation per acre, \$30.

Average value of irrigated lands, per acre, \$25.

Average annual precipitation, 12 inches.

Source of water supply, Two Medicine River and several creeks. Market for products, local (fair). Distance from railroad, through project.

The Blackfeet irrigation project is located on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Teton County, Mont. This reservation is situated in the northwestern part of the State and extends from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains on the west for 50 miles to the east and from the Canadian border on the north for 50 miles to the south.

The western end of this reservation is very mountainous and joins the Glacier National Park. Going east from these mountains the reservation flattens into an open, rolling country, which is traversed by numerous streams having their origin in the snow and glaciers of the mountains. From these streams it is planned to irrigate the adjacent land.

The elevation of the lands to be irrigated is between 3,500 and 4,000 feet, and it slopes to the south and east. The temperature ranges from 44° below to 100° above. The mean rainfall on the irrigable area is about 12.8 inches.

The most of the water for irrigation is used during a period of 90 days from May 1 to August 1. The duty of water is estimated to be about 2 acre-feet, measured at the land.

The soil of the irrigable area ranges from a rich sandy loam to a heavy clay, and in some instances contains considerable sand and gravel. The main product of the reservation will be hay and some grain and vegetables. The products will be disposed of in the local market. The Great Northern Railway traverses the irrigable portion of the reservation.

These Indians live almost entirely on their grazing allotments and along the streams and lakes. They are natural herdsmen, and some of them are now owners of many horses and cattle. Nature has endowed their environments for stock purposes with an abundance of water, grass, and natural protection against winters, as the reservation is broken and affords good winter range for stock. It appears that there are about 123,000 acres of irrigable land on the reservation, 78,000 acres of which are unallotted. The larger part of the land that is subject to irrigation lies east of the meridian between ranges 7 and 8, and is in the district that these people propose to have opened to settlement, thus retaining the best part of their grazing land in order that they may pursue the only industry that they know and the principal industry that is now practiced by those in this section of the country, namely, the stock industry. The Blackfeet Reservation has been in the past wholly a stock-raising country, and probably the greater portion should remain the same in the future. It is believed to be highly essential that the Indian retain possession of his irrigable land and be permitted to lease, if he so desires, in order that the water right to the land may be perfected by beneficial use. It is not believed that this locality will at any time in the near future become an entirely successful country for diversified farming, either dry land or irrigated; but it is believed that in any ordinary season, a fairly good crop of hay may be grown on the irrigable land covered by the constructed and proposed irrigation systems.

For these reasons it does not appear desirable to expend large sums to secure early completion of this irrigation system, and it is believed that the amount estimated is the proper amount to continue construction with reasonable diligence, so that any contest over the water rights may be supported by proof of reasonable diligence in the construction of the works.

LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING PURCHASE AND MAINTENANCE OF PASSENGER-CARRYING VEHICLES ON THE BLACKFEET, FLATHEAD, AND FORT PECK RESERVATIONS, IN MONTANA.

The use of passenger-carrying vehicles on the three projects named is necessary for the proper and economical conduct of the work of construction and maintenance of the system. The vehicles to be used, however, will be used by employees of the Reclamation Service and not by employees of the Indian Service, so that the authority for the expenditure of money from the applicable appropriations for the use of employees of the Indian Service would not, it is believed, authorize the use of such vehicles by employees of the Reclamation Service, even though the work be done for the Indian reservation. This work is done by employees of the Reclamation Service in pursuance of a provision in the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 139), authorizing the work to be done by the Reclamation Service upon plans and estimates approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This legislation is necessary, therefore, in view of the provisions of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 (38 Stat. L., 508), prohibiting the expenditure of any sum for such objects unless same is specifically authorized by law.

You will notice that we are only asking for \$25,000 for that project. That is merely sufficient to keep up the project without any new construction work, except small laterals.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the same sum as you had last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. Just one question, Mr. Meritt. With regard to that amount unexpended, is that the amount unexpended up to October, \$105,000?

Mr. MERITT. On the Flathead Reservation?

Mr. NORTON. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. There was appropriated to be used during 1917, \$750,000. Do you mean to say that there is only \$105,000 of that left?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; that is the unexpended balance of the appropriation of the prior year. We have no figures on the amount of the appropriation unexpended for the current year.

Mr. NORTON. Yes; I see.

Mr. MERITT. From July 1, 1916, to July 1 of next year.

Mr. NORTON. Well, that is the amount unexpended at the end of the year, June 30, 1916, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. And these figures were made out from our books as of October 1. There may be some outstanding obligations against the appropriation for the past fiscal year.

Mr. NORTON. Yes; that is for the fiscal year of 1916 and not for the fiscal year 1917?

Mr. MERITT. For the fiscal year 1916.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That was my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. The unexpended balance does not go back to the Treasury.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We are asking that it be made available until expended. And that is necessary, Mr. Chairman, on these

irrigation projects, because the construction work can not be kept in a fiscal year with economy.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that if you let your teams and men go it is hard to re-collect them and start them again?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words you want to keep it a going concern until the project is completed?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The proviso in connection with these irrigation projects reads:

That not to exceed \$34,000 of applicable appropriations made for the Flat-head, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for official use upon the aforesaid irrigation projects: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$9,000 may be used for the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and that not to exceed \$2,000 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

Mr. MERITT. That is not a specific appropriation, but simply authority to use out of the appropriation for these three projects the amounts named for the purposes therein stated.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill provides in other places for purchase of motor-propelled vehicles; it authorizes a certain amount for that very same purpose. Now, why should we have two provisions of the same kind in the bill, one in connection with the appropriation for irrigation and the other in the other part of the bill?

Mr. MERITT. For the reason, Mr. Chairman, that these are reimbursable enterprises, and the Indians and the white land owners will be required to reimburse the Government for the money expended on those projects, and besides they are three separate and distinct projects and we feel that the appropriation for that purpose should come out of those three projects.

The CHAIRMAN. Then with reference to that item the general appropriation is not reimbursable, that you use for the purpose of supplying these automobiles and carriages, etc.—that is not reimbursable?

Mr. MERITT. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. But this will be reimbursable out of the funds of a certain tribe?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is the reason why you have the two separate items?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and the further reason that this work is being done by the Reclamation Service, and it is better for the two reasons to have specific authority to use those funds for the purposes named.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I understand that, but I wanted it to go into the record.

The next item is as follows:

Sec. 11. For support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Genoa, Nebr., including pay of superintendent, \$68,800; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,500; for addition to hospital, \$2,500; for employees' quarters, \$7,120; for purchase and erection of steel water tank, \$2,400; in all, \$88,320.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian School, Genoa, Nebr.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$68,800.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	60,000.00
Amount expended-----	59,354.42
Unexpended balance-----	¹ 645.58
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	28,060.48
Transportation of supplies-----	797.12
Telegraph and telephone service-----	33.00
Subsistence supplies-----	13,010.74
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	7,215.16
Forage-----	511.25
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	4,063.93
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	413.04
Medical supplies-----	504.74
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	507.27
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	4,063.72
Miscellaneous-----	173.97
	59,354.42

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	4,500.00
Amount expended-----	4,374.82
Unexpended balance-----	125.18
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repairs (to plant)-----	4,374.82

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property-----	\$260,120
Number of buildings-----	40
Number of employees-----	42
Total salaries-----	\$28,830
Average attendance of pupils-----	371
Average enrollment-----	375
Capacity-----	400
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment-----	¹ \$152
Cost per capita, based on average attendance-----	\$155
Area of school land (acres)-----	320
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	262
Value of products of school, harness shop, and sewing room-----	² \$4,948
Value of agricultural products-----	³ \$8,147

There were also used miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, \$5,603.

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the acts of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public. No. 264, 64th Cong.).

³ Amount given includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support-----	\$68,800
Repairs and improvements-----	7,500
New buildings-----	18,700
Purchase additional land-----	41,600
Total-----	136,600
Indian School, Genoa, Nebr., 1918:	
Support and education of 400 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary-----	68,800
Repairs and improvements-----	7,500
New buildings-----	12,020
Total-----	88,320

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent-----	\$2,000	Seamstress-----	600
Clerk-----	1,000	Assistant seamstress-----	300
Assistant clerk-----	780	Laundress-----	500
Do-----	600	Baker-----	540
Do-----	600	Cook-----	600
Physician-----	660	Assistant cook-----	500
Disciplinarian-----	840	Farmer-----	900
Principal teacher-----	1,100	Carpenter-----	780
Teacher-----	780	Tailor-----	900
Do-----	750	Shoe and harness maker-----	780
Do-----	660	Blacksmith-----	780
Do-----	600	Gardener-----	600
Do-----	600	Dairyman-----	780
Do-----	600	Engineer-----	1,000
Do-----	600	Assistant engineer-----	720
Matron-----	840	Laborer-----	720
Assistant matron-----	600	Assistant-----	300
Do-----	600	Do-----	300
Do-----	540	Do-----	300
Do-----	540	Do-----	300
Teacher of housekeeping-----	720		
Nurse-----	720	Total-----	\$28,930

This is the only Government Indian school in Nebraska. It is an old plant, some of the buildings being 45 years old. During the past 10 years the capacity of the school has nearly doubled, but the repair fund has not increased according to the number of buildings.

The buildings comprising the school plant, including heat, light, water, and sewer systems, are valued at \$207,000. The \$7,500 which is requested for repairs and improvements is slightly less than 3½ per cent of the value of the plant. On an insufficient appropriation for repairs and improvements the buildings are reported to be deteriorating. The girls' building, particularly, is in very poor condition, and plastering and new floors, etc., are required. Five of the old cottages occupied by employees with families need new roofs and inside repair work.

Some two years ago an appropriation to repair and enlarge the Genoa Hospital was made. However, a kitchen and dining room are required, besides the improvements made at that time. At present, there is not sufficient room and, moreover, the kitchen is so located that it makes the room above it and two rooms adjoining it unsuitable for rooms for patients. Two thousand five hundred dollars will be required for the work contemplated.

There are no suitable quarters at the school for the following employees: The head clerk and family, farmer and family, and the principal teacher and family. The school can not secure the services of a resident physician until suitable quarters are provided. At present the employees mentioned, with their families, are occupying two small rooms each. It is estimated \$7,120 will provide quarters needed for married employees.

The wooden water tank at the school is in very bad condition, and it is doubtful if it will last throughout the year. A steel water tank is urgently needed and will cost about \$2,400.

You will observe that we are asking for \$88,320 for that school for this year, and the current Indian appropriation act carried \$91,100.

We are asking for an addition to hospital, \$2,500; for employees' quarters, \$7,120; for purchase and erection of steel water tank, \$2,400. Those improvements are very much needed at that school.

The superintendent also asks for an appropriation of about \$40,000 for the purchase of 320 acres of land adjoining the school ground. We recognize the almost urgent need of land for that school, but in order to keep the appropriations down, we did not include it in our estimates. However, if Congress sees fit to give the school the appropriation requested by the superintendent, it can be used to advantage.

You will note that we ask for an increase of \$1,000 for general repairs; we are asking for a total of \$7,500 for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SEC. 12. For support and civilization of Indians in Nevada, including pay of employees, \$18,500.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians in Nevada.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$18,500.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated-----	18,500.00
Amount expended-----	17,990.14

Unexpended balance-----	509.86
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	7,054.91
Traveling expenses-----	278.32
Transportation of supplies-----	1,039.74
Telegraph and telephone service-----	78.09
Subsistence supplies-----	2,622.06
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	34.80
Forage-----	873.45
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	1,384.80
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	28.75
Medical supplies-----	822.66
Live stock-----	400.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	1,017.33
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	1,074.58
Rent-----	460.00
Miscellaneous-----	820.65

Total-----	17,990.14
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In the State of Nevada there are nearly 8,000 Indians, of which number 2,819 are under the jurisdiction of six superintendents. For the Indians under these six superintendents there are reservations or tracts of land. For the 5,000 Indians or more under a special agent, with headquarters at Reno, Nev., there is no land except such as is to be purchased under the \$15,000 appropriation contained in the Indian act for this fiscal year, and such homesteads as the Indians may have acquired, and which, it appears, are worthless for agricultural purposes. Water is the all essential for cultivation of crops and stock raising, and items for the irrigation system are also included.

The total income of the Indians in that State for 1915 was \$266,223, of which more than half was obtained by day labor. The value of the crops was but \$66,366, and the value of the stock sold \$23,594. The Indians cultivated only about 10,000 acres, and this was done by 777 Indians. But \$150 was received from the leasing of land for agricultural purposes and \$4,755 for grazing pur-

poses. There has been a gradual increase both in the number of persons engaged in agriculture as well as the acreage.

It will be necessary, under the circumstances, to continue the supervision of the affairs of these Indians, to furnish many with rations, to supply equipment in many instances, in order that the Indians may start or continue their activities.

That is the same as is carried in the current Indian appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For support and education of 300 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carson City, Nev., including pay of superintendent, \$52,100; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000; for additions to dormitories, \$30,000; for new dairy barn and equipment, \$5,000; for purchase of live stock, \$2,000; in all, \$99,100.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Carson City, Nev.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated.....	\$50, 430. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated	41, 700. 00
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Amount expended	40, 513. 64
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Unexpended balance	1, 186. 36
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	18, 177. 05
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Traveling expenses	240. 30
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Heat, light, and power (service)	683. 88
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Telegraph and telephone service	77. 82
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Printing, binding, and advertising	8. 50
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Subsistence supplies	7, 901. 44
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Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	4, 202. 78
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Forage	928. 01
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Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	2, 334. 06
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Educational, stationery, and office supplies	761. 80
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Medical supplies	337. 94
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Live stock	350. 00
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Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	1, 062. 68
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Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	3, 125. 06
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Miscellaneous	322. 32
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Total	40, 513. 64
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REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated.....	\$8, 000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated	8, 000. 00
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Amount expended	7, 426. 08
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Unexpended balance	573. 92
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Analysis of expenditures:

Construction	808. 70
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Repairs (to plant)	6, 617. 38
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Total	7, 426. 08
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Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant—real property	\$105,665
Number of buildings	50
Number of employees	25
Total salaries	\$17,740
Average attendance of pupils	269
Average enrollment	273
Capacity	286
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	¹ \$141
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$143
Area of school land (acres)	687
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	² 50
Value of products of school	³ \$2,096
Value of agricultural products	⁴ \$4,623
Expended also of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV	\$823
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1918:	
Support	\$52,100
Repairs and improvements	10,000
New buildings	35,000
Purchase of dairy cattle	2,000
Total	99,100

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 300 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary	\$52,100
Repairs and improvements	10,000
New buildings	35,000
Purchase of live stock	2,000
Total	99,100

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent	\$2,000	Housekeeper	\$660
Clerk	1,000	Assistant	300
Assistant clerk	600	Nurse	720
Disciplinarian	800	Seamstress	540
Band leader	720	Laundress	520
Principal	1,000	Baker	500
Teacher	800	Cook	600
Do	600	Farmer	900
Do	600	Carpenter	720
Do	600	Shoe and harness maker	660
Kindergartner	690	Engineer	800
Matron	720	Laborer	600
Assistant matron	500	Do	600
Do	500	Assistant	300
Do	480		
Assistant	300		20,330

The support fund of this school is increased from \$50,430 in 1917 to \$52,100 in 1918, an increase of \$1,670, to provide for the support and education of 10 additional pupils.

The fund for general repairs and improvements is increased from \$8,000 in 1917 to \$10,000 in 1918, to meet urgent needs. Many of the buildings are very old and in a dilapidated condition. Two of the cottages used as employees' quarters were built in 1859 and 1876, respectively. The main building was constructed in 1890, and several of the important buildings were completed between

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916, Public, No. 264, Sixty-fourth Congress.

² Besides this, 30 acres are used for pasture.

³ This includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

⁴ This includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.

1890 to 1894. The school plant has therefore been in use for many years and requires constant care at increased expense. The heating system requires new boilers, radiators, conduits, etc. An addition to the domestic-science cottage is necessary; also additional quarters for employees. The advanced cost of all classes of building materials and labor and the extensive general repairs required necessitate the increased estimate.

A very large Indian population in the locality is without school facilities; to meet this need it is desired to increase the capacity of the dormitories and the sum of \$30,000 is estimated for this purpose.

Provision has been made for irrigation of the school farm and the school will provide thorough instruction in farming much of certain classes of subsistence supplies including dairy products. A dairy barn is a necessity, and is estimated for in the sum of \$5,000. The required dairy cattle are asked in the estimate of \$2,000 for the purchase of live stock.

That is an increase of over \$30,000 for that school. The current Indian appropriation act carries an appropriation of \$62,430.

These improvements are very much needed at that school. We are not able to take care of all of the children in Nevada with the present school facilities, and we have a very energetic superintendent, who is trying to build up that school to a proper standard, and we would like very much to have these improvements which are requested.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you have raised the number of pupils from 290 to 300 in that school.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Indian children have you there now in daily attendance? I would like to know the necessity for this increase. What is the present enrollment?

Mr. MERITT. They have an enrollment there of 273.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you are entitled to 290. Now, what explanation have you for wanting the number raised to 300?

Mr. MERITT. We have made certain repairs at that school which will enable us to increase the capacity.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to increase it only 10. Would the increased benefit be sufficient to justify the increase of appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

The next item is—

For the improvement, enlargement, and extension of the irrigation diversion and distribution system to irrigate approximately 3,300 acres of Indian land on the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., \$30,000, reimbursable from any funds of said Indians now or hereafter available, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the cost of said entire work shall not exceed \$85,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Irrigation, Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated..... \$30,000

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, no appropriation.

Pyramid Lake Reservation projects..... \$30,000

Indian tribe, Pah-Ute.

Number of Indians, 609.

Area of reservation, 322,000 acres.

Area at present irrigated (attempted), 1,000 acres.

Area at present irrigable, 600 acres.

Area at present farmed by Indians, 1,000 acres.

Area at present farmed by lessees, _____ acres.

Area at present farmed by white owners, _____ acres.

Area of whole project, 3,300 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction to June 30, 1915, \$43,766.77.

Cost of irrigation maintenance to June 30, 1915 (largely maintenance).

Estimated additional cost of completed project, \$25,000.

Estimated total cost of completed project, \$38.50 per acre.

Average annual rainfall, 5 inches.

Source of water supply, Truckee River. Market for crops (good), local.

Distance from railway, 1 mile.

Pyramid Lake Reservation, requested for 1918----- \$30,000

The funds here requested are for the continuation of the construction of the irrigation project which will supply 3,300 acres, authorized in the Indian act for 1917. The Indians of this reservation number 609, and at present they are attempting to farm nearly 1,000 acres, but their irrigation system is very poor, and frequently the water supply is temporarily lost, due to the failure of some of the structures of the canals. From the funds now available is being built a permanent concrete diversion dam in the Truckee River, from which the water supply is drawn, and the additional amount here asked is needed to initiate the construction of the distributing system which will eventually supply the whole territory of this project. It is absolutely essential to the prosperity of these Indians that they be supplied with a properly constructed irrigation system, and during the past two years large amounts have been spent each year in attempting to maintain the makeshifts at present in use. The Indians of this reservation are comparatively industrious, and no doubt advantage will be taken by them of any facilities for increasing the irrigable area.

That is the same amount as appropriated in the current Indian appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. We now come to New Mexico. The next item is:

NEW MEXICO.

SEC. 13. For support and education of four hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$77,400; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; for addition to mess hall, \$8,050; for purchase of dairy cows, \$2,000; in all, \$95,450.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated----- \$77,400.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated----- 68,600.00

Amount expended----- 68,425.92

Unexpended balance ----- ¹ 174.08

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	27,508.01
Transportation of supplies-----	2.81
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	1,378.98
Telegraph and telephone service-----	83.45
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	7.50
Subsistence supplies-----	16,727.80
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	8,783.64
Forage-----	3,140.05
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	4,175.19
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	1,096.13
Medical supplies-----	448.28
Live stock-----	400.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	723.00
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	3,722.28
Miscellaneous-----	228.80
	<hr/> 68,425.92

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Indian school, Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Repairs and improvements.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	5,000.00
Amount expended.....	5,000.69
Overdrawn.....	.69
Analysis of expenditures: Repairs to plant.....	5,000.69

ALBUQUERQUE.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property.....	\$262,030
Number of buildings.....	37
Number of employees.....	42
Total salaries.....	\$28,630
Average attendance of pupils.....	424
Average enrollment.....	438
Capacity.....	400
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment.....	1.151
Cost per capita, based on average attendance.....	\$156
Area of school land (acres).....	72
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	37
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and school pupils).....	\$6,406
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock).....	\$8,113
Expended from "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV,".....	\$332

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support.....	\$77,400
Repairs and improvements.....	8,000
New buildings.....	18,000
For dairy cows.....	2,000
Total.....	105,400

AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 450 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary.....	\$77,400
Repairs and improvements.....	8,000
New buildings (addition to mess hall).....	8,050
For purchase of dairy cows.....	2,000
Total.....	95,450

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent.....	\$2,250	Teacher.....	\$750
Clerk.....	1,200	Do.....	750
Assistant clerk.....	900	Do.....	600
Disciplinarian and physical director.....	1,000	Do.....	600
Band master and assistant clerk.....	720	Do.....	630
Principal.....	1,200	Kindergartner.....	810
Teacher.....	780	Domestic science teacher.....	600
		Matron.....	720

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public No. 264, 64th Cong.).

Assistant matron-----	\$600	Superintendent of industries---	\$1, 000
Do-----	540	Shoe and harness maker-----	600
Do-----	300	Blacksmith and wheelright-----	840
Nurse-----	720	Gardner-----	780
Seamstress-----	600	Engineer-----	720
Assistant seamstress-----	480	Assistant-----	180
Laundress-----	600	Do-----	180
Tailor-----	720	Do-----	180
Baker-----	540	Do-----	180
Cook-----	600	Laborer-----	720
Assistant cook-----	480	Do-----	480
Farmer-----	900	Assistant-----	150
Carpenter-----	900	Do-----	150
Teacher of Agriculture and dairymau-----	1, 000	Total-----	29, 310

The capacity of this school has recently been increased from 400 to 450 to meet the applications for attendance in that section of the country. Deducting the salary of the superintendent, \$2,250, from the \$77,400 asked for support and education, the per capita cost for pupils will be \$167, which is \$33 per capita less than the maximum cost provided by law. The \$8,000 requested for repairs and improvements is the same as was appropriated last year, and is 3½ per cent of \$240,000, the value of the buildings. This is a low rate, and covers also repairs to heating, lighting, and sewer systems.

The building housing the pupils' mess hall and kitchen was erected 10 years ago, since which time the attendance has increased 50 per cent, and the building is now proportionately inadequate. An addition is much needed, for which \$8,050 is requested as a conservative estimate, in order to give the pupils sufficient and sanitary accommodations.

This school has had a dairy herd too small and too inferior for the needs of pupils. Its farm has been too small for maintaining a proper herd. But provision has been made for purchasing additional land during the present year, which will provide support for an adequate herd; and \$2,000 is asked for the purchase of good dairy stock.

Albuquerque has become one of the leading nonreservation schools, is under the management of an experienced superintendent, has been in the past among those showing a low cost for maintenance, and is now designated to give the complete academic and industrial work outlined in the adopted course of study.

There are some 8,000 pueblos in New Mexico, and a total population there of 21,000 Indians. This school is well located for their betterment, and should be maintained for some time to come.

The current Indian appropriation act carries \$97,400 for that school, and we are asking for the next year \$95,450, a reduction of nearly \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is very commendable.

Mr. MERITT. You will notice that we are asking for an addition to mess hall, \$8,050, and for purchase of cows for dairy, \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$69,050; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; for water supply, \$1,600; in all, \$78,650.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$59, 550. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	61, 150. 00
Amount expended-----	61, 122. 42
Unexpended balance-----	27. 58

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	\$25, 775. 56
Traveling expenses	17. 00
Transportation of supplies	25. 35
Heat, light, and power (service)	865. 02
Telegraph and telephone service	145. 68
Printing, binding, and advertising	15. 00
Subsistence supplies	13, 824. 18
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	7, 415. 63
Forage	2, 486. 13
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	6, 257. 80
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	495. 66
Medical supplies	195. 36
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	544. 17
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	2, 783. 52
Miscellaneous	276. 36
Total	61, 122. 42

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	\$6, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	6, 000. 00
Amount expended	5, 903. 33
Unexpended balance	96. 67
Analysis of expenditures:	
Construction	1, 665. 75
Repairs (to plant)	4, 237. 58
Total	5, 903. 33

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property	\$191, 873
Number of buildings	31
Number of employees	39
Total salaries	\$25, 870
Average attendance of pupils	378
Average enrollment	384
Capacity	350
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	¹ \$153
Cost per capita, based on average attendance	\$156
Area of school land (acres)	106
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	² 46
Value of products of school	³ \$2, 856
Value of agricultural products	⁴ \$3, 601
Expended also of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV	591

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support	\$70, 650
Repairs and improvements	10, 000
New buildings	
Total	80, 650

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public No. 264, 64th Cong.).

² This does not include 60 acres of pasture.

³ This includes both materials and labor of employees and school supplies.

⁴ This includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.

AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL, 1918.

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Santa Fe Indian School, and superintendent's salary-----	\$69,050
Repairs and improvements-----	8,000
Water-----	1,600
Total-----	78,650

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent-----	\$2,250	Seamstress-----	\$660
Clerk-----	1,200	Laundress-----	600
Financial clerk-----	1,000	Assistant laundress-----	180
Physician-----	720	Baker-----	540
Assistant clerk-----	600	Cook-----	600
Disciplinarian-----	720	Assistant cook-----	300
Assistant disciplinarian-----	500	Painter-----	780
Principal-----	1,000	Carpenter-----	780
Teacher-----	600	Tailor-----	500
Teacher-----	750	Shoe and harness maker-----	660
Teacher-----	660	Blacksmith-----	720
Teacher-----	660	Gardener-----	600
Teacher-----	600	Engineer-----	900
Kindergartner-----	750	Assistant engineer-----	300
Domestic science teacher-----	780	Assistant-----	240
Industrial teacher-----	900	Assistant-----	240
Matron-----	720	Assistant-----	180
Assistant matron-----	600	Laborer-----	480
Assistant matron-----	600	Laborer-----	480
Assistant matron-----	300		
Nurse-----	720		26,370

After deducting the salary of the superintendent, there will remain of the \$69,050 requested for this school only enough to provide for 400 pupils at a per capita of \$167. This is considerably less than the \$200 allowed by law.

The amount requested for repairs and improvements is \$8,000. The value of the school plant is \$192,000, and the amount requested is about $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the value of the plant, and is necessary to provide for the many minor repairs and improvements becoming necessary from time to time through the year.

For water for domestic use and irrigation purposes, \$1,600 has been appropriated for several years, and is necessary.

Our estimate carries an appropriation of \$78,650 for the next fiscal year, whereas the current Indian appropriation carries an appropriation of \$92,150, a material reduction for that school.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you have increased the number of Indian pupils from 350 to 400. What justification is there for that?

Mr. MERITT. With the recent improvements there, we have room for 400 Indian pupils, and we also have a large number of pupils in the immediate vicinity of that school who desire to attend, but we have not a sufficient appropriation to carry them on, and we would like to have authority to increase the enrollment to 400.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there be any difficulty in filling the school if you have the authorized number, 400?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we can fill it to its capacity.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Meritt, last year you had \$12,000 for improvements for the Albuquerque school. There is only a reduction of \$9,000. You are asking for an additional mess hall, \$8,000; there is really an increase of about \$10,000 instead of a reduction.

Mr. MERITT. The appropriation last year carried an improvement that cost \$12,000.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. And this year we are asking for improvements that will carry about \$10,000.

Mr. CAMPBELL. So there is not a reduction in the expenditures?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. But an increase of over \$10,000?

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for the same amounts for the support and maintenance and the repair fund.

Mr. CAMPBELL. And for an addition of \$10,000 for improvements?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. And the same is true of the next item. Last year you had \$25,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. You are asking for \$8,000 for a water supply?

Mr. MERITT. That has heretofore been carried in the bill. We are asking for \$1,600 for a water supply. That has been carried in the bill for several years.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What is this \$8,000 for?

Mr. MERITT. That is for improvements. That is an increase of \$2,000 over the appropriation for last year, and we are also asking for 50 additional pupils for that school, because we have the capacity and the Indian pupils available to fill the school.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For the pay of one special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and for necessary traveling expenses of said attorney, \$2,000, or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Counsel for Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$2, 000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	2, 000.00
Amount expended.....	1, 500.00
Unexpended balance	500.00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries.....	1, 500.00

This item will enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ one special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and pay his salary and traveling expenses.

There are 19 pueblos in the State of New Mexico, with a total population of more than 8,000 Indians. These Indians possess lands aggregating 1,000,000 acres, most of which are held under old Spanish grants. They have been deprived of the use of extensive areas by reason of conflicting claims, trespassing, and adverse possession.

A number of suits have been instituted to which the Pueblo Indians are parties, and the counsel furnished them by the Government, in addition to handling these cases, gives legal advice to both the superintendents in charge of the Indians and to any of the individual Indians who request it.

The litigation, which involves large tracts, requires on the part of the representative of the Indians the knowledge of Spanish and Mexican law. Progress made in the suits is unfortunately slow, but it is absolutely necessary that the suits be prosecuted to a conclusion, that it may be determined just what lands these Indians actually own, and after which the Government will be in a better position to assist them in becoming self-supporting.

The litigation requires considerable travel on the part of the attorney throughout the State of New Mexico, and one-fourth of the appropriation has been used for traveling expenses, in addition to court costs. The salary paid the attorney is small considering the amount and importance of the work required of him.

That amount has been carried in the Indian appropriation acts for a number of years.

NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads as follows:

For fulfilling treaties with the Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (act of Feb. 19, 1831), \$6,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$6,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Unexpended balance from previous years.....	2,552. 81
Amount appropriated.....	6,000. 00
	<hr/>
	8,552. 81
Amount expended.....	6,136. 92
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	2,415. 89
	<hr/>
Analysis of expenditures:	
Per capita payments.....	6,136. 92

This item is to fulfill treaty obligations with the Senecas. Article 8 of the treaty of February 28, 1831 (7 Stat. L., 348), provides:

"The United States will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, at such times and in such manner as the President may direct, the tracts of land ceded by the Seneca Indians, and after deducting from the proceeds of such sale the minimum price of the public lands, the cost of building the saw and grist mills and blacksmith shop for the Senecas, the cost of surveying the lands, and the sum of \$6,000 to be advanced in lieu of their present improvements, it is agreed that any balance which may remain of the avails of the land after sale as aforesaid shall constitute a fund for the future exigencies of the tribe on which the Government of the United States consent and agree to pay to the chiefs of the nation, for the use and general benefit of the nation, annually, 5 per cent of said balance as an annuity. * * *"

In the fulfillment of this moral and legal obligation on the part of the Federal Government the sum of \$6,000 is necessary.

Section 1 of the act of February 19, 1831 (4 Stat. L., 442), entitled "An act to provide hereafter for the payment of \$6,000 annually to the Seneca Indians and for other purposes," reads as follows:

"That the proceeds of the sum of \$100,000, being the amount placed in the hands of the President of the United States in trust for the Seneca Tribe of Indians, situated in the State of New York, be hereafter passed to the credit of the Indian appropriation fund, and that the Secretary of War be authorized to receive and pay over

to the Seneca Tribe of Indians the sum of \$6,000 annually in the way and manner as heretofore practiced, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (art. 6, treaty of Nov. 11, 1794), \$4,500.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification of this item:

Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$4, 500. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Unexpended balance from previous years.....	1, 221. 35
Amount appropriated.....	4, 500. 00
	5, 721. 35
Amount expended.....	4, 817. 12
Unexpended balance.....	904. 23
Analysis of expenditures:	
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.....	2, 801. 12
Per capita payment.....	2, 016. 00
	4, 817. 12

This item is in accordance with the agreement of the United States in article 6 of the treaty of November 11, 1794 (7 Stats., 44), viz:

"In consideration of the peace and friendship hereby established and of engagements entered into by the Six Nations, and because the United States desire, with humanity and kindness, to contribute to their comfortable support and to render the peace and friendship hereby established strong and perpetual, the United States now deliver to the Six Nations and the Indians of other nations residing among and united with them a quantity of goods of the value of \$10,000. And for the same consideration, and with a view to promote the future welfare of the Six Nations and of their Indian friends aforesaid, the United States will add the sum of \$3,000 to the \$1,500 heretofore allowed them by an article ratified by the President on the 23d day of April, 1792, making in whole \$4,500, which shall be expended yearly forever in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances, and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside with or near them and be employed for their benefit. The immediate application of the whole annual allowance now stipulated to be made by the superintendent appointed by the President for the affairs of the Six Nations and their Indian friends aforesaid."

For the purpose of carrying out this legal and moral obligation of the Government this appropriation is necessary.

Those are treaty items, Mr. Chairman; they carry the same amounts as heretofore.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows—

For support and education of 190 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Cherokee, N. C., including pay of superintendent, \$31,660; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; for assembly hall and gymnasium, \$4,000; for the purchase of additional land for school farm, \$10,000; in all, \$51,660.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Cherokee, N. C.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	\$30,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	30,000.00
Amount expended	29,092.59
Unexpended balance	907.41
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages	14,807.79
Traveling expenses	19.85
Transportation of supplies	55.55
Subsistence supplies	3,519.78
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	3,378.97
Forage	1,655.39
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	773.46
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	182.07
Medical supplies	298.59
Live stock	150.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	3,446.29
Miscellaneous	610.29
	29,092.59

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	\$6,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	6,000.00
Amount expended	5,665.65
Unexpended balance	334.35
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repairs to plant	5,665.65

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant (real property)	\$106,025
Number of buildings	26
Number of employees	22
Total salaries	\$15,280
Average attendance of pupils	189
Average enrollment	221
Capacity	160
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment	¹ \$124
Cost per capita, based on average attendance	\$145
Area of school land (acres)	160
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	² 32
Value of products of school	³ \$1,317
Value of agricultural products	⁴ \$1,891
Expended of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV	\$170

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1917.

Support	\$30,000
Repairs and improvements	6,000
Purchase of farm land	10,000
Total	46,000

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 20, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public, No. 264, 64th Cong.).

² Besides this, 118 acres are used for pasture.

³ This includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

⁴ This includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 190 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary	\$31, 660
Repairs and improvements	6, 000
New buildings, assembly hall, and gymnasium	4, 000
Purchase of land for school farm	10, 000
Total	51, 660

SALARIES, 1917.

Superintendent	\$1, 600	Laundress	\$540
Clerk	1, 000	Baker	540
Physician	1, 200	Cook	540
Disciplinarian	660	Carpenter	720
Principal	1, 000	Shoe and harness maker	660
Teacher	750	Gardener	600
Do	600	Engineer	600
Kindergartner	690	Assistant	300
Matron	720	Do	360
Assistant matron	600	Laborer	360
Seamstress	540		
Nurse	720	Total	15, 300

The additional cost of \$1,660 over last year in the support fund is explained by the increase in cost of food supply and 10 additional pupils.

An assembly hall and gymnasium, at a cost of \$4,000, is needed. The school has outgrown its old assembly hall, and the building, being inadequate for its original purpose, had been put to use for additional classrooms. The pupils have to be kept indoors much of the winter season, and a more spacious building for calisthenics is necessary for the health and contentment of the pupils; in fact, such a building is one of the imperative needs of this school.

A new horse barn is required, the one in use being insanitary and located too near the other buildings.

A lack of sufficient farm land handicaps the work at this school. The purchase of 225 acres adjoining the school is contemplated. With the present land for farming, it is impossible to raise the forage and vegetables necessary, owing to the fact that much of the land is on the side of the mountain, where it is impossible to obtain water for cultivation. For this reason about 100 acres of good farm land must be provided. This will supply forage for the stock and the dairy herd.

You will note that we are asking for improvements at that school, and the justification which we have offered for the record explains in detail the reasons for the estimates.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Have you more pupils in that school than you did have?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we can increase the number by 10 and fill the school to its capacity.

Mr. CAMPBELL. How many have you there?

Mr. MERITT. Under that item, we have an enrollment of 221 and an average attendance of 189—a capacity of 160; but we put some of them on the sleeping porches. We can easily care for the increased number.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Where do the Indians come from in that school?

Mr. MERITT. They are mostly North Carolina Indians. There are several thousand Indians in the State of North Carolina, and a great many of them without school facilities. Our figures show that we have 8,096 Indians in that State.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What do you need the additional lands for?

Mr. MERITT. So as to raise vegetables and food stuffs for the children and feed for the stock.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Well, how much land do you expect to buy there?

Mr. MERITT. There is a 100-acre tract adjoining the present school there.

Mr. CAMPBELL. At \$100 an acre?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For support and civilization of the Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak., including pay of employees, \$5,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	5,000.00
Amount expended-----	4,734.02
Unexpended balance-----	265.98
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	3,737.00
Traveling expenses-----	73.25
Transportation of supplies-----	157.03
Subsistence supplies-----	40.64
Forage-----	186.58
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	326.20
Medical supplies-----	70.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	27.57
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	115.75
Total-----	4,734.02

This is the same amount as was asked for and granted the past fiscal year.

Out of the amount allowed for the fiscal year 1916 there was paid \$3,737 for salaries of employees, leaving only \$1,263 to cover the traveling expense connected with this agency, the transportation of supplies, purchase of forage, fuel, and the other miscellaneous supplies and equipment for this agency, all of which were absolutely necessary in the proper administration and care of 1,004 Indians on the Devils Lake Reservation. The salary list from this fund for the fiscal year 1917 totals \$4,090, and the same positions will no doubt be carried over to the year 1918. If such is the case, only \$910 will be left for the other needs of these Indians, which will be barely sufficient.

That is the same amount as carried in the current Indian appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For support and civilization of Indians at Fort Berthold Agency, in North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$15,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians of Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$15,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	15,000.00
Amount expended-----	14,004.19
Unexpended balance-----	995.81

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages.....	\$8,440.33
Traveling expenses.....	18.05
Transportation of supplies.....	199.93
Subsistence supplies.....	2,179.04
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.....	.47
Forage.....	278.81
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	1,009.02
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	42.18
Medical supplies.....	477.95
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	533.34
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	792.30
Rent of land.....	23.82
Miscellaneous.....	8.95

14,004.19

Support of Indians, Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak..... 15,000.00

This is the same amount that was asked for and granted for the last fiscal year.

The location of the Fort Berthold Agency to the nearest railway points is approximately 45 miles west of Garrison, N. Dak., and 30 miles south of Parshall, N. Dak. Owing to the meager storage facilities at the Parshall depot Garrison is still the most convenient point for the shipment of supplies, etc., for this agency.

There are 1,182 Indians under the jurisdiction of this agency, of whom 1,007 are allotted and 175 are unallotted. The unallotted consist of males under 20 and females under 17 years of age.

The salaries of the employees at this agency amount to \$8,440.33, which, deducted from the amount requested, leaves \$6,559.67 to cover traveling expenses, transportation of supplies, purchase of subsistence supplies, and the other miscellaneous items needed at an Indian agency. There are still about 100,000 acres of land at this agency unallotted.

That is the same amount as carried in the current Indian appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows—

For support and civilization of Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$11,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated..... \$11,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated.....	11,000.00
Amount expended.....	10,294.29

Unexpended balance.....	<u>705.71</u>
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages.....	5,294.17
Traveling expenses.....	409.40
Transportation of supplies.....	372.25
Telegraph and telephone service.....	77.43
Subsistence supplies.....	1,520.07
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.....	1.97
Forage.....	363.24
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	1,064.76
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	212.76
Medical supplies.....	245.25
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	371.11
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	352.13
Miscellaneous.....	9.75

10,294.29

"Support of Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota"..... 11,000.00

This is the same amount as was allowed for the last fiscal year.

This is a large agency and the clerical work connected with the individual allotting, leasing, selling, and general affairs of this band of 3,000 and odd Indians, under its jurisdiction, requires a large amount of work. The salary list at this agency for the fiscal year 1917 totals \$5,800, which no doubt will be needed for 1918.

The three items of salaries, wages, and subsistence supplies, and the purchase of fuel for the fiscal year 1916 totaled practically \$8,000, which left only about \$3,000 for other items, including traveling expenses, transportation of supplies, purchase of forage, etc., all of which were absolutely necessary for the proper administration of an agency of this size.

There are 3,217 Indians under the jurisdiction of this agency. Some of them are allotted on the reservation, but a large number are scattered over the two States of North Dakota and Montana on the public domain allotments, and much expense is incurred in visiting the different allotments owing to their scattered location.

This agency is in the extreme northern part of North Dakota, and is handicapped with regard to transportation, the supplies having to be hauled for a distance of about 7 miles. With the advance in cost of subsistence supplies over previous years, there is no doubt but that strict economy will have to be practiced to make the amount cover the expense of running this agency in the proper manner during the fiscal year 1918.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For support and education of 125 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Bismarck, N. Dak., including pay of superintendent, \$22,475; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; for employees' quarters, \$10,000; for new dining room and kitchen and equipment, \$15,000; in all, \$53,475.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	<u>\$22, 175. 00</u>
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	18, 200. 00
Amount expended-----	17, 646. 01
Unexpended balance-----	<u>1 553. 99</u>
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	6, 990. 29
Transportation of supplies-----	276. 90
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	448. 40
Telegraph and telephone service-----	33. 37
Subsistence supplies-----	3, 722. 00
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	2, 360. 55
Forage-----	1, 102. 78
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	792. 68
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	234. 43
Medical supplies-----	115. 14
Live stock-----	280. 00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	103. 93
Sundry supplies, equipments, etc-----	702. 83
Miscellaneous-----	482. 71
Total-----	<u>17, 646. 01</u>

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$4,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	2,000.00
Amount expended-----	1,860.23
Unexpended balance-----	¹ 139.77
Analysis of expenditures, repairs (to plant)-----	1,860.23

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property-----	\$73,928
Number of buildings-----	8
Number of employees-----	13
Total salaries-----	7,610
Average attendance of pupils-----	88
Average enrollment-----	98
Capacity-----	80
Cost per capita based on average enrollment-----	¹ \$163
Sept. 7, 1916 (Public, No. 264, 64th Cong.).	
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	\$186
Area of school land (acres)-----	² 160
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	25
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and school pupils)-----	\$1,284
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock)-----	\$1,355
Expended from miscellaneous receipts, Class IV-----	\$237

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support-----	\$22,375
Repairs and improvements-----	6,000
New buildings-----	25,000
For farming equipment-----	1,500
Total-----	54,875

AMOUNT REQUESTED IN THE PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 125 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary-----	22,475
Repairs and improvements-----	6,000
New buildings (employees' quarters and new dining room and kitchen)-----	25,000
Total-----	53,475

SALARIES, 1917.

Superintendent-----	\$1,600	Laundress-----	\$480
Assistant clerk-----	600	Cook-----	500
Physician-----	400	Industrial teacher-----	720
Teacher-----	600	Engineer-----	720
Do-----	600	Assistant-----	300
Matron-----	600		
Assistant matron-----	300	Total-----	7,920
Seamstress-----	500		

For the Bismarck School \$22,475 is requested for support and education of 125 pupils, including \$1,600 as salary of the superintendent, which will not

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stats. L., 70-72), and the act approved

³ This includes 122 acres of pasture land.

exceed a per capita cost for pupils of \$167 per annum. This school in recent years has been much crowded beyond its capacity, and the records show that provision for 125 should be made. An appropriation of \$30,000 made last year for a new boys' dormitory will greatly relieve the situation, but there are other pressing needs. The school plant requires extensive repairs. Toilets and bathrooms should be placed in the old dormitory, new heaters installed in two buildings, a dry room added to the laundry, and many minor repairs. Six thousand dollars is asked for these purposes and can be economically expended upon the plant. With provision now under way for an increased attendance, a new building for a dining room and kitchen will be a necessity. The present dining room and kitchen are in the girls' dormitory and will be wholly inadequate; besides, this location is for various reasons objectionable. There should be a separate building, and \$15,000 is requested for its construction.

There is also requested \$10,000 for providing suitable quarters for employees, whose present accommodations are extremely insufficient, one teacher being quartered in a book closet, another employee has been sleeping in the jail, and a married employee with his wife and child has been occupying a single room 9 by 15 feet.

This is a nonreservation school situated between the Fort Berthold and Standing Rock Reservations, the latter having no boarding school, and is the natural and convenient location for such pupils from these reservations as are without local school facilities.

The current Indian appropriation bill carries \$56,175 for that school. These new improvements are very much needed.

MR. NORTON. You had a dormitory last year, for which \$30,000 was appropriated. Can you state what has been done toward the building of that dormitory?

MR. MERITT. We have the plans worked out and will begin the building immediately—in the early spring. We hoped to get started on that before now, but there were one or two other building projects that we had to work out; but we will get the dormitory completed by the beginning of the next fiscal year.

MR. NORTON. Are the plans of the same character of those of the original buildings?

MR. MERITT. Those buildings were constructed a great many years ago, and, of course, the buildings we put up now will be modern structures. It has been carefully gone over by our construction people, and I think we have worked out plans that will be very acceptable.

MR. NORTON. The appropriation here for repairs is partly for the purpose of remodeling that old building, is it not?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

MR. NORTON. It certainly needs to be remodeled.

Let me make a further inquiry regarding North Dakota. What has been done toward looking into the matter of providing more rooms for the Indians at the Fort Yates school? Have you any report in regard to the school buildings there?

MR. MERITT. Those buildings are supported out of the general school support fund—the lump fund of \$1,500,000—and I will have that matter looked up at the office.

MR. NORTON. They have a set of old buildings there that are regular fire traps. I think the buildings were made from old lumber from the Army post.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For support and education of 400 Indian pupils at Fort Totten Indian school, Fort Totten, N. Dak., and for pay of superintendent, \$68,800; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; for construction and equipment, gymnasium building, \$25,000; in all, \$100,800.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Fort Totten, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$68,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	68,500.00
Amount expended-----	68,404.03
Unexpended balance-----	¹ 95.97
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	26,575.61
Traveling expenses-----	99.90
Transportation of supplies-----	3,904.74
Telegraph and telephone service-----	161.91
Subsistence supplies-----	12,178.71
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	7,919.63
Forage-----	546.00
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	6,615.06
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	727.40
Medical supplies-----	159.07
Live stock-----	¹ 1,325.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	3,273.88
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	4,344.51
Miscellaneous-----	572.61
	<hr/> 68,404.03 <hr/>

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	6,000.00
Amount expended-----	5,581.98
Unexpended balance-----	² 418.02
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repairs (to plant)-----	5,581.98

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property-----	\$143,080
Number of buildings-----	35
Number of employees-----	46
Total salaries-----	\$27,700
Average attendance of pupils-----	286
Average enrollment-----	334
Capacity-----	323
Cost per capita based on average enrollment-----	³ \$198
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	\$232
Area of school land (acres)-----	⁴ 1,560
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	300
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and school pupils)-----	\$971
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock)-----	\$3,381
Expended from miscellaneous receipts, class IV-----	\$1,683

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

³ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916, Public No. 264, Sixty-fourth Congress.

⁴ Of this area 580 acres are used for pasture and 320 for other purposes than cultivation.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support	\$68,500
Repairs and improvements	6,000
New buildings	25,000
Total	99,500

AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary	68,800
Repairs and improvements	7,000
New building (gymnasium)	25,000
Total	100,800

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent	\$2,000	Assistant laundress	\$300
Clerk	1,000	Baker	500
Assistant clerk	720	Cook	660
Disciplinarian	720	Farmer	720
Principal	1,200	Carpenter	800
Teacher	690	Assistant carpenter	300
Do	660	Tailor	660
Do	630	Shoe and harness maker	900
Do	600	Painter	680
Do	600	Engineer	900
Teacher of housekeeping (\$72 per month)	720	Assistant engineer	300
Matron	660	Do	300
Assistant matron	500	Do	300
Do	500	Assistant	600
Nurse	720	Do	240
Seamstress	500	Laborer	600
Assistant seamstress	300	Do	480
Laundress	500	Total	22,460

GREY NUN'S DEPARTMENT.

Principal teacher	\$600	Laundress	\$480
Teacher	530	Assistant laundress	240
Assistant teacher	510	Cook	400
Matron	500	Laborer	520
Assistant matron	400	Total	4,580
Seamstress	400		

The amount of \$68,800 requested for support and education at the Fort Totten School will provide for the salary of the superintendent and for an annual per capita expense of 400 pupils of \$167, which is \$33 less than the per capita cost allowed by law, and will be fully needed in the far northern location of this school. Seven thousand dollars is asked for repairs and improvements, which is a little less than 5 per cent of the value of the school plant. Many of the buildings, numbering 35 in all, were a part of the old Army post and have arrived at an age where their up-keep is expensive. There is special need for this appropriation for the reason that a severe windstorm damaged the property during the past summer, creating an emergency for repairs which had to be made from the regular appropriation for 1917, and the consequent postponement of other repairs in contemplation. These facts were reported subsequently to the regular advance estimates by the superintendent. Twenty-five thousand dollars is requested for the construction of a gymnasium in order to afford the pupils proper and healthful exercise in this northern latitude where the winters are long and severe and preclude outdoor exercise during much of the year.

It should be stated that the average enrollment and attendance at this school for the year ending June 30, 1916, is unusually low for the reason that the superintendent found it necessary to close the school on June 9, and furlough all employees except those actually necessary to carry on the work connected

with the plant. This the superintendent reported was owing to the long and severe winter requiring extraordinary consumption of fuel and various articles of subsistence and rendering the step taken necessary to avoid a deficit in his support funds.

I might say, in connection with that Bismarck school, Mr. Chairman, that we are asking for a small increase of \$300 for support of that school, including pay of superintendent. We have recently transferred the old superintendent, who was getting \$1,200 a year, to another position, and have transferred to that school a man who is getting a salary of \$1,600, so that accounts for the small increase in the support item.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For support and education of 220 Indian pupils at the Indian School, Wahpeton, N. Dak., and pay of superintendent, \$38,540; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; for assembly hall, \$10,000; for employees' cottages, \$7,000; in all, \$60,540.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification.

Indian School, Wahpeton, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	\$38,540.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	35,200.00
Amount expended	35,145.26
Unexpended balance	¹ 54.74
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages	15,591.21
Traveling expenses	24.82
Transportation of supplies	.37
Heat, light, and power (service)	795.10
Telegraph and telephone service	56.98
Printing, binding, and advertising	15.25
Subsistence supplies	7,013.03
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	4,811.96
Forage	208.25
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	3,356.68
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	477.07
Medical supplies	158.20
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	419.53
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	1,973.05
Miscellaneous	243.76
	35,145.26

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	\$5,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	3,000.00
Amount expended	2,573.77
Unexpended balance	426.23
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repairs (to plant)	2,573.77

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property	\$195,750
Number of buildings	20
Number of employees	23
Total salaries	\$15,730
Average attendance of pupils	168
Average enrollment	187
Capacity	200
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment	¹ \$178
Cost per capita, based on average attendance	\$199
Area of school land (acres)	180
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	154
Value of products of school, carpenter shop, and sewing room	² \$1,215
Value of agricultural products	³ \$3,231

There were also used miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, \$305.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support	\$40,440
Repairs and improvements	5,000
New buildings	15,000
Total	60,440

AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 220 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak., and superintendent's salary	38,540
Repairs and improvements	5,000
New buildings	17,000
Total	60,540

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent	\$1,800	Laundress	\$480
Financial clerk	1,200	Cook	540
Clerk	1,100	Assistant cook	480
Physician	540	Farmer	720
Disciplinarian	660	Carpenter	780
Principal teacher	830	Engineer	900
Teacher	660	Shoe and harness maker	300
Do	840	Assistant	300
Matron	720	Laborer	660
Assistant matron	540	Do	300
Do	480		
Nurse	720	Total	16,010
Seamstress	500		

This is a nonreservation school located on 160 acres of land formerly within the Lake Traverse Indian Reservation, which was created for the benefit of the members of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Tribes. There is no remaining tribal land within the reservation other than that reserved for administrative purposes. All the pupils in the school have allotments, and practically all of them must make their living on the farm. For this reason industrial work along the line of agriculture must be emphasized.

The school buildings at Wahpeton, including heat, water, light, and sewer systems, are valued at \$175,950. Five thousand dollars is requested for repairs and improvements, which is less than 3 per cent of the value of the buildings.

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public. No. 264, 64th Cong.).

² Amount given includes both materials and labor of employees and pupils.

³ Amount given includes products from farm, garden, dairy, and stock.

It is desired to remodel the old school building when the new one now being erected is completed, to provide an employees' kitchen and dining room, sewing room for girls, room for industrial display, storage room in basement, and quarters for two employees. The barns will need additional stanchions for dairy cows and the exterior woodwork of all buildings should be painted. Additional coal bins are required, and some changes in the gymnasium. During a recent storm great damage was done to the exterior of all buildings.

The 1917 appropriation act contained an appropriation for a new school building at Wahpeton, but the amount appropriated did not permit a building with assembly hall. It is necessary that an assembly hall be provided at the school. At present all assemblies must be held in the gymnasium, which is not well adapted to the purpose and when so used can not be in use for the purpose for which it was erected. Ten thousand dollars will be required for the assembly hall. There are two cottages at the school for use of employees, and there are four employees with families. It is impossible to retain efficient employees under these circumstances, and the work of the school suffers. It is estimated \$7,000 will provide much-needed employee's cottages.

That is a decrease in the amount allowed last year.

MR. CAMPBELL. Mr. Meritt, I have noted in the last six or eight years—in fact, ever since I have been on this committee—that in almost every school in North Dakota there is some sort of a building to be constructed every year. Are the Indians increasing there constantly, or are they dying off as they are in other parts of the country?

MR. MERITT. We have quite a large number of Indians in North Dakota and an unusually large number of Indian schools in that State. The superintendents are rather aggressive, and they try to build up their schools so as to provide school facilities for all the Indian children of the State.

THE CHAIRMAN. The population is increasing very fast there, I suppose—

MR. MERITT. The superintendents have earnestly urged that these improvements requested be made at these schools.

MR. CAMPBELL. Well, is there any necessity for them?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir; I think the money can be expended with profit to the two schools.

MR. CAMPBELL. The question is not whether the money can be expended with profit to the schools; it is whether during these pinching times we can get along without them.

MR. MERITT. We have difficulty now in keeping employees at the Wahpeton school, because we have no cottages there for employees, and we have to crowd them into dormitories, and that seems to be an expenditure at that school this year that is urgent. They are also without a proper assembly hall there for the children, and a school of that capacity should have a hall where all the children can assemble and have their meetings.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, we will turn back to Mississippi, in order to accommodate Judge Venable, a Representative from that State, who is present. I believe you have some suggestions to make, Judge Venable?

MR. VENABLE. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM W. VENABLE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. VENABLE. Mr. Chairman, you will remember that under the Indian appropriation act passed at the last session of Congress the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of an investigation to be conducted by the Interior Department into the condition of the Mississippi Choctaws. The report was to be submitted to Congress on its convening at this time. I have just seen a copy of the report. There is no appropriation contained in the present bill.

The CHAIRMAN. No; that item has been stricken out. Last year there was an appropriation of \$1,000; this year that has been stricken out, as the object of the appropriation—the investigation—has been completed.

Mr. VENABLE. Yes, sir. I have during the last few minutes, for the first time, seen the report by the special supervisor who conducted the investigation made under that appropriation, which was made at the last session of Congress.

The supervisor has very carefully investigated, it seems to me from his report, the condition of those Mississippi Choctaws; and permit me to state here that it appears that, very properly, his investigation has been most largely confined to the pure-blood Choctaws who live, as he found and as I know to be true from my personal knowledge, within a radius of 50 miles of Union, Miss., which is in Newton County.

The conclusions which he reaches he sums up under the head of "Conclusions," as follows:

About the need of the real Indians in Mississippi for additional school facilities there can be no doubt. Those offered by the State are woefully inadequate, but as the State necessarily maintains a large number of white and colored schools, it is not seen how more could be expected in behalf of the Indians. This is especially true in view of the small amount of Indian property subject to taxation. Again, the Indians are almost universally recognized as "wards of the Nation" and their education a national rather than a State problem. A majority of these Indian children are growing up in absolute ignorance, without opportunities for educational advancement. A boarding school in their midst, where these children could be clothed, fed, and educated, would not only be of inestimable benefit to the Indian pupils themselves, but in a way would go far toward bettering the financial condition of the parents as well. A limited quantity of land per individual, or at least sufficient for a home for each family, would ultimately prove of great benefit to these people. A far greater need at this time, however, is not so much for additional land as there is for relief in the form of clothing and subsistence to keep many of these Indians from great suffering if not actual starvation. A man wondering where his next meal is coming from is not actively interested in the ultimate acquisition of real estate. A few of these families are fairly well provided for, but with the majority of them the need is great. Of relief can be offered immediately it should be done.

The CHAIRMAN. That is from the report—

Mr. VENABLE. I am reading from the report.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). To the Secretary of the Interior from this special agent who has investigated the conditions of the Mississippi Choctaws?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes, sir; that is a summary of his conclusions. Now, this special supervisor tabulates the quantity of land owned by these Indians.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Does he state how many Indians there are?

Mr. VENABLE. Well, I suppose he does, in the aggregate; I did not add it up.

The CHAIRMAN. He takes them by counties, does he not?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes, sir; I judge there are 600 or 700.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they ever been under the supervision of the Department of the Interior in any way?

Mr. VENABLE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they permit the Indians to go to school with the white children, in the ordinary country schools?

Mr. VENABLE. No, sir; I know some of the counties have maintained separate schools for the Indians, or tried to do so; one or two of the counties do that now. These schools will only run three or four or maybe five months a year, with very poor teaching facilities and very poor buildings. As a matter of fact, it amounts practically to no school, as a great many of the country schools for white people do, in certain counties in Mississippi. The school facilities for those Indians are practically nothing, as a matter of fact. A few of the counties, where they can do so, maintain these Indian schools.

The difficulty they have, however, in the maintenance of these schools is getting the Indians to send their children to school; that is one of the great troubles. The conditions down there of these Indians is truly pitiful. I can speak of my own personal observation and knowledge as to that. They are very suspicious of white people, especially of any stranger who may come in the community. That grows out of the fact that they have been defrauded and fleeced and deluded so often that they have absolutely lost faith in any effort which may be made to help them.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What do they do?

Mr. VENABLE. A few of them have a little bit of land, the poorest land in the country. They try to farm it without adequate facilities. They fish and hunt along the streams. They make baskets. They work by the day. In the fall of the year they pick cotton, doing odd jobs from time to time.

Mr. CAMPBELL. In what respects do they differ from some of the very poor white people who are living in that same community, with regard to their opportunity for living comfortably and with regard to the education of their children?

Mr. VENABLE. They differ in this respect principally—the fact that they belong to a race of people that 100 or 200 years ago occupied a very primitive state of development. The condition of the Indian in Mississippi, like the condition of the Indian everywhere in the United States, in a sense is due to his—

Mr. CAMPBELL (interposing). No; but I mean do they differ much in the character of houses they live in?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. And in attendance of their children at school, and so on?

Mr. VENABLE. Oh, yes; because you take ordinarily the poor white man, and he exercises more thought, discretion, and energy; he makes better use of his opportunities. The Indian, because he is an Indian, does not do as well as the white man. They live in shacks, cabins, which are totally inadequate to protect them from the weather. They are dying very rapidly from tuberculosis. In a few

years, unless something is done, there will not be any Mississippi Choctaws living. That is a fact.

Now, what aggravates the situation, particularly at this time, has been that there has been in a portion of Alabama and in this section of Mississippi where I live and where these Indians live—in south Mississippi—there has been a total crop failure, such as has never happened before in the history of the State; and there is absolutely nothing for these people to do, and there is nothing for them to subsist upon; and the white people who ordinarily assist them in various ways through charitable motives are totally unable to do so at this time, because hunger is staring a great many of those people in the face who are ordinarily considered as doing very well.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those Indians taxed in any way by the State?

Mr. VENABLE. If they have property, yes, they are taxed; if they own land, they pay taxes on the land. Then there is a poll tax that is assessed against every adult male in the State; but, as a matter of fact, these taxes are not collected.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, are they not allowed to work on the roads, to work out their poll taxes, as is the case in some of the other southern States?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these Indians forced to work on the roads in that way?

Mr. VENABLE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, they are simply eliminated from everything of that kind?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Do they participate in the voting?

Mr. VENABLE. No, sir; they are nearly all disqualified; they do not qualify.

Mr. CAMPBELL. They do not qualify?

Mr. VENABLE. Well, I do not say that that is universal; I am speaking about the general conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any difference between the full bloods and the half bloods?

Mr. VENABLE. Well, these I am speaking of are all full bloods. There has been very little intermarriage of these people with either white people or negroes. There are some few half-breeds, of Indian and negro blood. But this report from the supervisor is confined almost exclusively to the full-blood Choctaws there in Mississippi.

Now, this supervisor of the Interior Department who has made this report has stated that he was not reporting at this point on the so-called "Mississippi Choctaw" claims to share in the Choctaw funds in the State of Oklahoma; they number probably hundreds; they are people who claim that they are descended from the original Choctaws; I do not know about them. They are practically white, as far as appearance goes; but the supervisor is talking now, in this part of the report, of the Mississippi full-blood Choctaws; he mentions one or two families of half-breeds of negro and Indian blood.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What do you think ought to be done to benefit them?

Mr. VENABLE. Well, I have just seen this report for the first time, and I did not know what the report would be.

I can answer your question partially. I think some provision ought to be made, especially at this time, and for some time to come, to care for these Indians—at least this year, until another crop year—as a matter of temporary and immediate relief; I think that ought to be done.

Mr. NORTON. How widely are those 650 Indians scattered?

Mr. VENABLE. They are, most of them, within a radius of 50 miles of a town in Newton County, Miss.—the town of Union.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that in your district?

Mr. VENABLE. Yes, sir. They are found in the counties of Kemper, Leake, Neshoba, and Winston; these counties are all bunched together.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask Mr. Meritt if there is any provision of law at present by which these Indians could be relieved, unless they have been placed under the care of the Interior Department?

Mr. MERITT. We have not considered that the appropriations carried in the Indian appropriation acts were available for the Mississippi Choctaws, without specific authority from Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. You have never given them anything, on the theory of considering them indigent Indians, toward aiding them, from this fund for the general education and support of Indians? You have eliminated them entirely from that?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe you have some Indians of that description in North Carolina, Texas, and Mississippi.

Mr. MERITT. And also some Indians in Louisiana.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. You may proceed, Mr. Venable.

Mr. VENABLE. Now, in addition to that, Mr. Chairman, I will be frank and say to you that I do not think very much could be done for the older Indian in Mississippi in the way of making him permanently prosperous or anything of that sort; I think his habits are formed; I think he is naturally more or less shiftless; in other words, he is an Indian not very far advanced; he wants to fish and to hunt; work to him is an evil; that is, according to his standard of life.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think they would rather work than starve?

Mr. VENABLE. Oh, they will do that; they do do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, is that not the condition of a great many white people?

Mr. VENABLE. Oh, yes; that is true; but I do not think the same blame or fault applies to an Indian as to a white man.

The CHAIRMAN. For what reason?

Mr. VENABLE. Because he is an Indian; because he does not occupy the same stage of life that the white man does. You can apply that argument to every Indian in the country, so far as that is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, take the black race; does not that apply to them? And yet the Government has not spent a cent for them.

Mr. VENABLE. No; I do not think the conditions are the same; I do not think the equities are the same.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the difference? They are both wards of the Government.

Mr. VENABLE. The negro?

The CHAIRMAN. The negro was a ward of the Government after they were turned loose; they found themselves independent and with nothing to live on.

Mr. VENABLE. When did the negro become a ward of the Government?

The CHAIRMAN. By their being set free.

Mr. VENABLE. Well, every free citizen is not a ward of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the Indians are also free citizens.

Mr. VENABLE. No; the vital distinction between the two, and where the Indian has an equity against the Government of the United States, is that, as a matter of fact, he had a continent here which belonged to him undoubtedly; he had a continent here where he lived according to his standard of life; he had a continent here where nature provided him with an ample livelihood, according to his standards, and, whether we are willing to concede the fact or not, we practically stole the thing from him.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Well, in order that we may get along with the hearing, I suggest that we take up the matter with the Indian Bureau and prepare a proposed amendment.

Mr. VENABLE. Yes. Permit me to say this: Personally, I think the sooner the Government can get rid of all of the Indians and put them on their own responsibility the better; that is my idea about it. I think the way to make a man self-reliant is to throw some responsibility on him. I do not think you can do much with the old Indians along that line. I believe, however, that you can take the young Indians—the Indian children—of the Mississippi Choctaws and provide some educational facilities and give them a fair chance of improving their condition of life, and then turn them loose, and then if they fail to improve themselves it is their own fault.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it will be possible to get your State to amend its laws so as to permit the Indian children to attend the county schools where they would be mixed or intermingled with the white children?

Mr. VENABLE. I think even if the laws were so amended the Indian children would not attend school.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is that?

Mr. VENABLE. Because they do not attend their own schools where these counties have provided them. If you are going to do anything for those children the Government is going to have to take them and put them in the schools and keep them there.

The CHAIRMAN. Just force them, in other words?

Mr. VENABLE. Well, the parents will have to consent for the Government to take the children and put them in school and keep them there.

Mr. NORTON. Do you have compulsory attendance in your school system in Mississippi?

Mr. VENABLE. No, sir.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, in this connection I will say that I have had prepared in the Indian Office a memorandum based on this report showing just exactly what we believe should be done for those Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. I think Mr. Campbell's suggestion a good one—that Mr. Venable take the matter up with the Indian Office and prepare an amendment, and it can then be taken up with the committee, so that we can consider it as a whole and determine whether we can add it to this bill.

And I will request that your statement, Mr. Meritt, be included in the record at this point.

Mr. MERITT. The report of Mr. John R. Reeves, special supervisor, relative to the condition of the Indians in Mississippi has been examined with special reference to their school needs.

The report shows that there are more than 500 Indians of school age in the State for whom only six public day schools are provided, in which the last annual enrollment was only 94. Ninety per cent of these Indians live in the contiguous counties of Kemper, Leake, Neshobo, Newton, and Scott, situated about midway north and south in the State, and are living within a radius of 50 miles of Union. The State law will not permit Indians to attend the schools for whites. The six schools maintained for the Indians furnish only very elementary education, and only \$566 was expended last year for their support. Not many of the Indians are taxpayers, and the little property they have of value is generally heavily encumbered. These Indians in most cases are in a wretched condition, showing a death rate higher than the birth rate, resulting from tuberculosis and insanitary ways of living. There has been very little progress in the use of English, most of the children growing up in absolute ignorance, and educational needs are apparently very pressing.

There are Indians in scattered localities of the State and some in Alabama and Louisiana for whom day-school provision would hardly be justifiable, but the large majority are in the five counties named. Recent shortage in land products has added to the extreme want of many of these Indians and their need of immediate relief is said to be very great.

It is believed that a boarding school with a capacity of about 150 might be located so as to require light cost for transportation of pupils, and, while providing food and clothing for many children, would not only prevent great suffering but would provide the right educational facilities to give the Indian youth of this State a start toward a more independent and self-supporting life in the near future. It is estimated that such a school in that region could be established at a cost for construction of plant and acquirement of suitable school farm, \$100,000; for support, including salary of superintendent, \$30,000; for annual repairs and improvements, \$2,500; and an annual upkeep following construction of approximately \$35,000.

OKLAHOMA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the State of Oklahoma; the item is as follows:

SEC. 17. For support and civilization of the Wichitas and affiliated bands who have been collected on the reservations set apart for their use and occupation in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$5,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Wichita and affiliated bands, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	5,000.00
Amount expended-----	4,693.73
Unexpended balance-----	306.27
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	3,040.00
Traveling expenses-----	124.68
Transportation of supplies-----	2.50
Telegraph and telephone service-----	150.72
Forage-----	140.00
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	133.30
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	163.58
Medical supplies-----	569.74
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	234.66
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	127.20
Miscellaneous-----	7.35
	4,693.73

SUPPORT OF WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED BANDS, 1918.

This appropriation is used for the support of 1,123 Wichita and Caddo Indians under the jurisdiction of Kiowa Agency. It is necessary for the purpose of administration and is the only appropriation available for the purpose.

The same amount has been appropriated for this item for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, for the support of the agency and pay of employees maintained for their benefit.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund (support of agency and pay of employees).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount authorized-----	\$25,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount authorized-----	25,000.00
Amount expended-----	23,793.32
Unexpended balance-----	1,206.68
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	19,314.10
Traveling expenses-----	368.29
Transportation of supplies-----	56.34
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	545.80
Telegraph and telephone service-----	340.08
Subsistence supplies-----	8.36
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	31.53
Forage-----	689.52
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	440.05
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	285.74

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Medical supplies.....	\$110. 69
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	635. 50
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	851. 82
Seed.....	105. 00
Miscellaneous.....	10. 50
	23. 793. 32
Total.....	23. 793. 32

TRIBAL FUNDS, KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND APACHE, AGENCY AND EMPLOYEES, 1918.

This amount, which includes an increase of \$5,000 over previous years' appropriations, is required for the efficient administration of the affairs of the 3,200 Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians at Kiowa Agency. Largely increased leasing and farming operations, the supervision of individual Indian moneys, aggregating nearly \$750,000, and the general increase in business incident to the development of the country, together with the fulfillment of the demand upon the office to afford more thorough industrial direction and instruction, have made it imperatively necessary to increase the force of employees. The Indians themselves appreciate this condition and have voiced their sentiment, through the tribal business committee, in the following language:

"Realizing the growing needs of the Kiowa Agency and the need for additional employees, the committee agreed to request the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to get additional appropriation of \$5,000 per annum from our funds."

Having provided the necessary employees at an expenditure of \$19,314.10, the balance of the amount heretofore allowed is insufficient for the other usual and necessary expenses of an agency of this size. Even with the increase requested, the per capita cost of administering the agency will be but \$9.375 per annum, a remarkably low figure.

We are asking for an increase of \$5,000 out of tribal funds, and the Indians themselves have requested that this increase be made, so that we can better provide for the agency activities for that reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. They have quite a large fund, have they not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. What is the increase to be used for?

Mr. MERITT. To provide for additional farmers, so that the rentals of the Indians may be collected, and so that their farming interests may be more closely supervised.

Mr. CARTER. It comes out of the tribal funds, and they have requested the appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they have requested the increased appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, and pay out the same for the benefit of the members of said tribes for their maintenance and support and improvement of their homesteads for the ensuing year in such manner and under such regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1918, a detailed statement as to all moneys expended as provided for herein.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Tribal funds of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches (maintenance and support and improvements of homestead).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount authorized-----	\$250,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount authorized-----	250,000.00
Amount expended-----	249,146.00
Unexpended balance-----	854.00

Analysis of expenditures:

Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund—

\$7.81 per capita payment to Apaches-----	1,351.56
\$7.81 per capita payment to Kiowas-----	11,570.81
\$7.81 per capita payment to Comanches-----	11,976.56
\$9.30 per capita payment to Apaches-----	1,636.80
\$9.30 per capita payment to Kiowas-----	13,838.40
\$9.30 per capita payment to Comanches-----	14,349.90
	54,723.53

Interest on Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund—

\$42.19 per capita payment to Apaches-----	7,298.44
\$42.19 per capita payment to Kiowas-----	62,479.69
\$42.19 per capita payment to Comanches-----	64,673.44
\$18.70 per capita payment to Apaches-----	3,291.20
\$18.70 per capita payment to Kiowas-----	27,825.60
\$18.70 per capita payment to Comanches-----	28,854.10

194,422.47

To authorize the withdrawal from the Treasury of tribal funds belonging to Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, appropriation----- \$250,000

This item is intended to authorize the withdrawal of a portion of the funds to the credit of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians under the Kiowa superintendency in the State of Oklahoma, to enable the Indians to liquidate their indebtedness, to improve their homes, and obtain equipment for the development of their lands industrially.

The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-87), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians a sum of money, the total of which should not exceed \$100 per capita. The acts of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-806), April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 268-280), August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 518-529), June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 93), August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582-596), and the act of May 18, 1916 (Public No. 80, p. 25), and the joint resolution of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. L., 1228), authorized the withdrawal of amounts similar to that it is now intended to withdraw should the proposed item be favorably considered by Congress.

There are approximately 3,260 Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians on the Kiowa Reservation. Their land, consisting of approximately 641,000 acres, has been allotted to them, the largest part of which has in previous years been leased for grazing, farming, and mining purposes.

The appropriation made for the current fiscal year probably will be paid to the Indians in two payments; one of \$46 per capita was made to about 3,260 Indians this past fall so as to give them funds to carry them through the winter, and another will be made in the spring of next year so as to give them money to purchase agricultural equipment and seeds in connection with their farming activities and subsistence supplies while crops are being planted.

A number of Indians who have been inactive in previous years will undoubtedly utilize this money to good advantage and engage in farming.

The money it is intended to appropriate belongs to these Indians. They have need for it in connection with the promotion of their farming and live-stock activities, and there is no reason why it should be withheld from them while such important needs exist.

In this connection attention is invited to House Report No. 94, Sixty-second Congress, first session, which sets out in detail the condition of these Indians and their urgent need for funds.

On October 31, 1916, the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians of their 5 per cent fund, known as the "Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund," amounted to \$893,433.53 and the accrued interest thereon, including unpaid shares \$80,722.93. The balance of the "Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund" on that date amounted to \$2,531,251.67, and the accrued interest thereon to \$56,926.44, making a total of \$3,542,334.57.

That amount has been carried in the bill for five or six years. They have in the Treasury nearly \$3,000,000, and they should share in the funds as they need it.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What interest have they been drawing?

Mr. MERITT. Four and 5 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes who have been collected on the reservations set apart for their use and occupation in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$35,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated_____	\$35,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated_____	35,000.00
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Amount expended_____	29,602.60
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Unexpended balance_____	5,397.40
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages_____	24,384.32
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Traveling expenses_____	979.61
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Transportation of supplies_____	295.44
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Heat, light, and power (service)_____	160.00
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Telegraph and telephone service_____	147.93
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Printing, binding, and advertising_____	30.00
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Subsistence supplies_____	19.39
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Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc_____	25.43
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Forage_____	762.13
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Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc_____	1,517.26
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Educational, stationery, and office supplies_____	75.84
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Medical supplies_____	444.82
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Implements, vehicles, tools, etc_____	328.02
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Sundry supplies, equipment, etc_____	313.11
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Rent_____	22.50
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Miscellaneous _____	96.80
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	29,602.60
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This appropriation is required for the support of four agencies having a total population of 2,783 Indians and is used for pay of employees, fuel, equipment, traveling expenses, etc.

That is the same amount as appropriated in the last Indian appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For support and civilization of the Kansas Indians, Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$1,500.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for record the following justification:

Support of Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$1,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	1,500.00
Amount expended.....	1,378.28
Unexpended balance.....	121.72
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages.....	1,040.00
Traveling expenses.....	63.91
Transportation of supplies.....	1.50
Telegraph and telephone service.....	31.35
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	10.85
Forage.....	.40
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	98.72
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	7.59
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	50.06
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	29.57
Seed.....	44.33
	1,378.28

SUPPORT OF KANSAS INDIANS, 1918.

This appropriation is used for the salary of one clerk and for supplies and traveling expenses for the benefit of 338 Kansas Indians under the jurisdiction of Ponca Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$2,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Kickapoos, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$2,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	2,000.00
Amount expended.....	1,818.50
Unexpended balance.....	181.50
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages.....	1,082.00
Traveling expenses.....	315.80
Telegraph and telephone service.....	69.21
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	19.00
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	170.41
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	32.98
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	122.50
Miscellaneous.....	6.60
	1,818.50

SUPPORT OF KICKAPOOS, OKLAHOMA, 1918.

This appropriation is required for the administration of the affairs of the Mexican Kickapoo Indians, numbering 348, under the jurisdiction of Shawnee Agency, Okla. It is used for the pay of one clerk and for general necessary expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For support and civilization of the Ponca Indians in Oklahoma and Nebraska, including pay of employees, \$8,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Poncas, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$8,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	8,000.00
Amount expended-----	7,399.18
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Unexpended balance-----	600.82
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Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	5,080.00
Traveling expenses-----	83.45
Transportation of supplies-----	22.90
Telegraph and telephone service-----	118.70
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	12.10
Subsistence supplies-----	5.38
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	11.46
Forage-----	623.76
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	187.84
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	16.16
Medical supplies-----	75.10
Live stock-----	125.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	183.11
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	838.92
Miscellaneous-----	15.30
<hr/>	
	7,399.18

SUPPORT OF PONCAS, OKLAHOMA, 1918.

This sum is required for the administration of the affairs of the Ponca Indians, of which tribe there are 622 at Ponca, Okla., and 329 at Santee, Nebr. It is the general support item and covers salaries, traveling expenses, equipment, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For support and education of 550 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Chilocco, Okla., including pay of superintendent, \$94,600; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$101,600.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Chilocco, Okla.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$86,250.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	86,250.00
Amount expended-----	85,476.86
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Unexpended balance-----	¹ 773.14
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Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	39,103.67
Transportation of supplies-----	21.56
Telegraph and telephone service-----	.45
Subsistence supplies-----	20,769.58

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.....	\$9,000.00
Forage.....	449.50
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	7,152.10
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	726.33
Medical supplies.....	342.66
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	2,185.23
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	5,247.24
Miscellaneous.....	477.64
Total.....	85,476.86

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	7,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	7,000.00
Amount expended.....	6,116.30
Unexpended balance.....	¹ 883.70
Analysis of expenditures, repairs (to plant).....	6,116.30

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property.....	\$568,150
Number of buildings.....	57
Number of employees.....	55
Total salaries.....	\$39,730
Average attendance of pupils.....	530
Average enrollment.....	585
Capacity.....	500
Cost per capital based on average enrollment.....	² \$141
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	\$156
Area of school land (acres).....	8,580
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	³ 4,490
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and school pupils).....	\$5,031
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy and stock).....	38,240
Expended from "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV," \$4,651.	

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support.....	\$94,600
Repairs and improvements.....	7,000
Total.....	101,600

AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 550 Indian pupils, and superintendent's salary.....	\$94,600
Repairs and improvements.....	7,000
Total.....	101,600

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public No. 264, 64th Cong.).

³ This does not include 2,200 acres in pasture and 1,800 acres in meadow.

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent.....	\$2, 750	Laundress	\$600
Principal and teacher of agri- culture	1, 400	Cook	660
Clerk	1, 300	Farmer	900
Assistant clerk	900	Assistant farmer	720
Do	720	Superintendent of industries ..	1, 060
Property clerk	720	Carpenter	720
Physician	1, 200	Shoe and harness maker	660
Disciplinarian	840	Blacksmith	780
Assistant disciplinarian	300	Night watchman	540
Senior teacher	810	Gardener	900
Teacher	810	Engineer	1, 000
Do	780	Assistant engineer	720
Do	750	Do	480
Do	660	Do	300
Do	660	Nurseryman	900
Do	660	Dairyman	1, 000
Do	660	Painter	680
Do	600	Do	1, 000
Do	600	Mason	800
Do	540	Hostler	660
Domestic-science teacher	720	Assistant	600
Matron	780	Do	480
Assistant matron	660	Do	300
Do	540	Baker	600
Dining-room matron	600	Assistant	300
Nurse	720	Do	180
Seamstress	720	Do	180
Assistant matron	540		
Assistant seamstress	300	Total	40, 300

The appropriation requested provides for 550 pupils at a cost of \$94,600, which includes the superintendent's salary of \$2,750, as customary in previous appropriations, and does not exceed \$167 as the per capita cost for support and education of pupils. The average enrollment for some years has steadily grown, so that its former capacity has been lately increased from 500, and provision is desired for support of 50 additional pupils. The same amount is requested for repairs and improvements as last year, \$7,000. This is but slightly more than 2 per cent of the present value of the buildings and other construction, and will keep the property, including the heating, lighting, and sewerage systems, in proper repair only by supplementing it from the miscellaneous receipts derived from the sale of various products of the school and farm. The school is farming about 1,200 acres, producing corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, and orchard and garden products. Seasons are not always favorable for some of these varied products, but during the last fiscal year sales were made of wheat, hogs, steers, hay, milk and cream, fruit and nursery stock, with other miscellaneous products, amounting to \$17,899.20. From these sources the school has been able to enlarge its academic building and acquire much needed space for laboratory, library, and assembly purposes, and make various other improvements.

Chilocco is a nonreservation boarding school with jurisdiction over the pupils in attendance only. It has a large farm of some 8,500 acres, a portion of which is leased, and its agricultural and industrial activities are giving very satisfactory results. It is well equipped for complete academic and industrial training under the present thorough course of study for Indian schools, and is conveniently accessible to probably one-third of the Indians in the United States, being also easily available to the Five Civilized Tribes for advanced instruction not provided in their schools.

This school is probably unexcelled among the larger Indian schools. Its continuance for sometime to come will be of great advantage to the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. You have increased the authorized number of pupils at that school?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We are asking authority to increase the enrollment 50 pupils at that school. With the improvements that have been made we have capacity for the additional 50 pupils.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Will you supplement the justification by a further statement?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. This is one of the largest Indian schools in the Indian Service. They have probably the best constructed plant. It is located conveniently to Indians in Oklahoma and Kansas, and we will have no trouble in filling this school to its maximum capacity, and we have the capacity there for the 50 additional pupils; and it will cost very little additional to provide for them.

The CHAIRMAN. It is an industrial school, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And agriculture is also taught?

Mr. MERITT. Agriculture is also taught; we have a very large school farm, in addition to the school plant, consisting of over 8,000 acres.

Mr. CARTER. What is the per capita cost there? Has it increased or decreased?

Mr. MERITT. The per capita cost, based on the average enrollment, is \$141.

Mr. CARTER. That is increased over the other year?

Mr. MERITT. That is a very low per capita cost.

Mr. CARTER. It was \$160, however, the year before on actual average attendance?

Mr. MERITT. The school is economically administered.

Mr. CARTER. Well, what is the cause of that increase?

Mr. MERITT. The general high cost of living; every thing has gone up that we have to buy.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For perpetual annuity, to be paid in cash to the Pawnees (article three, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000; for support of two manual-labor schools (article three, treaty of September 24, 1857), \$10,000; for pay of one farmer, two blacksmiths, one miller, one engineer and apprentices, and two teachers (article four, same treaty), \$5,400; for purchase of iron and steel and other necessities for the shops (article four, same treaty), \$500; for pay of physician and purchase of medicines, \$1,200; in all, \$47,100.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$30,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Unexpended balance from previous years-----	7,237.74
Amount appropriated-----	30,000.00
	37,237.74
Amount expended-----	30,000.00
Unexpended balance-----	7,237.74
Analysis of expenditures:	
Per capita payments-----	30,000.00

Support of Pawnees (schools), Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated-----	10,000.00
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Amount expended-----	8,614.28
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Unexpended balance-----	1,385.72
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	908.50
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Transportation of supplies-----	1.62
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Heat, light, and power (service)-----	604.23
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Telegraph and telephone service-----	18.00
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Subsistence supplies-----	2,621.94
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Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	1,727.66
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Forage-----	885.68
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Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	910.98
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Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	160.77
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Medical supplies-----	14.58
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Live stock-----	25.00
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Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	43.86
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Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	549.26
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Miscellaneous-----	142.20
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	8,614.28
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Support of Pawnees, employees, etc., Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$6,600.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated-----	6,600.00
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Amount expended-----	6,500.53
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Unexpended balance-----	99.47
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	6,338.75
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Medical supplies-----	161.78
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	6,500.53
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Support of Pawnees, iron, steel, etc., Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$500.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated-----	500.00
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Amount expended-----	496.38
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Unexpended balance-----	3.62
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Analysis of expenditures:

Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	496.38
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Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, 1918.

This appropriation is required to enable the office to comply with the provisions of articles 2, 3, and 4 of the treaty with the Pawnees, dated September 24, 1857 (11 Stat., 729), as amended in part by the agreement of November 23, 1892, and ratified by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 644), which are as follows:

"(1) The United States agrees to pay to the Pawnees the sum of \$30,000 per annum, as a perpetual annuity to be distributed annually among them per capita, in coin, unless the President of the United States shall from time to

time otherwise direct. But it is further agreed that the President may at any time, in his discretion, discontinue such annuity by causing the value of a fair commutation thereof to be paid to or expended for the benefit of such Indians in such manner as to him shall seem proper.

"(2) That the United States agrees to establish * * * two manual-labor schools, to be governed by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, who shall appoint the teachers, * * * and the United States agrees to furnish suitable houses and farms for said schools and whatever else may be necessary to put them in successful operation; and a sum of not less than \$5,000 per annum shall be applied to the support of each school so long as the Pawnees shall in good faith comply with the provisions of this article; but if at any time the President is satisfied that they are not doing so he may, in his discretion, discontinue the schools in whole or in part.

"(3) The United States also agree to furnish the Pawnees with two complete sets of blacksmith, gunsmith, and tinsmith tools, not to exceed in cost \$750, and to erect shops at a cost not to exceed \$500; also \$500 annually during the pleasure of the President for the purchase of iron, steel, and other necessities for the same. The United States are also to furnish two blacksmiths, one of whom shall be a gunsmith and tinsmith; the Pawnees agree to furnish one or two young men of their tribe to work constantly in each shop as strikers or apprentices, who shall be paid a fair compensation for their labor."

The CHAIRMAN. That is a treaty item?

Mr. MERITT. That is a treaty item; it is the same as carried in the current Indian appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For support of Quapaws, Oklahoma: For education (article 3, treaty of May 13, 1833), \$1,000; for blacksmith and assistants and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith shop (same article and treaty), \$500; in all, \$1,500: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall certify the same to be for the best interests of the Indians.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Quapaws: Education, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$1,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	1,000.00
Amount expended-----	1,000.00
Analysis of expenditures: Care and maintenance of pupils in mission school-----	1,000.00

Support of Quapaws: Employees, etc., Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	500.00
Amount expended-----	373.96
Unexpended balance-----	126.04
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	370.87
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	3.29
	373.96

SUPPORT OF QUAPAWS, OKLAHOMA, 1918.

This sum is required to enable the office to comply with the provisions of article 3 of the treaty with the Quapaws, dated May 13, 1833 (7 Stat., 424), which provides that "The United States agrees to provide a farmer to reside with them and to aid and instruct them in their agricultural pursuits, and a

blacksmith to do their necessary work, with a shop and tools and iron and steel, not exceeding 1 ton per year. The United States also agrees to appropriate \$1,000 per year for educational purposes; the farmer and blacksmith and the above appropriation for educational purposes to be continued only as long as the President of the United States deems necessary for the best interests of the Indians.

There are 331 Quaaw Indians, with 150 children of school age. Of these 121 are eligible for school attendance, and during the fiscal year 1916 there were enrolled in—

Nonreservation schools	9
Seneca boarding school	4
St. Mary's mission school	25
Public schools	88

The appropriation of \$1,000 is used for the education of 10 of these children who are cared for in the mission boarding school, and its continuation is deemed essential for their benefit.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For continuing the relief and settlement of the Apache Indians formerly confined as prisoners of war at Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla., on lands in Oklahoma to be selected for them by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War, \$40,000, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Relief and settlement of Apache Indians held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Unexpended balance from previous years	\$50,466.13
Amount expended	4,063.28

Unexpended balance	46,402.85
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	1,764.75
Transportation of supplies	48.33
Live stock	780.50
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	256.00
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	415.08
Repairs	606.12
Seed	192.50

4,063.28

PURCHASE OF LANDS, FORT SILL APACHE INDIANS, OKLAHOMA.

The act of August 4, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 518-534), and June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 77-94), appropriated \$300,000 for the relief and settlement of Fort Sill Apache Indians confined as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla. Of that amount, \$120,000 was apportioned by the office for the removal of 183 Fort Sill Indians who elected to return to Mescalero and \$180,000 for the purchase of lands in Oklahoma for the 82 members of the band electing to remain there. Under the regulations of this department, as concurred in by the War Department, adopted in pursuance of the above acts, an allotment was to be purchased for each Indian remaining at Fort Sill, so that the 82 members of the band can not be provided for as a band, but as individuals. The purchase of allotments in Oklahoma has not yet been completed, there yet remaining to be provided for out of the 82:

13 minor Indians, at \$2,000	\$26,000
3 heads of families, at \$3,000	9,000
Total	35,000

In accordance with an agreement had with those who returned to Mescalero, rations were to be furnished them for one year. Since those Indians had to purchase rations with their own funds, it is now proposed to allow 80 Indians \$12 per month per capita to reimburse them. This involves a total outlay of \$11,520, in addition to the \$35,000 above mentioned, necessary to purchase land.

Thus a total further expenditure of \$46,520 will be necessary to complete the work and fulfill the agreement made with these Indians. This, less a balance of about \$9,000, shows a minimum amount of \$37,520 yet necessary.

The last Indian appropriation act reappropriated the unexpended balance of the prior appropriations, directing said balance to be used for the three heads of families. This work is now under way and will be completed as soon as possible so far as the three heads of families are concerned.

The 13 minor Indians, many of whom lack only one or two years of majority, can not understand why they should not have similar benefits conferred upon them to those conferred upon others of the same status. The apportionment of \$180,000 was expended as carefully as possible, only after careful appraisalment of the land to be purchased, and consideration of all available tracts offered for sale, but owing to increased Oklahoma land values it was not possible to buy allotments for more than 79 of these Fort Sill Apaches.

In all fairness to these Indians, and to fulfill the express agreement with them as to rations, it is desired to have \$40,000, which is necessary to cover the estimated expenditure, and close up this work. This amount allows for unforeseen expenses to the amount of approximately \$2,000 only.

This is a new item, Mr. Chairman. You will recall that a few years ago we removed certain of the Indians on the Fort Sill Military Reservation to the Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex., and some of the Indians on the Fort Sill Reservation preferred to be located in Oklahoma, and we expended in purchasing deceased allotments from the Kiowas and other Indians in western Oklahoma. We have now about 13 or 14 Indians who have not been provided for, and we want to have an appropriation to complete this work and provide for all of those Indians who have elected to remain in Oklahoma.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this be the last appropriation of that kind?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; this will be the last appropriation of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. And there are a few Indians, as I understand, left that you would have to provide this land for?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; in order to carry out our agreement with them.

The CHAIRMAN. And this closes the thing up?

Mr. MERITT. This will close the thing up.

Mr. CARTER. Well, last year you had an unexpended balance of \$9,500?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Did you make any statement as to that in your justification?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that added that the appropriation that we are requesting will be ample to buy the land for the remaining Indians, the same amount that we have purchased for the other Indians heretofore.

Mr. CARTER. Well, what provision was made for those authorized last year?

Mr. MERITT. We bought lands for three heads of families, which amounted to about \$9,000.

Mr. CARTER. Well, have you any balance left of that now?

Mr. MERITT. There is a small balance, but the \$40,000 we are asking for, in addition to the balance, will leave us only about \$2,000 margin; and if there is any money left over it will go back to the Treasury?

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

To pay the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America, \$10,000, to reimburse said board for buildings on the Fort Sill Military Reserve, in the State of Oklahoma, constructed by said board with the consent of the Government and utilized for the education and civilization of the Fort Sill Apache prisoners of war until the removal of said Indians from said Fort Sill Military Reserve.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Reimbursement for buildings, Fort Sill Military Reserve----- \$10,000

Data furnished by the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America, indicate that moneys expended by that organization for buildings and equipment for mission work among the Apache prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla., aggregated \$13,416.16, the building expenditures apparently exceeding \$9,000 of this amount.

The removal of the Apaches from the Fort Sill Reservation in 1914 rendered impracticable a continuance of the mission work at that point. The organization was therefore obliged to abandon its plant, but left it in good condition and available for military use. The missionaries are continuing their work for the Apaches in their new homes on the Mescalero Reservation, but, being unable to transfer their plant from Fort Sill to Mescalero, are working at a great disadvantage. The influence of the mission upon the Apache Indians, both young and old, has been highly commended by the officers of the War Department. The school maintained by this board comprised the only educational facilities for the children of the prisoners there.

H. R. 13690 (63d Cong., 3d sess.), which failed of passage, contemplated an appropriation of \$10,000 for relief of the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America. For the reason that it is believed that the relief proposed is merited by the organization, and for the further reason that the work is to be continued, this item is again included in the recommendations for the fiscal year 1918.

Mr. CARTER. I think that ought to be paid, but I do not think there is much chance of it.

Mr. MERITT. It is a very deserving request.

The CHAIRMAN. It ought to be paid.

Mr. MERITT. The Women's Board of Domestic Missions propose to invest this money in property in the Mescalero Reservation, where a large number of those Fort Sill Indians have been removed.

The CHAIRMAN. They did a good work in Oklahoma, and they propose to use this money in the same way out on this reservation if the appropriation is made.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For payment to certain enrolled members of the Citizen Board of Pottawatomie Indians of shares which they failed to receive in the per capita distribution made to the band under the provisions of the act approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., p. 989), \$3,791.17.

Mr. CARTER. Will you make a statement about that now, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Those Indians received a payment, and there was not sufficient money to pay to each Pottawatomie Indian, and this is a small balance we are requesting, in order that all may share alike in the payment of those funds.

The CHAIRMAN. And this will cover all of the enrolled Indians, so that the question will not come up again?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Well, did you make an estimate of it?

Mr. MERITT. We have gone into this carefully, so that we know the exact amount that will be required.

Mr. CARTER. Well, how is your estimate made up?

Mr. MERITT. This appropriation is intended for payment to certain members of the Potawatamie Band of Indians who failed to receive shares in annuity payments made in previous years.

Soon after the appropriation of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 989), was made a special investigation was made by an inspector of the Department of the Interior for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of Indians to participate in the payment. As a result of that investigation a roll of the Indians was prepared and approved by the department, which roll was believed at the time to contain the names of all those entitled. The total amount appropriated was divided per capita among those persons on the approved roll and payments were made to all who could be located. The shares of those who were unpaid were returned to the Treasury and held in the general appropriation subject to application by the Indians to whom they belonged. Subsequently it was ascertained that a number of Indians were entitled to enrollment with the citizen band, but for various reasons their names had not been included in the original roll. The department thereupon authorized their enrollment, and, in order to pay them the money to which they were entitled, used the funds on deposit in the Treasury which rightfully belonged to the Indians who were originally on the roll but who failed to receive their share at the time of payment. This results in a shortage of funds available to meet the claims of the latter. About 147 claims, aggregating \$3,791.17 have been filed, and there is now less than \$100 in the Treasury to the credit of the original appropriation. It is to supply this shortage that the appropriation is desired.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For expenses of administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, and the compensation of employees, \$185,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated (\$10,000 immediately available)-----	\$185,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	175,000.00
Amount expended-----	172,783.19
Unexpended balance-----	2,216.81
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	147,873.05
Traveling expenses-----	17,698.66
Telegraph and telephone service-----	1.77
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	36.00
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	3,470.96
Medical supplies-----	64.05
Live stock-----	137.50
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	35.00
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	1.30
Rent-----	3,461.50
Miscellaneous-----	3.40
	172,783.19

NOTE.—Expended from the \$10,000 made immediately available, \$531.66.

By joint resolution of Congress approved March 4, 1915, the appropriation of \$175,000 for the administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma provided under the appropriation act of August 1, 1914, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, was continued for the fiscal year 1916. The appropriation act approved May 18, 1916, provides for \$185,000 for the fiscal year 1917, or \$10,000 more than was allowed for the preceding fiscal years. This amount, however, is still \$65,000 less than the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1914.

On April 5, 1915, 14 divisions of this office were consolidated into 7, and during the first quarter of that fiscal year 103 employees from the office and field forces were furloughed or dropped from the rolls to prevent a deficit of approximately \$25,000. While the work carried on under the reorganization has been unexpectedly expeditious, it has not been possible with the funds appropriated to provide sufficient clerical help in either the office or in the field.

Only 5 land appraisers were employed during the year, and the 18 field offices could not be provided with sufficient clerical assistance. It was hoped that by the employment of clerk interpreters (Indians capable of interpreting and doing general clerical and stenographic work) that the work might be kept fairly current, but it has been found impossible to secure properly qualified men for all these positions. The five land appraisers had to be assigned to districts twice as large as it was possible for them properly to cover. This appropriation was increased \$10,000 for the fiscal year 1917, which will permit the employment of three additional appraisers, the establishment of one additional field office, and a few assistants to the field clerks.

Until April 5, 1915, each field office had 3 employees, a few had 4, and a total of 10 appraisers. For the fiscal year 1916 an average of only 2 employees could be provided in each field office, and an appraiser whose district comprised from 3 to 4 field offices.

There are now 19 field clerks employed, at salaries ranging from \$900 to \$1,620 per annum. These offices can not be efficiently operated with an average force of less than three employees.

The administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes has become an individual concern involving the health, education, industrial pursuits, and the general welfare of approximately 30,000 so-called restricted Indians, and an efficient administration depends primarily upon the field men who come in personal contact with the Indians, and constitutes the channel through which information must be secured for this office and the department upon which to base action consistent with the needs of the Indians. This branch of the service should be strengthened by the employment of a sufficient force, and the field clerks in charge must be men of good judgment and administrative ability. Employees possessing these qualifications can not be secured or retained at the small salaries now paid in the majority of the field offices. It is possible that the maximum salary now paid, of \$1,620, for field clerks in charge may be sufficient, but the minimum salaries provided should not be less than \$1,400 per annum. In the general offices the force employed during the past has been inadequate properly and efficiently to care for the immense amount of clerical and detail work which continually accumulates.

Tribal matters are nearing completion, but the enrollment and allotment records of the office of the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes are the basis of title to all lands in eastern Oklahoma, comprising an area of more than 19,500,000 acres, and there is an immense volume of work in connection therewith in the matter of establishing title to lands embraced within this territory, ascertaining the status with reference to removal of restrictions, litigation, inheritance, payments to individuals, guardians, and administrators. Thousands of photographic and certified copies of records pertaining to enrollments and allotments are prepared for the use of the field offices, probate attorneys, guardians, and administrators of restricted Indians.

A total of 2,673,828 acres of unallotted coal, asphalt, and timber lands have been sold, and the collection of deferred payments from some 20,000 purchasers constitutes an immense amount of correspondence and bookkeeping. The restrictions against alienation have been removed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the act of May 27, 1908, from over one-half million acres, and necessarily this requires the handling of thousands of applications each year, which are first prepared and transmitted from the field offices.

Among other details should be mentioned the advertisement and sale of unallotted lands, the collection of payments thereon, and the disbursement of

moneys collected for the benefit of individual Indians. The leasing of lands, collection of bonuses, rentals, and royalties requires a large force, there having been filed up to the close of the last fiscal year a total of 37,277 leases.

The records of the division of mails show that during the past year 734,456 pieces of mail were handled, constituting the heaviest business of this division in the history of the office, and indicating that in general, the work is increasing instead of decreasing. Some further idea of the magnitude of the business of this office may be had from examination of the report of the disbursing agent, which shows that 88 national banks are now utilized as depositories for individual moneys; that at the close of business June 30, 1916, there was on deposit in these banks a total of \$3,500,776.35, and with the Treasurer of the United States \$2,611,635.20, or a total of \$6,112,411.55, about twice the amount reported at the end of the fiscal year and about three times as much as had been reported at any time previous to June 30, 1915.

The work heretofore very largely has been preliminary to that service to these Indians, which, under the law, must be done during the next 10 or 15 years, when the period during which their lands are restricted will expire. In the absence of legislation extending this period it is our plain duty under the law so to administer the affairs of these Indians during the short remaining restricted period that at the end of that time they will be able to take their places with the white man, fully equipped intelligently and physically to maintain themselves.

Fortunately, restricted Indians are beginning to evidence greater interest in agriculture and stock raising. Many of them can not be expected to make a success in other pursuits than farming, and it is therefore imperative that a sufficient force, adequately paid, be provided to assist these Indians to establish themselves on their own farms and to become self-supporting citizens.

Statement showing the amounts appropriated and expended for the Five Civilized Tribes during the fiscal years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Administration of affairs, Five Civilized Tribes:					
Appropriated.....	\$175,000.00	\$200,069.38	\$250,546.52	\$175,000.00	\$175,000.00
Expended.....	174,909.23	199,903.77	250,457.71	175,000.00	172,687.87
Balance.....	90.77	165.61	88.81		2,312.13
Protecting property interests of minor allottees, Five Civilized Tribes:					
Appropriated.....	100,343.57	15,000.00			
Expended.....	100,337.53	13,910.04			
Balance.....	6.04	1,089.96			
Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws:					
Appropriated.....	10,520.00	10,520.00	10,520.00	10,520.00	10,520.00
Expended.....					
Balance.....	10,520.00	10,520.00	10,520.00	10,520.00	10,520.00
Sale of unallotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable):					
Appropriated.....		25,000.00	40,026.46		
Expended.....		24,525.36	39,960.62		
Balance.....		474.64	65.84		
Appraisalment and sale of improvements on coal and asphalt lands, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma (reimbursable):					
Appropriated.....		5,000.00			
Expended.....		5,000.00			
Balance.....					
Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes:					
Appropriated.....		300,000.00	300,000.00	275,000.00	275,000.00
Expended.....		299,899.92	299,426.88	270,261.45	273,897.79
Balance.....		100.08	573.12	4,738.55	1,102.21

Statement showing the amounts appropriated and expended for the Five Civilized Tribes during the fiscal years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.—Contd.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma:					
Appropriated.....			\$30,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00
Expended.....			26,910.22	24,162.25	19,485.78
Balance.....			3,089.78	10,837.75	15,514.22
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (repairs and improvements):					
Appropriated.....				15,000.00	7,000.00
Expended.....				13,857.42	6,900.96
Balance.....				1,142.58	99.04
Payment of drainage assessments on Creek allotted lands in Oklahoma (reimbursable):					
Appropriated.....			20,000.00		
Expended.....			12,352.60		
Balance.....			7,647.40		
Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma:					
Appropriated.....				85,000.00	85,000.00
Expended.....				77,907.85	82,501.12
Balance.....				7,092.15	2,498.88
Oil and gas inspectors, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma:					
Appropriated.....				25,000.00	25,000.00
Expended.....				12,124.42	20,980.15
Balance.....				12,875.58	4,019.85

SUMMARY.

Total amount appropriated.....	\$285,863.57	\$555,589.38	\$651,092.46	\$620,520.00	\$612,520.00
Total amount expended.....	275,246.76	543,239.09	629,108.03	573,313.39	576,453.67
Balance.....	10,616.81	12,350.29	21,984.43	47,206.61	36,066.33

TRIBAL FUNDS—EXPENDITURES.¹

Union agency, salaries, expenses, etc.....	\$110,104.10	\$55,404.86	\$50,723.72	\$157,059.29	\$91,054.57
Five Tribes Commission, salaries, expenses, etc.....	68,731.09	36,525.69	35,899.76	13,996.55	-----
Tribal attorneys.....	69,232.11	52,996.22	55,742.18	27,842.36	33,564.20
Schools.....	289,066.50	272,291.31	280,140.00	252,776.63	228,475.00
Total.....	537,133.80	417,218.08	422,505.66	451,674.83	353,093.77

¹ Does not include per capita payments or equalization of allotments.

That is the same amount as appropriated last year.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, how is it that it is necessary to increase the appropriation for the Five Civilized Tribes right along, when their affairs are in the process of settlement—of winding up and finally settled?

Mr. MERITT. There has been a decrease in the appropriations during the last four or five years.

Mr. CARTER. Now, is that true? It may be true of this appropriation; but is that true of all the appropriations that you get with regard to the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. I think the total appropriations would not be increased, when you take into consideration the fact that heretofore they used tribal funds without authority of Congress; there is now an inhibition against that.

Mr. CARTER. Well, you have in this act, have you not, \$35,000 or \$40,000 of tribal funds in addition to these; how much is it?

Mr. MERITT. \$35,000.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is for the payment of department officers, for schools, and things of that sort, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. That is an administration fund for the care and sale of tribal property.

Mr. CARTER. It is for the sale of tribal property. Now, you have, in addition to that, \$85,000 for tribal attorneys?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Now, there is \$185,000 and \$85,000 and \$35,000, making a total of \$305,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. I will add to the justification the amount that we have expended in the Five Civilized Tribes for the last five years, including tribal funds.

Mr. CARTER. I will be glad to have you do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the enrolled members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma entitled under existing law to share in the funds of said tribes, or to their lawful heirs, out of any moneys belonging to said tribes in the United States Treasury or deposited in any bank or held by any official under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, not to exceed \$200 per capita, said payment to be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That in cases where such enrolled members, or their heirs, are Indians who by reason of their degree of Indian blood belong to the restricted class, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, withhold such payments and use the same for the benefit of such restricted Indians: *Provided further*, That the money paid to the enrolled members as provided herein shall be exempt from any lien for attorneys' fees or other debt contracted prior to the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use not to exceed \$8,000 out of the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribal funds for the expenses and the compensation of all necessary employees for the distribution of the said per capita payments. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the enrolled members of the Seminole Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma entitled under existing law to share in the funds of said tribe, or to their lawful heirs, out of any moneys belonging to said tribe in the United States Treasury or deposited in any bank or held by any official under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, not to exceed \$200 per capita: *Provided*, That said payment shall be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided further*, That in cases where such enrolled members or their heirs are Indians who belong to the restricted class, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, withhold such payments and use the same for the benefit of such restricted Indians: *Provided further*, That the money paid to the enrolled members or their heirs as provided herein shall be exempt from any lien for attorneys' fees or other debt contracted prior to the passage of this act. There is hereby appropriated a sum not to exceed \$2,000 out of the funds of said Seminole Tribe for the payment of salaries and other expenses of said per capita payment or payments.

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS, CHOCTAWS, CHICKASAWS, AND SEMINOLES.

For the purpose of further carrying out the Atoka agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, act of Congress of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495, 512, 513), and the supplemental agreement with said Indian tribes, adopted by the act of Congress of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641-654), it is recommended that an appropriation be made out of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal funds

for a per capita payment of not exceeding \$200 to each of the enrolled members of said tribes entitled to share in said funds, or to the heirs of deceased enrolled members, and that it be provided that such payment shall be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that in cases where the enrolled members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, or their heirs, are Indians who by reason of their degree of Indian blood belong to the restricted class, the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion withhold such payments and use the same for the benefit of such restricted Indians. These payments would be made from the tribal funds belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and would not be a tax on the Federal Treasury.

The books of the Indian Office show that on October 13, 1916, there was in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Choctaw Nation the sum of \$1,876,315.47, and in banks in Oklahoma to the credit of said nation the sum of \$3,144,712.36, a total of \$5,021,027.83. Deducting therefrom \$1,958,525.65, the amount necessary to complete the per capita payment authorized in section 19 of the act of Congress of May 18, 1916, there will be remaining to the credit of the nation a balance of \$3,062,502.18 available for the per capita payment herein recommended.

The books of the Indian Office also show that on October 13, 1916, there was in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Chickasaw Nation the sum of \$325,591.43, and in banks in Oklahoma to the credit of said nation the sum of \$717,206.81, a total of \$1,042,798.24 available for the per capita payment herein recommended to be made to the Chickasaw enrolled citizens. A \$200 per capita payment to the 20,799 enrolled members of the Choctaw Nation entitled to share in the tribal funds will aggregate \$4,159,800, and a \$200 per capita payment to the 6,304 enrolled members of the Chickasaw Nation entitled to share in the tribal funds will aggregate \$1,260,800, a total for both tribes of \$5,420,600. The total sum in the Treasury of the United States and in banks in Oklahoma to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and available for the per capita payment herein recommended, aggregates \$4,105,300.42. There are approximately \$7,000,000 due the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations by purchasers of the unallotted tribal lands, said approximate amount being that of the unpaid installments of the purchase price of the tribal lands sold. It is apparent that there will be sufficient tribal funds to make the per capita payment herein recommended.

For the purpose of further carrying out the agreement with the Seminole Nation of Indians (see act of July 1, 1898, 30 Stats. L., 567), and the supplemental agreement with said tribe (see act of June 2, 1900, 31 Stats. L., 250), and the provisions of section 17 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stats. L., 137-144), it is recommended that an appropriation be made out of the Seminole tribal funds for a per capita payment of not exceeding \$200 to each of the enrolled members of the Seminole Nation entitled to share in the tribal funds, or to the heirs of the deceased enrolled members, and that it be provided that such payment shall be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that in cases where the enrolled members of the Seminole Nation or their heirs are Indians who, by reason of their degree of Indian blood, belong to the restricted class, the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion withhold such payments and use the same for the benefit of the restricted Indians.

The books of the Indian Office show that on October 13, 1916, there was in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Seminole Nation the sum of \$969,037.57, and in banks in Oklahoma the sum of \$26,288.27, a total of \$995,325.84. Deducting therefrom \$280,100, the amount necessary to complete the per capita payment authorized in section 19 of the act of Congress of May 18, 1916, there will remain to the credit of the nation the sum of \$715,225.84.

In this connection attention is invited to the fact that in the Seminole agreement, contained in the act of Congress of July 1, 1898, it was provided that \$500,000 of the Seminole tribal funds held by the United States should be set apart as a permanent school fund for the education of children of the members of said tribe and should be held by the United States at 5 per cent interest or invested so as to produce such amount of interest which should be, after the extinguishment of the tribal government, applied by the Secretary of the Interior to the support of the Mekasuky and Emahaka Academies and the district schools of the Seminole people. The Emahaka Academy has been closed owing to the litigation involving the title to the land on which the school buildings are situated. Approximately \$20,000 out of the interest on the

above-mentioned \$500,000 was used during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, for the Mekasuky school. A sufficient sum out of the Seminole tribal funds should be retained by the United States for the purpose of maintaining and supporting said tribal school. There will remain, however, a balance of approximately \$200,000 available for distribution to the 3,227 enrolled members of the Seminole Nation entitled to share in said tribal funds.

Statement of tribal funds of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles, Oct. 13, 1916.

CHOCTAW.

Amount required for Choctaw payment (\$300) act May 18, 1916	\$6, 239, 700. 00	
Amount advanced from funds in Treasury	\$3, 534, 386. 72	
Amount withdrawn from funds in Oklahoma banks	746, 787. 63	
		4, 281, 174. 35
Amount required to complete payment		1, 958, 525. 65
Balance in Treasury Oct. 13, 1916	1, 876, 315. 47	
Balance in Oklahoma banks	3, 144, 712. 36	
		5, 021, 027. 83
Less amount required to complete payment		1, 958, 525. 65
Approximate available balance		3, 062, 502. 18

CHICKASAW.

Amount required for Chickasaw payment (\$200) act May 18, 1916		1, 260, 800. 00
Amount advanced from funds in Treasury	\$827, 513. 28	
Amount withdrawn from funds in Oklahoma banks	440, 995. 30	
		1, 268, 598. 58
Amount required to complete payment		
Balance in Treasury Oct. 13, 1916		325, 591. 43
Balance in Oklahoma banks		717, 206. 81
Approximate available balance		1, 042, 798. 24

SEMINOLE.

Amount required for \$300 payment, act May 18, 1916	938, 100. 00	
Amount advanced from funds in Treasury	658, 000. 00	
Amount required to complete payment		280, 100. 00
Balance in Treasury, Oct. 13, 1916	969, 037. 57	
Balance in Oklahoma banks	26, 288. 27	
	995, 325. 84	
Less amount required to complete above payment		280, 100. 00
Approximate amount available		715, 225. 84

Mr. NORTON. Is that pretty nearly all the funds they have now on hand?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. NORTON. \$200 is about as large a per capita payment as the funds will permit to be paid?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. You are making collections right along on that, are you not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; with the collections that will be made during the next few months we will be enabled to pay that.

Mr. CARTER. That is the wind-up of the Seminole affairs?

Mr. MERITT. It practically takes all of their funds, excepting a \$500,000 fund held as a reserve for educational purposes under a provision of law.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For salaries and expenses of such attorneys and other employees as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, deem necessary in probate matters affecting allottees or their heirs in the Five Civilized Tribes and in the several tribes of the Quapaw Agency, and for the costs and other necessary expenses incident to suits instituted or conducted by such attorneys, \$85,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$85,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated-----	85,000.00
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Amount expended-----	82,077.74
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Unexpended balance-----	2,922.26
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	68,433.94
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Traveling expenses-----	7,519.62
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Transportation of supplies-----	25.32
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Heat, light, and power (service)-----	12.15
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Telegraph and telephone service-----	967.12
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Printing, binding, and advertising-----	56.55
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Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.-----	8.97
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Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	1,230.94
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Rent-----	3,654.00
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Miscellaneous-----	169.13
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Total-----	82,077.74
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Probate matters in Oklahoma have assumed an enormous proportion, and the importance of maintaining an adequate force to vitalize the relationship which exists between the Government and the Indians is self-evident. There are approximately 47,000 probate cases pending in the 40 counties in eastern Oklahoma, and in most instances the county judges are unable, with the funds they have available, to give the proper attention each case demands, and as a consequence the recommendation made by the probate attorney governs the action taken in a large number of cases.

Probate attorneys' work in assisting the county judges in matters affecting Indians has been highly commended by the county judges with whom they have come in contact. Many thousands of dollars have been saved for minor and other noncompetent Indians. The concerted action among the probate attorneys to secure adjudication by the supreme court of the State of a number of important questions affecting Indians has been salutary and beneficial. Many suits have been instituted to clear titles where illegal conveyances have been made on restricted Indian lands. It would be well-nigh impossible for the Government to extend the necessary protection to these Indian wards in the State courts and in the Federal courts were it not for this important branch of the service, which should by all means be continued.

Generally speaking, the probate service will include salaries and personal expenses of probate attorneys and their clerks, traveling expenses, rent, telegraph and telephone charges, expenses of printing, binding, advertising, etc., and other miscellaneous expenses.

The following tabulated statement shows the status of the probate work for the year ended June 30, 1916:

1. Number cases pending first day of year-----	44, 898
2. Number cases pending last day of year-----	46, 949
3. Number regular cases in which attorney appeared-----	21, 741
4. Number civil actions instituted-----	416
5. Amount involved in such civil actions-----	\$1, 382, 238
6. Number civil actions finally determined-----	256
7. Number criminal actions instituted-----	91
8. Number criminal actions finally determined-----	19
9. Number new bonds filed-----	2, 277
10. Amount covered by new bonds-----	\$2, 625, 945
11. Number guardians removed or discharged-----	2, 584
12. Conservation of funds:	
(a) Bank deposits-----	\$571, 671
(b) Investments-----	\$1, 243, 301
13. Amount saved to minors and others-----	\$1, 487, 158
14. Number inherited land sales-----	1, 146
15. Number minor allotment land sales-----	450
16. Number citations issued-----	7, 198
17. Number quit-claim deeds obtained-----	123
18. Number official letters and reports-----	57, 224
19. Number conferences with allottees and others (approximate)--	49, 459
20. Number leases drafted by probate attorneys-----	222
21. Number other leases passed upon by probate attorneys-----	555
22. Number appraisements secured from Government appraisers----	583

This is the same amount that has been appropriated for a number of years, and it is to care for the force of probate attorneys who look after the estates of minors in the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. CARTER. How many probate attorneys have you?

Mr. MERITT. We have 18.

Mr. CARTER. And each one of them has a stenographer, or secretary?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I see this includes the Quapaws; they have quite a mining interest?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they have quite a mining development there.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is the reason for these additional attorneys?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the support, continuance, and maintenance of the Cherokee Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Okla., for the orphan Indian children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class, to be conducted as an industrial school under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$30,000; for repairs and improvements, \$4,500; for heating systems, \$6,000; for new dining room and kitchen and employees' quarters, \$12,700; in all \$53,200.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated-----	\$40, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	42, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	25, 811. 92
Unexpended balance-----	¹ 16, 188. 08

¹ This is not a final balance as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	\$8,463.28
Traveling expenses	1.35
Telegraph and telephone service	34.75
Subsistence supplies	4,148.52
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	1,573.34
Forage	695.78
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	882.82
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	192.09
Medical supplies	50.95
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	76.92
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	2,704.98
Construction	6,245.22
Repairs (to plant)	655.74
Miscellaneous	86.18
Total	25,811.92

Statistical statement for the year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property	\$37,115
Number of buildings	16
Number of employees	12
Total salaries	\$8,185
Average attendance of pupils	69
Average enrollment	80
Capacity	110
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	¹ \$221
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$356
Area of school land (acres)	60
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	50
Value of products of school sewing room	² \$470
Value of agricultural products	³ \$1,458
There were also used miscellaneous receipts, class IV	\$591

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1918.

Support	\$30,000
Repairs and improvements	1,500
New buildings and heating system	21,500
Total	53,000

AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of orphan Indian children of the restricted class in the Cherokee Orphan Training School, and superintendent's salary	\$30,000
Repairs and improvements	4,500
New buildings and heating system	18,700
Total	53,200

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent	\$1,225
Clerk, 12 months, at \$60	720
Physician, 12 months, at \$50	600
Principal teacher, 9 months, at \$85	765
Primary teacher, 9 months, at \$65	585
Manual-training teacher, 12 months, at \$75	900
Matron, 12 months, at \$50	600
Seamstress, 12 months, at \$40	480
Laundress, 12 months, at \$40	480

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public No. 264, 64th Cong.).

² Amount given includes both material and labor of employees and pupils.

³ Amount given includes products from farm, garden, dairy, and stock.

Cook, 12 months, at \$50-----	\$600
Nurse, 9 months, at \$70-----	630
Farmer, 12 months, at \$60-----	720
Total -----	8,805

This is a school for orphan Indian children of the restricted class in the State of Oklahoma. Its capacity has been increased from 60 to 110.

The amount requested for general repairs and improvements is \$4,500. In addition to general repairs, it is necessary to do some remodeling in order that all departments of the school may be fitted to accommodate the increased capacity.

The main building is now heated with wood-burning stoves, as are also the school building and the superintendent's cottage. As a matter of fire protection, as well as to add to the comfort of the pupils and employees, a suitable heating system is required. It is estimated \$6,000 will provide a heating system which will meet the needs of the school.

The school dining room is now in the basement of the main building, an old structure, dark and insanitary. The school kitchen is in the same basement. This department should be taken out of the old basement and placed in a snitable building. \$12,700 will provide an adequate building.

That is an increase of \$13,200 over the appropriation of last year.

Mr. NORTON. What is the purpose of providing that this appropriation shall apply to "orphan children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class" rather than to the children of the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. There are quite a number of Indian children in the western part of Oklahoma, and we thought we would make this a general orphan school for the Indians of the State of Oklahoma rather than to limit it to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. CARTER. Of course, it does not make any difference to me, but my understanding was that what the bill provided was that it was just to be a school for the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. It is provided for out of gratuity appropriations, and we have some cases coming up from western Oklahoma that are exceedingly deserving, and we thought we should not discriminate.

Mr. CARTER. I have no objection to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you have an orphan home in western Oklahoma, have you not, among the Blanket Indians?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The sum of \$275,000, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, in aid of the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations and the Quapaw Agency, in Oklahoma, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be subject to the limitation in section 1 of this act, limiting the expenditure of money to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated-----	\$275,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	275,000.00
Amount expended-----	273,967.79
Unexpended balance-----	1,032.21

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages.....	\$7,910.00
Traveling expenses.....	494.50
Telegraph and telephone service.....	109.12
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	34.25
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	99.10
Aid of common schools.....	265,315.82
Miscellaneous.....	5.00
Total.....	273,967.79

Salaries of those employed to disburse this fund.*

1 clerk.....	¹ \$1,600
1 day-school superintendent.....	¹ 1,800
1 clerk.....	¹ 1,200
1 stenographer.....	¹ 1,020
1 clerk.....	¹ 1,200
1 clerk.....	¹ 960
Total.....	7,780

This item is identical with the appropriation in the 1917 act, and is designed to give assistance to the district public schools in eastern Oklahoma, which are deprived of school revenue by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court holding Indian allotments within the school districts to be nontaxable. Many of the districts contain a large amount of such nontaxable Indian land, often more than one-half the total area of the district, and such districts are frequently financially unable to maintain district schools.

The total number of eligible Indian children in the Five Civilized Tribes is 24,134, not including freedmen. Of these, there are enrolled in the public schools about 19,347, in Government schools about 1,870, and in contract schools 367, making a total enrollment of 21,584. From the above it appears that about 89 per cent of the children of the Five Civilized Tribes are in some school.

The plan for distribution of this fund during the fiscal year 1917 is briefly as follows:

(1) Payment for tuition to all public-school districts at the rate of 10 cents per day per pupil for actual attendance of Indian pupils.

(2) In districts where a school tax of 5 mills or more has been levied payments of sums in addition to tuition will be made, based on the monthly salaries of teachers and sufficient to maintain an eight months' term of school.

(3) Districts including incorporated towns receive assistance for schools located outside or pupils living outside the corporate limits.

(4) Separate or minority schools (usually colored) are assisted for a term equal to the term of assistance given majority schools in the same district.

(5) Any balance remaining after the above payments are made will be disbursed on a per capita basis to school districts in accordance with the enumeration of all pupils of school age.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to use not exceeding \$35,000 of the proceeds of sales of unallotted lands and other tribal property belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes for payment of salaries of employees and other expenses of advertising and sale in connection with the further sales of such tribal lands and property, including the advertising and sale of the land within the segregated coal and asphalt area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, or of the surface thereof, as provided for in the act of Congress approved February 19, 1912 (37 Stat., p. 67), and of the improvements thereon, which is hereby expressly authorized, and for other work necessary to a final settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000 of such amount may be used in connection with the collection of rents of unallotted lands and tribal buildings: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, no moneys shall be expended from tribal funds belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes without specific appropriation by

* Also actual travel and subsistence while on duty in the field.

Congress, except as follows: Equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, tribal and other Indian schools for the current fiscal year under existing law, salaries and contingent expenses of governors, chiefs, assistant chiefs, secretaries, interpreters, and mining trustees of the tribes for the current fiscal year at salaries at the rate heretofore paid, and attorneys for said tribes employed under contract approved by the President, under existing law, for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to continue during the ensuing fiscal year the tribal and other schools among the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes from the tribal funds of those nations, within his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby empowered, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, to expend funds of the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole Nations available for school purposes under existing law for such repairs, improvements, or new buildings as he may deem essential for the proper conduct of the several schools of said tribes.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

SALE OF UNALLOTTED LANDS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

There are about 915,500 acres of land undisposed of in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, classified as follows: Eight hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred acres of timber land, 92,000 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, and 500 acres of unallotted land; also, about 2,500 acres of unallotted land in the Creek and Seminole Nations, the total area being divided into approximately 7,200 tracts.

There are about 23,000 tracts of unallotted and timberlands heretofore sold on which only partial payments have been made which must be collected, together with interest thereon. This character of work, also that of preparing for the sales, selling of the land, preparation of certificates of purchase, recording and delivering deeds, requires accuracy and all possible care to avoid future complications.

It is difficult to sufficiently emphasize in writing the tremendous amount of work necessary in connection with unallotted-land sales, collection of deferred payments, interest thereon, preparation of certificates of purchase, issuance of deeds, etc., and, as the unsold lands must be re-offered until they are finally disposed of, it is most urgently recommended that an appropriation of \$35,000 for this purpose be allowed, with not to exceed \$5,000 of such amount to be used in connection with the collection of rents, as provided therein.

You will note that we are reducing the amount of this item from \$10,000 to not exceeding \$5,000 for collection of rents.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, and art. 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, and art. 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, and art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, and art. 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, and art. 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, and art. 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

FULFILLING TREATIES WITH CHOCTAWS, OKLAHOMA.

This item is for the purpose of carrying out the various treaty provisions entered into with the Choctaw Indians. Article 13 of the treaty of June 22, 1855 (11 Stat. L., 611, 614), reads in part as follows:

"The amounts secured by existing treaty stipulations, viz, permanent annuity of \$3,000, under the second article of the treaty of 1805; \$600 per annum for the support of light horsemen, under the thirteenth article of the treaty of 1820; permanent annuity of \$6,000 for education, under the second article of the treaty

of 1825; \$600 per annum, permanent provision for the support of a blacksmith, under the sixth article of the treaty of 1820; and \$320, permanent provision for iron and steel, under the ninth article of the treaty of 1825, shall continue to be paid to or expended for the benefit of the Choctaws as heretofore, or the same may be applied to such objects of general utility as may from time to time be designated by the general council of the tribe, with the approbation of the Government of the United States. * * *

Mr. CARTER. I thought those Choctaw funds had all been capitalized?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Ought they not to be capitalized and the Government relieved?

Mr. MERITT. Yes sir; it ought to be capitalized.

Mr. CARTER. At what proportion do you capitalize it?

Mr. MERITT. Twenty to one.

Mr. CARTER. We will have to do it some time; and it seems to me we ought to capitalize it now.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you draw an amendment to cover that?

Mr. MERITT. If agreeable to the committee, I will draw up a provision and capitalize it in our estimates of next year.

Mr. CARTER. We pay those funds out for 20 years and then capitalize them, and we might just as well get rid of it at once.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For salaries and expenses of six oil and gas inspectors, and necessary clerks and field assistants, to supervise oil and gas mining operations on allotted and tribal lands in the State of Oklahoma from which restrictions have not been removed, and to conduct investigations with a view to the prevention of waste, \$25,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Oil and gas inspectors, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated..... \$15,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated..... 25,000.00

Amount expended 20,184.24

Unexpended balance 4,815.76

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages.....	13,795.24
Traveling expenses.....	4,219.60
Telegraph and telephone service.....	209.07
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	196.04
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	743.82
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	21.00
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	31.42
Rent.....	928.00
Miscellaneous.....	40.05

20,184.24

OIL AND GAS INSPECTORS, OKLAHOMA, 1918, \$25,000.

On August 1, 1914, Congress made \$25,000 available for the employment of six oil and gas inspectors to supervise operations on restricted Indian lands in the Five Civilized Tribes, and the authority was continued on March 4, 1915, for the fiscal year 1916. In spite of the fact, however, that Oklahoma has assumed first place in importance in the matter of oil production and operations on Indian lands required as much if not more supervision than before, the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1917, was reduced to \$15,000.

This has necessitated a reduction in the inspection force from six to four men—a fact that makes it impossible to adequately supervise operations and to conserve the interests of the Indians, as the Five Civilized Tribes cover over 30,000 square miles, between 20 and 25 per cent of which is restricted, or under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. It has been estimated that approximately 13,000,000 acres of this land from a geological standpoint is possible oil and gas land, and about 3,000,000 acres of this possible territory belong to restricted Indians.

There are over 1,300 leases, averaging about 75 acres each, that are actually producing oil and gas, and many more upon which wells are drilling. Over 9,000 wells are drilled each year in Oklahoma, between 1,500 and 2,000 of which are probably located on restricted land. The restricted acreage does not lie in one block, but is "checkerboarded" with the acreage not under governmental jurisdiction, a fact requiring much traveling over a large area.

When the work was inaugurated the operators were generally doubtful of the practicability of the methods advocated by the bureau, and complaints were made to the effect that even though the methods advocated were correct in principle, unless operators on unrestricted lands were compelled to use similar methods it would work unusual hardship on the lessees of restricted land. This objection has been overcome by laws being passed by the State of Oklahoma which empower the corporation commission to promulgate regulations covering operations on unrestricted lands. These regulations and the regulations of the Department of the Interior are practically identical. Systems have been established by the oil and gas inspectors by which information concerning the method of operation on Indian lands is collected. This information is of the utmost importance to the inspectors, for without it they are unable to determine whether operations are being carried on in accordance with the regulations.

During the last year's development of the southern extension of the Cushing field some of the most difficult operating problems in Oklahoma have been overcome. The tremendous gas pressures have rendered drilling very difficult, but a Federal inspector has been stationed in this field practically continuously for two years, who has cooperated with the operators, and the various problems have been satisfactorily solved.

The prejudice existing among the operators when the bureau of mines first began operations in Oklahoma has been practically overcome, and the various methods advocated by the bureau to reduce to a minimum the waste of oil, gas, and potable water are being gradually adopted by the operators on unrestricted as well as restricted lands.

Heretofore the appropriation has been restricted to the Five Civilized Tribes. Development is being rapidly pushed on restricted Indians in the other Indian reservations in Oklahoma, namely, Otoe, Pawnee, Ponca, Sac and Fox, Shawnee, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe, and, in order that the operations on these reservations may be carried on in the same manner as in the Five Civilized Tribes, it is highly important that the appropriation be made general. With the reduced inspection force at present available, it is impossible to inspect the increasing number of wild-cat wells that are being drilled in the undeveloped portions of the various Indian reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that is an increase of \$10,000. Why is that necessary?

Mr. MERITT. There has been quite an oil development in western and northwestern Oklahoma on a number of reservations, and we would like to expand this service to the whole State of Oklahoma.

Mr. CARTER. You mean outside of the Five Civilized Tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. And the Osage country?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I see you have in there the words "the necessary field clerks and assistants."

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. Those oil inspectors need stenographers and one or two clerks, and that is to make it broad enough to cover their work. Those employees are cooperating with the oil operators, and their work has been very helpful in conserving the oil and helping the Indian allottees.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it require experienced men?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it requires trained, practical oil men for that work.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to acquire by purchase on behalf of the Creek Nation 42½ acres of land, to be used as pasture for the Nuyaka School, and to expend therefor not to exceed \$1,100 from Creek tribal funds.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

PURCHASE OF LAND, NUYAKA SCHOOL.

Nuyaka School owns 46 acres of land, with about 35 under cultivation. Twenty acres adjoining the school reserve and which are under cultivation and also a tract consisting of 42½ acres of pasture land are rented.

This is a boys' school, with a capacity of 100, and additional farm land is required both to assist in the support of pupils and for the purpose of giving training in agricultural pursuits. The tract of 42½ acres, which is rented at \$127.50 per year, can be purchased for \$25 an acre, or \$1,062.50 in all. This is the only piece of land located near the school which can be secured for pasture purposes. The difference between the cost and the \$1,100 requested will be used for necessary expenses connected with conveyancing and examination of title.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For constructing, equipping, and maintaining a hospital within the Cherokee Nation and the purchase of land, \$40,000, payable out of Cherokee tribal funds, said hospital to be conducted under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Hospital, Cherokee Nation, Okla.

For the construction of a hospital in the Cherokee Nation, Okla.----- \$40,000

The Cherokee Nation has a population of 41,824 Indians. Nothing has heretofore been done for these Indians in the way of hospital facilities except in isolated cases, which have been sent to hospitals outside the service and to sanatoria at Phoenix or Sac and Fox, Iowa, all of which is expensive and inadequate to meet the demands of the situation. There is only one Indian Service hospital in Oklahoma, and that institution serves the Choctaws and Chickasaws only. An extensive investigation of the conditions in the Cherokee Nation has been made by the medical supervisor, and his findings, supported by the independent investigations of others, show the need of a hospital. Actual statistics showing the presence of disease have not been made up, as there is no medical service among these Indians. However, of 3,903 other Indians examined in Oklahoma there were found 254 with tuberculosis and 905 with trachoma. If this estimate holds true—and the office has no reason to suppose that it does not—in the Cherokee Nation there are 2,927 cases of tuberculosis and 9,619 cases of trachoma. This, of course, is only an estimate of two diseases. At the present time the only medical service rendered is in emergency cases, which are treated by local practitioners and paid for from Indian funds.

Mr. NORTON. Are the Cherokee Indians in favor of that?

Mr. MERITT. We have not taken it up with the Cherokee Indians; there are about 40,000 of them, I think; but I think it will be very helpful to those Indians.

Mr. NORTON. Forty thousand of those Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Where did that originate?

Mr. MERITT. It was based on a report of a medical supervisor, and has also been discussed with the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, and we feel that inasmuch as the Government has constructed a hospital for the Choctaws and Chickasaws that there is an urgent similar need in the Cherokee Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. What facilities have they now for taking care of persons that should be in the hospital?

Mr. MERITT. No facilities whatever, except such as they pay for in the regular hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is to take the tribal funds and create a tribal hospital, to which any Indian of that tribe can be sent by the authorities in charge of the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. How much Cherokee fund all told have you in hand?

Mr. MERITT. I would have to get that for you.

Mr. CARTER. My understanding is that you have a little over \$200,000, but \$200,000 is being held in abeyance for certain claims that are now being made against the Cherokee Nation; is that not true?

Mr. MERITT. There are certain claims outstanding.

Mr. CARTER. Well, would the expenditure of this \$40,000 in any way charge the Treasury of the Federal Government with relation to those claims.

Mr. MERITT. I find from the records of the Indian Office that there is at present in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Cherokee Nation the sum of \$124,244.22. This sum, however, is held for the purpose of the settlement of certain back per capita, equalization, and other payments due individual members of the Cherokee Nation out of said tribal fund. In November, 1915, the aggregate amount of said unpaid but authorized per capita, equalization, and other individual shares due out of the tribal funds was found to be \$171,394.51. At that time there was in the United States Treasury or in banks to the credit of the Cherokee Nation over and above the sum necessary to meet the above outstanding obligations the sum of \$138,479.95. This last-mentioned amount being available for a per capita distribution, a \$3.30 per capita payment was authorized on January 25, 1916, to be made to the enrolled members of the Cherokee Nation or their heirs entitled under the provisions of section 17 of the act of Congress of April 26, 1906 (34 Stats. L., 137-144), and has already largely been made. The entire amount at present in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Cherokee Nation will be necessary and required for the above-mentioned payments heretofore authorized and due individual members of the tribe, and therefore if an appropriation is made for a Cherokee hospital it should be a gratuity appropriation.

Mr. CARTER. You have only \$7,000 or \$8,000, outside of the \$200,000 held in abeyance, have you not?

Mr. MERITT. It is a very small amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For constructing, equipping, and maintaining a hospital within the Creek Nation and the purchase of land, \$30,000, payable out of Creek tribal funds, said hospital to be conducted under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

HOSPITAL, CREEK NATION, OKLAHOMA.

For the construction of a hospital in the Creek Nation, Okla----- \$30,000

The Creek Nation has a population of 18,774 Indians. Nothing has heretofore been done for these Indians in the way of hospital facilities except in isolated cases. There is only one Indian Service hospital in Oklahoma, and that institution serves the Choctaws and Chickasaws only. An extensive investigation of the conditions in the Creek Nation has been made by the medical supervisor, and his findings, supported by the independent investigations of others, show the need of a hospital.

There are ample tribal funds deposited to the credit of the Creek Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any outstanding claims against that that might absorb this fund?

Mr. MERITT. Well, there are outstanding claims, but we believe there is more than a sufficient amount of tribal funds to authorize the hospital.

Mr. CARTER. Well, the Creek allotment claims have not been finally disposed of?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. We have not now enough money in the Creek fund to pay the Creek allotment in accordance with their claims, have we?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; but the department contends that the claim for the original amount is not justified.

Mr. CARTER. But if they ever got into court they might get a different ruling on that.

Mr. NORTON. Is the Creek Nation in favor of this?

Mr. MERITT. We have not taken it up with the Creek Indians; there are more than 10,000 Creek Indians, and we feel that no better use could be made of their funds than the construction of a hospital.

Mr. CARTER. The Creek Indians still have a tribal existence, have they not?

Mr. MERITT. They have a tribal existence and officers.

Mr. CARTER. The chief, an interpreter, and an attorney?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. You could not take it up with the Cherokee authorities, because there are no Cherokee authorities; but you might take it up with the Creek authorities.

Mr. MERITT. We will take it up with the officers and get an expression of their views, if it is the pleasure of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For medical and health work among the restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, including salaries of physicians and field matrons, equipment, rent of quarters, medical and surgical supplies, and such other expenses as may be necessary, \$60,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000 of the amount herein authorized may be used for purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for use of the physicians to be employed hereunder.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

MEDICAL SERVICE, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, \$60,000.

At the present time there are maintained at 11 schools in the Five Tribes contract physicians for nine months in the year, whose duty it is to furnish medical attention to pupils at the schools. With the exception of building the hospital at Talihina, no attempt has been made to furnish medical assistance to the restricted Indians of the Five Tribes except such as one special physician

paid from "Relieving distress" has been able to furnish. Dr. Shoemaker, assistant medical supervisor, has made an extensive investigation of the needs of the Five Tribes. His reports have been supported by reports of Dr. Van Cleave and Dr. Murphy.

While accurate statistics of the incidence of disease among the approximately 100,000 Indians of the Five Tribes, if the percentage for other Indians can be considered as also applying to them, and the office knows of no reason why they should not, there are 7,000 cases of tuberculosis and 23,000 cases of trachoma at the present time receiving practically no treatment. These figures only represent two contagious diseases. Information has accumulated from various sources showing that there are among them the usual complement of other diseases. Besides the treatment of tuberculosis and trachoma, an effort should be made to handle the vast bulk of children's diseases.

The need for making a start in the handling of this huge medical problem is great. It is thought that the \$60,000 requested will make a good start in furnishing this medical service.

There are 30,000 restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes, covering about 40 counties.

Mr. CARTER. Thirty; no more than that?

Mr. MERITT. Covering 40 counties. We believe that those Indians should have ample medical facilities offered to them.

Mr. CARTER. What facilities have you for them now?

Mr. MERITT. Practically no facilities.

Mr. CARTER. Have you any doctors among them at all?

Mr. MERITT. We have contract physicians at some of the schools, but the health conditions of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians are poor and some of those Indians are in the position where they are not able to pay physicians. We feel that there should be a regular medical corps looking after the health condition of those Indians and trying to help them in such ways as they can.

Mr. NORTON. Why should that not be paid out of tribal funds?

Mr. MERITT. The tribal funds of the Cherokees are practically exhausted. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have funds, but if this per capita payment is authorized, that will exhaust those funds.

Mr. CARTER. It could not be paid out of the tribal funds under the present law or agreement, but in the regular administration it could be paid under the present law out of the amount due to each Indian that he gets from his property sold?

Mr. MERITT. We give gratuity medical services to Indians on other reservations, even where they have tribal funds, and I see no reason why we should discriminate against the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in regard to that work.

Mr. CARTER. With regard to this proviso at the top of page 88, you have got a provision in the first part of the bill about automobiles, have you not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Why should this not be included in that?

Mr. MERITT. We prefer to use it out of this appropriation, because there is such a tremendous pressure on the other appropriation.

Mr. CARTER. What is the difference in using it in this and in the other—it would all come out of the same funds?

Mr. MERITT. That could come out without serious trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use from the tribal funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, in the proportion of three-fourths from the Choctaws and one-fourth from the Chickasaws, not to exceed the sum of \$5,000, for building a road to and improving the grounds of the Choctaw sanatorium, near Tahihina, Okla.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

ROAD TO THE CHOCTAW SANITORIUM.

A hospital having a capacity of about 60 patients has been constructed for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes in Oklahoma. This hospital is situated about four miles from the town of Talihina. The present road leading from the town to the hospital is merely a trail, and is in such a condition that the transportation of patients to the hospital is difficult.

At the time of the construction of the hospital building the superintendent of construction made a survey of the route for this road and submitted an estimate of the cost of constructing the same. He reported that the citizens of Talihina agreed to construct and keep in repair the road from that town to the west line of Le Flore County, a distance of about one mile, with the exception of a bridge across the east fork of Rock Creek, which lies between the west line of Le Flore County and Talihina, which he estimated would cost \$600. He also reported that the officials of Latimer County were unwilling to construct the stretch of road from the east boundary of that county to the boundary of the hospital reservation, a distance of approximately one mile, for the reason that the county contains a great deal of Indian land which is nontaxable, and that no funds were available to do the work. The superintendent of construction estimated that the cost of building this stretch of road would amount to \$2,900, including two bridges; he also estimated that the stretch of road from the southeast boundary of the hospital reserve to the hospital would cost \$700, and that \$800 would be required to build a road leading directly to the hospital and to do some grading and filling on the hospital grounds.

An expenditure of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for these purposes will be of great value to the institution.

Mr. CARTER. That is certainly needed.

OREGON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For support and civilization of Indians of the Klamath Agency, Oreg., including pay of employees, \$6,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$6,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	6,000.00
Amount expended-----	5,818.99
Unexpended balance-----	181.01
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	5,184.49
Telegraph and telephone service-----	16.40
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	601.25
Medical supplies-----	16.38
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	.47
	5,818.99

This appropriation is required for the administration of the affairs of 1,145 Indians of Klamath Agency, including the care of 790,000 acres of valuable timber. It is expended for salaries and general support items.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For support and civilization of the confederated tribes and bands under Warm Springs Agency, Oreg., including pay of employees, \$4,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians of Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$4,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	4,000.00
Amount expended-----	4,092.26
Overdrawn ¹ -----	92.26
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	1,594.33
Traveling expenses-----	144.45
Transportation of supplies-----	44.38
Telegraph and telephone service-----	.85
Subsistence supplies-----	391.42
Forage-----	593.15
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	378.83
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	1.25
Medical supplies-----	334.60
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	261.20
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	311.49
Miscellaneous-----	36.31
	4,092.26

This is the general support item for the Warm Springs jurisdiction, under which there are 759 Indians. It is required for salaries, traveling expenses, equipment, subsistence, etc.

That is the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For support and civilization of the Indians of the Umatilla Agency, Oreg., including pay of employees, \$3,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians of Umatilla Agency, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$3,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	3,000.00
Amount expended-----	2,943.79
Unexpended balance-----	56.21
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	2,940.00
Transportation of supplies-----	3.79
	2,943.79

This appropriation is required for the administration of the affairs of 1,152 Indians under Umatilla Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For support and education of 600 Indian pupils, including native Indian pupils brought from Alaska, at the Indian school, Salem, Oreg., including pay of superintendent, \$102,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$20,000; for new buildings, including dairy barn, printing office, employees' quarters and cottages, and addition to hospital, \$40,000; in all, \$162,200.

¹ Covered by deficiency appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Salem, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$102,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	102,000.00
Amount expended-----	100,054.77
Unexpended balance ¹ -----	1,945.23
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	38,645.65
Traveling expenses-----	90.25
Transportation of supplies-----	10.38
Telegraph and telephone service-----	122.84
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	1.00
Subsistence supplies-----	20,325.05
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	17,127.76
Forage-----	701.41
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	9,940.96
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	1,593.62
Medical supplies-----	709.44
Live stock-----	3,600.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	409.92
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	5,658.79
Miscellaneous-----	1,117.70
	100,054.77

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	12,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	12,000.00
Amount expended-----	11,663.90
Balance ¹ -----	336.10
Analysis of expenditures: Repairs to plant-----	11,663.00

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$293,065
Number of buildings-----	65
Number of employees-----	51
Total salaries-----	\$38,500
Average attendance of pupils-----	441
Average enrollment-----	498
Capacity-----	650
Cost per capita based on average enrollment ² -----	\$196
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	\$222
Area of school land-----	acres 441
Area of school land cultivated ³ -----	178
Value of products of school, including both materials and labor of employees and school pupils-----	\$4,704
Value of agricultural products, including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock-----	\$10,872
Expended from miscellaneous receipts, Class IV-----	\$1,000

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916, Public No. 264, Sixty-fourth Congress.

³ This does not include 70 acres in pasture.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support.....	\$102, 000
Repairs and improvements.....	20, 000
New buildings.....	40, 000
Total	162, 000

AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 600 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary.....	102, 200
Repairs and improvements.....	20, 000
New buildings, including dairy barn, printing office, employees' quarters and cottages, and an addition to hospital.....	40, 000
Total	162, 200

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent.....	\$2, 000	Assistant matron.....	\$580
Assistant superintendent and principal.....	1, 600	Do.....	540
Clerk.....	1, 100	Instructor in mechanical drawing and woodwork.....	840
Financial clerk.....	1, 000	Nurse.....	720
Clerk.....	840	Seamstress.....	660
Do.....	720	Assistant seamstress.....	540
Do.....	600	Laundress.....	540
Physician.....	720	Assistant laundress.....	420
Disciplinarian.....	900	Baker.....	600
Assistant disciplinarian.....	720	Cook.....	600
Teacher.....	750	Assistant cook.....	420
Do.....	720	Hospital cook.....	480
Do.....	720	Carpenter.....	900
Do.....	660	Assistant carpenter.....	720
Do.....	600	Tailor.....	800
Do.....	600	Shoe and harness maker.....	780
Do.....	600	Blacksmith.....	800
Do.....	600	Gardener.....	800
Do.....	600	Engineer.....	1, 100
Teacher of agriculture.....	1, 000	Assistant engineer.....	720
Industrial teacher.....	720	Dairyman.....	720
Domestic science teacher.....	660	Printer.....	1, 000
Matron.....	840	Painter.....	720
Assistant matron.....	600	Laborer.....	720
Do.....	600	Do.....	500
Do.....	600		
Do.....	600	Total	38, 890

For the Salem School, Oregon, is requested an appropriation for the support of 600 pupils, including the salary of the superintendent, \$102,200. This is an increase of \$200 over the appropriation for 1917, but does not exceed a cost per pupil of \$167, the basis of computation which has been customary heretofore.

An item of \$20,000 is desired for general repairs and improvements, which is an increase of \$8,000 over the amount appropriated for the current year. For the fiscal year 1913 there was allowed \$9,000 for repairs and improvements, and for the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 \$12,000.

This school was established at its present location in 1884; there are 65 buildings, many of them of frame construction. The humid nature of the climate due to long rainy seasons is, of course, well known. Attention is invited to these facts because moneys heretofore available for upkeep have apparently been insufficient to maintain the buildings, and the water, sewer, lighting, and plumbing systems in proper condition.

The condition especially of the heating, piping, and plumbing has been characterized by inspecting officials as deplorable for several years past. In one instance it was said that nearly every radiator and nearly every faucet

in the whole system was leaking. Although considerable money has been expended to remedy these conditions the results have not been permanent. There is apparently some gritty sediment in the water at Salem.

Many of the frame buildings are in need of repair and a great deal of painting is necessary each year. Some of the structures are characterized as antiquated and rotten. Floors are worn out, requiring replacing; walls are broken and defaced. In many of the dormitories windows are small, ceilings low, and no night toilets provided. Conditions are not sanitary. It seems impracticable at this time to attempt the giving of estimates of the cost of each of the many purposes for which the funds should be used. The amount requested will not be more than sufficient to do what can be done in one year to restore this plant to a condition which shall be creditable.

It is proposed to use \$40,000 for a new dairy barn, printing office, employees quarters, and addition to the hospital. This is a large school which reaches at times an enrollment of 700 pupils. The presence of so large a number of pupils calls for operations on a large scale. There is now a dairy barn, built in 1908 accommodating 40 cows, but this has proven insufficient, and a new and modern structure has been recommended as desirable for the general good of the school, assurance of sanitary conditions and for proper instruction in dairying.

The present printing office is conducted in a frame office building which was completed in 1885. The printing office is in the second story under a dormer roof, where space is insufficient and conditions unsuitable. This building cost originally \$2,000 and is now worth \$300.

The present employees' mess building, which houses some single employees, was constructed in 1891, and is not now suited to its purpose nor in proper condition. The superintendent reports this building as rotten, unsafe, and insanitary, an eyesore to the plant, and urges the erection of a suitable building with bed chambers, dining hall, and kitchen, and capacity to take care of 40 persons. New cottages are desired because there have not been at any time a sufficient number of cottages to accommodate all married employees.

The hospital is a fairly commodious brick structure, but there are no sleeping porches. These are essential, one at each end of the building for the boys and girls, and they should be provided. The hospital building is not large enough to take care of the patients properly, and an addition should be constructed and better ventilation provided throughout. This is the largest Indian school in the Pacific northwest and has a large Indian population to serve in that region. Native Alaskan Indian children are almost exclusively enrolled here and are usually bright and ambitious pupils. It has farm land ample for agriculture, gardening, and the production of small fruits generally and has done creditable work along these lines. Its canning operations and the exhibits of its various products at the Oregon State Fair have attracted favorable notice. The school should be maintained upon a thoroughly efficient basis and with sufficient funds the superintendent can accomplish many important improvements while advancing generally all conditions in the school.

You will note that we are asking for quite a number of new buildings, and also asking that the repair and improvement fund be materially increased. The condition of that Indian school has been permitted to deteriorate, because of lack of adequate appropriations. We have recently changed the superintendents, and have an aggressive and able superintendent in charge there, and we hope to put the school on a substantial businesslike basis.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you have a \$20,000 addition, in line 7, page 89, for a new building. What is that for? You know they have wanted for years—and I believe it was granted them—an assembly hall.

Mr. MERITT. That assembly hall has been constructed. That \$20,000 is for improvements of the buildings. We have at that school 65 buildings altogether, and they are frame construction, and because of climatic conditions, having a great deal of rain in that country, the wooden buildings deteriorate rapidly. We have not heretofore had sufficient repair funds to keep that plant in proper condition, and it

is now absolutely necessary that we do something, or the plant will go to pieces.

The CHAIRMAN. I see the law authorizes Indian children from Alaska to be brought to that school at Salem. How many Alaska Indian children are attending?

Mr. MERITT. Something like 100.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the natives of Alaska? There was for a long time a question as to whether any of the Alaska natives were really Indians; it was claimed that they were all Esquimos. Has the department ever gone into that question?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the department has never gone into that question.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, is there no danger of bringing Esquimos down there?

Mr. MERITT. I have visited this Salem school and have seen Indians there from Alaska, and I can testify from what I have seen that they are real Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I can join you in the first part of your statement. I have been there and looked them over, but I could not tell whether they were Indians or Esquimos.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they are full-blood Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. I think they have some Aleuts there, and that seems to be a general name for Indians in Alaska. But it is racially quite a question; and I have asked the Delegate in Congress from Alaska, Mr. Wickersham, about it, and he seems to be in doubt on the question.

The CLERK. I see the superintendents ask for only \$102,000 in that justification.

Mr. MERITT. That is for the support fund, based on the \$167 per capita, in addition to the salary of the superintendent.

The CLERK. I know, but you are asking for \$102,200 in your bill.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but we are asking for the regular amount; that is only a difference of \$200.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For support and civilization of Indians at Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg., including pay of employees, \$4,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians of Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$4,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated-----	4,000.00
Amount expended-----	3,800.55

Unexpended balance-----	199.45
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	2,116.11
Traveling expenses-----	220.50
Transportation of supplies-----	34.67
Telegraph and telephone service-----	27.99
Subsistence supplies-----	494.06
Forage-----	92.20
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	185.18
Educational, stationary, and office supplies-----	41.50

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Medical supplies-----	\$169.34
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	22.10
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	148.23
Miscellaneous-----	248.67

3, 800. 55.

This sum is required for the administration and support of 425 Indians on Grande Ronde and Siletz Reservations. In addition to the usual support items, a comparatively large sum is required for subsistence and medical supplies for indigent old Indians.

That is the same amount as in the current Indian appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For the construction of the Modoc Point extension project, to irrigate approximately 2,135 acres, upon the Klamath Indian Reservation, in accordance with the plans submitted by the chief engineer in the Indian Service and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, \$29,000, reimbursable, as provided for the Modoc Point project in the act of March 3, 1911.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

IRRIGATION SYSTEM, KLAMATH RESERVATION, OREG. (REIMBURSABLE).

No appropriation for 1916 or 1917.

Indian tribes, Pitt River, Klamath, Modoc, and Paiute.

Number of Indians, 1,145.

Area of reservation, 1,019,176 acres.

Area irrigable from completed work, new project.

Area actually irrigated, new project.

Area farmed by Indians, new project.

Area farmed by lessees, new project.

Area farmed by white owners, new project.

Area of whole project, 2,135 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction (estimated), \$29,000.

Estimated total cost of completed project, \$13.60 per acre.

Average value of irrigated land, \$75 per acre.

Average annual precipitation, 15 inches.

Source of water supply, Sprague River. Market for products, local (good).

Distance from railroad, 1 to 4 miles.

The Modoc Point project diverts water from the Sprague River by means of a substantial concrete dam and carries water to the lands on the southeast side of the Williamson River. It is proposed to extend to the opposite side of the Williamson River the water diverted from the Sprague River by constructing a flume and canal which will supply a little over 2,100 acres of allotted Indian lands. The Indians occupying these allotments have urged for some time that they should receive irrigation, and the industry of the other Indians on the Klamath Reservation who have been supplied with water indicates that the construction of this proposed extension will give these Indians an opportunity to farm, which they will make good.

The very low unit cost being less than \$14 per acre makes this an attractive project, and the fact that these are urging that the work be undertaken seems to leave no doubt of the value of the proposed work.

This is a new project.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What would be the total cost of that project if it is undertaken?

Mr. MERITT. This will cover the entire cost, \$29,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, is that the cost submitted by the chief engineer?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The Indians themselves are very anxious that we get this extension project so that they can get their allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. It is on the opposite side of the river, as I understand it from the main Indian reservation, and we know that at the present time irrigating a great deal of the main reservation.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we are irrigating the original project, and this is on the opposite side of the river. It seems to be a very deserving project.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many acres?

Mr. MERITT. Two thousand one hundred acres, and it will cost about \$14 per acre to irrigate the land, and it will make the land very much more valuable than it is now.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For maintenance and operation of the Modoc Point irrigation system within the Klamath Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, \$5,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1911.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Maintenance and operation, Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated ¹----- \$20, 000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated -----	4, 740. 00
Amount expended -----	4, 626. 05

Unexpended balance -----	113. 95
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages -----	4, 236. 33
Traveling expenses -----	58. 67
Transportation of supplies -----	55. 06
Telegraph and telephone service -----	1. 33
Forage -----	69. 80
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc -----	73. 15
Educational, stationery, and office supplies -----	12. 399
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc -----	119. 32
	<u>4, 626. 05</u>

Indian Tribes: Pitt River, Klamath, Modoc, and Paiute.

Number of Indians, 1,152.

Area of reservation, 1,019,176 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 4,500 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 700 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 550 acres.

Area of whole project, 6,000 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$173,905.33.

Cost of operation, maintenance and miscellaneous, \$6,980.14.

Estimated total irrigation cost \$29 per acre.

Average value of irrigated land, \$50 per acre.

Average annual precipitation, 15 inches.

Source of water supply, Sprague River. Market for products, local (fair).

Distance from railroad, through project.

The Indians under this project are making a remarkable showing and should have all encouragement possible, so that their efforts in agricultural pursuits may be successful. In order to keep their irrigation system in good order, \$5,000 should be provided for the operation, maintenance, cleaning, and patrol for the fiscal year. The total area is about 6,000 acres and a number of miles of newly constructed drainage ditches must be cared for.

¹ Appropriation for 1917 designated, "Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable), 1917."

Last year we had \$20,000 for this purpose.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is, for the construction?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Well, will it cost \$5,000 a year to maintain a construction of \$20,000?

Mr. MERITT. We have been constructing that for a number of years, and the total cost of construction amounts to \$173,905. The total acreage under the project is 4,500, and the estimated total cost of irrigation per acre is \$29. We have got the project completed, and we now ask for a small appropriation to maintain it.

The CHAIRMAN. This was the original project that you spoke of?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And this new project that you now speak of is an extension of the original project, as I understand it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the purchase of a tract or tracts of land on the Columbia River, for the purpose of providing fishing grounds for the Warm Springs and other middle Oregon tribes, not to exceed \$5,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. MERITT. This is a new item, and I would like to submit the justification at this time.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR WARM SPRINGS AND OTHER INDIANS.

In 1865 the Indians of middle Oregon were induced to sign a treaty whereby they relinquished all the fishing rights theretofore reserved to themselves by the treaty of June 25, 1855. The Indians contend that they were misled into signing the treaty of 1865 and were totally unaware that they were disposing of their fishing grounds. The Warm Springs Indians, one of the signatories to the aforesaid treaty, are largely dependent upon fish for their subsistence, and it is proposed to purchase one or more small tracts of land where obtainable for the purpose of providing them a suitable river frontage. This action in behalf of the Indians is the only means open to us whereby a measure of compensation can be made to them for their loss.

They have ceded their rights to the land on the Columbia River, and we feel that—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). There is quite a friction there between the States of Oregon and Washington with reference to the right of the Indians to fish in the Columbia River?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And there has been a persistent effort made to keep the Indians from going into the river to fish, and I think possibly this will be a great aid to them. From time out of mind they have had that right, and it is prescriptive rights that I think the Government ought to protect them in.

Mr. MERITT. The Indians, as you say, have had considerable trouble with regard to their fishing rights, and we want to secure their rights.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For support and education of eight hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, including pay of superintendent, \$136,250; for general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$151,250.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Carlisle, Pa.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$132,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	132,000.00
Amount expended-----	130,880.58
Unexpended balance-----	1,119.42
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	56,233.14
Traveling expenses-----	1,427.57
Transportation of supplies-----	772.77
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	3,722.12
Telegraph and telephone service-----	286.81
Printing, binding and advertising-----	17.12
Subsistence supplies-----	25,959.56
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	15,513.98
Forage-----	1,032.63
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	13,007.50
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	1,078.71
Medical supplies-----	735.11
Live stock-----	2,140.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	876.11
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	6,637.49
Rent of land-----	400.00
Miscellaneous-----	1,039.96
	<u>130,880.58</u>

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	20,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	20,000.00
Amount expended-----	19,663.78
Amount unexpended balance-----	336.22
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repairs to plant-----	19,663.78

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Value of school plant (real property), \$457,400.
 Number of buildings, 48.
 Number of employees, 77.
 Total salaries, \$59,750.
 Average attendance of pupils, 452.
 Average enrollment, 705.
 Capacity, 757.
 Cost per capita based on average enrollment, \$182.
 Cost per capita based on average attendance, \$284.
 Area of school land, 316 acres.¹
 Area of school land cultivated, 287 acres.
 Value of products of school, \$31,861.²
 Value of agricultural products, \$15,477.³
 Expended of miscellaneous receipts, class 4, \$2,664.

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved September 7, 1916, Public, No. 264, Sixty-fourth Congress.

² This includes both materials and labor of employees and school pupils.

³ This includes products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support	\$136, 250
Repairs and improvements	15, 000
Total	<u>151, 250</u>

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 800 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary	\$136, 250
Repairs and improvements	15, 000
Total	<u>151, 250</u>

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent	\$2, 650	Seamstress	\$800
Principal	1, 500	Assistant seamstress	600
Chief clerk	1, 500	Do	500
Stenographer and typewriter	720	Laundress	600
Clerk	1, 000	Assistant laundress	420
Do	720	Baker	660
Do	720	Cook	660
Physician	1, 400	Hospital cook	300
Disciplinarian	1, 000	Farm cook	300
Assistant disciplinarian and band leader	840	Printer	1, 200
Assistant disciplinarian	800	Mason	750
Music teacher	720	Painter	840
Teacher	840	Teacher of agriculture	1, 100
Do	840	Farmer	900
Do	810	Shoemaker	660
Do	780	Carpenter	900
Do	750	Tailor	900
Do	720	Blacksmith	800
Do	720	Teamster	540
Do	690	Engineer	1, 100
Do	690	Fireman	540
Do	660	Laborer	480
Do	630	Do	450
Teacher of free-hand drawing	720	Indian assistant ¹	300
Storekeeper	1, 000	Do	240
Boys' field agent	1, 100	Indian assistant	180
Girls' field agent	900	Do	180
Librarian	660	Do	180
Matron	1, 000	Laborer	600
Domestic science teacher	840	Do	600
Assistant matron	660	Do	480
Do	660	Director of mechanic arts	1, 500
Do	600		
Nurse	720		<u>50, 820</u>

This is the first year that a specific number of pupils has been mentioned for the Carlisle School. The amount, \$136,250, provides for 800 pupils at \$167 per capita per annum, including salaries of employees, subsistence, clothing, and supplies necessary in the academic and industrial training of the pupils.

The amount required for 1918, \$15,000, for repairs and improvements, has been reduced 25 per cent from that of previous years for this purpose. The Carlisle School plant, comprising 50 buildings, requires constant attention in the way of repairs and improvements.

That is a reduction of \$750 for that school.

¹ Payable from "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, Carlisle School."

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

The sum of \$1,000, bequeathed to the Carlisle Indian Industrial School under the will of Bradford R. Wood, late of Albany, N. Y., and deposited in the Treasury of the United States, is hereby appropriated and shall remain available until expended for the purpose of assisting needy students from the Carlisle Indian School in extending their education to become trained nurses.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Under the will of Bradford R. Wood, late of Albany, N. Y., the sum of \$1,000 was bequeathed to the Carlisle Indian Industrial School. This money can not be used without authority of law, and the item is desired in order to render the money available for the use of the institution.

It is desired to use this money in order to assist poor and deserving Indian girl graduates from the Carlisle School to pursue further courses in nursing and thus fit themselves to become efficient trained nurses.

The sum of \$1,000 has been bequeathed to that school, and we would like to have authority to use that \$1,000 now in the Treasury for the needy pupils.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

SEC. 21. For support and education of 365 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Flandreau, S. Dak., and for pay of superintendent, \$62,955; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; for girls' industrial building, \$10,000; for new barn, \$3,000; in all, \$83,955.

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Flandreau, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated.....	\$61,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	61,500.00
Amount expended	60,973.12
Unexpended balance.....	<u>1526.88</u>
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages.....	29,825.99
Traveling expenses	682.26
Transportation of supplies.....	563.81
Heat, light, and power (service).....	326.35
Telegraph and telephone service.....	98.72
Subsistence supplies.....	15,108.26
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.....	4,709.06
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	3,603.58
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	1,068.08
Medical supplies.....	373.52
Live stock.....	300.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	652.41
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	3,145.63
Rent.....	120.00
Miscellaneous.....	395.45
Total	<u>60,973.12</u>

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated-----	\$6,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	6,000.00
Amount expended-----	5,537.97
Unexpended balance-----	462.03
Analysis of expenditures:	
Construction-----	729.69
Repairs (to plant)-----	4,808.28
Total-----	5,537.97

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent-----	\$2,000.	Assistant seamstress-----	\$300
Clerk-----	1,320	Do-----	300
Assistant clerk-----	780	Laundress-----	520
Do-----	720	Assistant laundress-----	300
Physician-----	720	Baker-----	520
Disciplinarian and band in-		Cook-----	560
structor-----	1,000	Assistant cook-----	300
Principal-----	1,100	Farmer-----	840
Teacher-----	780	Carpenter-----	720
Do-----	750	Shoe and harness maker-----	760
Do-----	720	Engineer-----	1,000
Do-----	720	Assistant engineer-----	600
Do-----	630	Assistant-----	600
Do-----	600	Do-----	600
Do-----	600	Do-----	600
Manual-training teacher-----	900	Do-----	480
Domestic-science teacher-----	660	Do-----	420
Teacher of agriculture-----	900	Do-----	420
Matron-----	720	Do-----	300
Assistant matron-----	600	Laborer-----	540
Do-----	560	Do-----	240
Housekeeper-----	560		
Nurse-----	720		29,580
Seamstress-----	600		

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property-----	\$203,200
Number of buildings-----	29
Number of employees-----	44
Total salaries-----	\$29,580
Average attendance of pupils-----	341
Average enrollment-----	379
Capacity-----	360
Cost per capita based on average enrollment-----	\$157
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	\$173
Area of school land (acres)-----	481
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	132
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and school pupils)-----	\$3,672
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock)-----	\$11,401
Expended also of "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV"-----	\$1,664

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public, No. 264, 64th Cong.).

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support	\$68, 500
Repairs and improvements	8, 000
New buildings	13, 000
	<u>89, 500</u>

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 365 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Flaudreau, S. Dak., and superintendent's salary	62, 955
Repairs and improvements	8, 000
New buildings	13, 000
Total	<u>83, 955</u>

The amount for support, \$62,955, is for maintenance of 365 pupils plus the superintendent's salary, which is \$2,000. This is an increase of \$1,455 over the amount appropriated last year, and is asked for because of increased cost of all supplies and the need of additional employees.

There is needed \$8,000 for general repairs and improvements. This is an increase of \$2,000 over last year's appropriation and is slightly less than 4 per cent on the valuation of the school plant, which is \$203,200. The original plant was erected in 1892, and the buildings have been in constant use for nearly 24 years. Other buildings have been added, and the 29 brick and frame buildings belonging to the school are valued at \$134,000. Several of these buildings need new roofs, new floors, and other repairs, and a new boiler is needed in the steam-heating plant to replace the present boiler, which has been in use nearly 20 years.

There is needed \$10,000 for a girls' industrial building, large enough to properly house the domestic-science department and also for quarters for the general sewing room. The present quarters are entirely too small, only two rooms being now available in addition to a poorly lighted basement room.

Three thousand dollars is needed for a new horse barn. This barn is necessary, so that the space now taken by horses may be utilized for additional cow stalls and the entire barn used for cattle only. This plan would give the horses less crowded quarters and provide room for about 15 more cows and several calf pens. Proper sanitary methods also require this.

The school is located in one of the finest agricultural sections of the Northwest, is well equipped, has a large farm, and is doing splendid work. It should be maintained for many years in order that adequate facilities may be furnished for advanced Indian pupils from adjoining States, from which the school largely draws its pupils.

Those improvements have been urged by the superintendent, and they are needed at the school.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

For support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Pierre, S. Dak., including pay of superintendent, \$46,125; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; for gymnasium and assembly hall, \$25,000; for new boiler and boiler stack and installation thereof, \$4,000; for two new busses, \$900; in all, \$82,025.

Mr. MERRITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian School, Pierre, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	<u>\$43, 750. 00</u>
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	43, 750. 00
Amount expended	<u>42, 064. 84</u>
Unexpended balance	<u><u>\$ 1, 685. 16</u></u>

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	\$17,727.14
Traveling expenses	97.46
Transportation of supplies	364.12
Heat, light, and power (service)	1,071.78
Telegraph and telephone service	42.57
Printing, binding, and advertising	7.40
Subsistence supplies	9,108.87
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	6,172.53
Forage	681.50
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	2,479.43
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	603.32
Medical supplies	139.01
Live stock	400.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	458.82
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	2,299.63
Miscellaneous	411.26
Total	42,064.84

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	6,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	6,000.00
Amount expended	5,676.26
Unexpended balance	323.74
Analyses of expenditures: Repairs (to plant)	5,676.26

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent	\$2,000	Seamstress	\$540
Clerk	900	Laundress	500
Financial clerk	720	Cook	500
Physician	720	Nurse	720
Disciplinarian	720	Farmer	900
Principal teacher	900	Carpenter	780
Teacher	660	Shoe and harness maker	720
Do	600	Engineer	1,000
Do	600	Assistant	300
Do	570	Do	300
Matron	720	Laborer	600
Assistant matron	600	Do	600
Do	500		
Do	300		17,970

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property	\$194,635
Number of buildings	30
Number of employees	26
Total salaries	\$17,970
Average attendance of pupils	216
Average enrollment	234
Capacity	250
Cost per capita based on average enrollment	\$178
Cost per capita based on average attendance	\$185
Area of school land (acres)	312
Area of school land (acres cultivated)	132
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and school pupils)	\$2,231
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock)	\$7,587

Expended also of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, \$587.

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public, No. 264, 64th Cong.).

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support.....	\$46, 125
Repairs and improvements.....	6, 000
New buildings.....	30, 000
Boiler and boiler stack and installation thereof.....	5, 500
Two new busses and for repair and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles.....	1, 400
Total.....	89, 025

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pierre, S. Dak., and superintendent's salary.....	\$46, 125
Repairs and improvements.....	6, 000
New buildings.....	25, 000
New boiler and boiler stack and installation thereof.....	4, 000
Two new busses.....	900
Total.....	82, 025

The support item, \$46,125, is for maintenance of 250 pupils plus the superintendent's salary, \$2,000. This is an increase of \$2,375 over the amount appropriated last year, and is asked for because of increased cost of all supplies.

For repairs and improvements \$6,000 is needed. There are 30 buildings at this school, the majority of which are old and require considerable repairs each year. This amount is slightly more than 3 per cent on the valuation of the school plant, which is \$194,635.

To construct a new two-story building for a gymnasium and assembly hall \$25,000 is needed. Proper exercise of pupils during the long winters in this climate is essential. It is desired to use the present assembly hall for additional schoolrooms.

To purchase a new boiler, boiler stack, and installation thereof \$4,000 is needed. The school needs an additional boiler. The present boiler stack is too small to carry the boilers at this school.

To purchase two busses for transportation of pupils \$900 is needed. The school has one 16-passenger bus, purchased a number of years ago, now worn out.

The school is favorably located, being practically in the center of the State and almost surrounded by Indian reservations. It has a good farm, is doing excellent work, and should be maintained for many years.

That is an increase of \$22,000 over last year's appropriation.

Mr. CARTER. What are the two new busses for?

Mr. MERITT. Those are to convey the pupils from the station to the school, and also for conveying the pupils back to Pierre to attend church and Sunday school.

Mr. CARTER. You asked for the assembly hall last year, did you not?

Mr. MERITT. I think so, but it was not included in the bill. We need an assembly hall and gymnasium at that school. It is very cold there in the wintertime, and there should be a place for the girls and boys to assemble.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Meritt, they asked last year, for the installation of new boilers, \$3,000; this year they ask for the installation of new boilers and boiler stack \$4,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. What is their idea in that?

Mr. MERITT. The heating plant at that school is practically worn out, and we have got to put in practically a new equipment there.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Well, they asked last year for a new boiler \$3,000, and it was allowed?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Now, this year they are asking for \$4,000 for a new boiler.

Mr. MERITT. Well, that will equip the heating plant. We substituted a new boiler last year for an old boiler, and now this year we want to substitute another new boiler for an old boiler, and that will complete the heating plant.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I do not know who is responsible for estimates of that kind, but if they needed a boiler last year and it was appropriated for, I do not see why a similar boiler should be provided for this year.

Mr. NORTON. There seems to be more than one boiler.

Mr. MERITT. Some of our schools have four; we could not substitute the two new boilers at once; we had to keep the heating plant going, and while one old boiler was being taken out the other old boiler was being used. Now, this will complete the heating plant.

Mr. CAMPBELL. They have two boilers there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. You did not ask for any new boiler last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and Congress provided for it.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is:

For support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak., including pay of superintendent, \$48,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; for remodeling buildings, \$9,000; for irrigation, drainage, and improving school farm, \$3,000; in all, \$65,000.

That is a total decrease of \$18,000 from last year's appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year you had an appropriation for a new school building, \$30,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated-----	\$48, 500. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	48, 500. 00
Amount expended-----	48, 546. 81
Overdrawn-----	46. 81
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	21, 513. 16
Traveling expenses-----	61. 75
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	1, 283. 68
Telegraph and telephone service-----	115. 36
Subsistence supplies-----	8, 199. 79
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	4, 880. 45
Forage-----	355. 00
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	8, 566. 24
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	797. 60
Medical supplies-----	284. 02
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	656. 79
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	1, 477. 37
Miscellaneous-----	355. 60
Total-----	48, 546. 81

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated-----	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	5,000.00
Amount expended-----	4,921.25
Unexpended balance-----	78.75
Analysis of expenditures:	
Construction-----	1,282.72
Repairs (to plant)-----	3,688.53
Total-----	4,921.25

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent-----	\$2,000	Assistant seamstress-----	\$300
Clerk-----	1,000	Laundress-----	510
Assistant clerk-----	600	Assistant laundress-----	300
Principal-----	1,000	Baker-----	540
Disciplinarian-----	800	Cook-----	600
Physician-----	550	Farmer-----	900
Teacher-----	720	Assistant farmer-----	300
Do-----	600	Carpenter-----	900
Do-----	600	Shoe and harness maker-----	720
Do-----	600	Engineer-----	900
Domestic-science teacher-----	600	Dairyman-----	720
Industrial teacher-----	720	Assistant-----	300
Matron-----	720	Do-----	300
Assistant matron-----	660	Do-----	300
Do-----	600	Laborer-----	540
Do-----	540		
Nurse-----	720		21,730
Seamstress-----	540		

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property-----	\$237,110
Number of buildings-----	41
Number of employees-----	33
Total salaries-----	\$21,730
Average attendance of pupils-----	250
Average enrollment-----	251
Capacity-----	300
Cost per capita based on average enrollment-----	¹ \$185
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	\$186
Area of school land (acres)-----	1,390
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	350
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and school pupils)-----	\$2,553
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock)-----	\$8,719
Expended also of "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV"-----	\$1,664

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support-----	\$48,500
Repairs and improvements-----	5,000
Remodeling buildings-----	9,000
Irrigation, drainage, and improving school farm-----	6,000
Manual training equipment-----	2,400
	70,900

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72) and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public, No. 264, 64th Cong.).

REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak., and superintendent's salary-----	\$48,500
Repairs and improvements-----	5,000
Remodeling buildings-----	9,000
Irrigation, drainage, and improving school farm-----	3,000
Total-----	65,500

There is \$48,500 for the support of the school, and it provides for subsistence, education, and all other activities connected with the general work of the school, together with the superintendent's salary, \$2,000.

For general repairs and improvements \$5,000 is needed. This is the same amount that has been appropriated for this purpose for a number of years past and is not excessive for the upkeep of the school, being slightly more than 2 per cent on the value of the school plant, which is \$237,110.

For remodeling buildings \$9,000 is needed. The boys' building is the oldest building at the school, and the wear and tear has been more severe than on any other. This building requires a thorough overhauling. The school dining room and kitchen are at present located in this building and occupy the central part of the first story of the building. The remodeling contemplates the utilization of this space for reading rooms, clothing rooms, and other purposes of the school. It is proposed to put on steel ceiling throughout the building; to construct new stairways, and make other necessary improvements. These proposed improvements also include bath and toilet facilities, and the construction of an annex for this purpose is considered necessary.

For the drainage of a part of the school farm \$3,000 is needed. The greater part of the land utilized for farming purposes at the school lies in the valley of the river, and when the river overflows its banks the crops become inundated and ruined. There are also many depressions that should be filled in order that they may be utilized for farming purposes.

Stock raising and dairying comprise an important feature of the work of this school. The school maintains a good herd of cattle, both stock and dairy animals, from which excellent results are achieved.

The school is located near large groups of Indians and is doing very efficient work and should be maintained for several years.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is as follows:

For support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota: For pay of 5 teachers, 1 physician, 1 carpenter, 1 miller, 1 engineer, 2 farmers, and 1 blacksmith (art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868), \$10,400; for pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material (art. 8 of same treaty), \$1,600; for pay of additional employees at the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, \$95,000; for subsistence of the Sioux, other than the Rosebud, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock Tribes and for purposes of their civilization (act of Feb. 28, 1877), \$200,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation, and in this service Indians shall be employed whenever practicable; in all, \$307,000.

The amount asked this year is the same as was appropriated last year—\$307,000—and we offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Sioux of different tribes.

SUBSISTENCE AND CIVILIZATION, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$200,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	200,000.00
Amount expended-----	182,482.88
Unexpended balance -----	17,517.12

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	\$15,814.80
Traveling expenses	1,509.08
Transportation of supplies	22,379.78
Telegraph and telephone service	209.43
Subsistence supplies	107,215.41
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.	312.14
Forage	8,622.16
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.	5,882.37
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	1,104.92
Medical supplies	1,954.05
Live stock	1,562.85
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.	5,080.56
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.	6,714.40
Construction	1,518.75
Seed	2,276.38
Miscellaneous	325.80
	<u>182,482.88</u>

EMPLOYEES, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	107,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	107,000.00
Amount expended	104,297.71
Unexpended balance	2,702.29
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages	104,297.71
Support of Sioux of different tribes	307,000.00

This is the same amount as was asked for the pay of employees and support and civilization for the agencies using this fund last year.

Out of this fund \$107,000 is to be set aside for the employees; \$10,400 will be paid for employees as provided by article 13 of the treaty with the Sioux Nation, dated April 29, 1868, and \$1,600 for the pay of the second blacksmith and the furnishing of iron, steel, and other material, making a total of \$12,000 to be taken from this fund, as provided by treaty. The remaining \$95,000 will have to cover the pay of employees working on the Sioux Reservation using this fund. This is one fund on which there has been a steady demand for more positions due to the amount of work performed at the different superintendencies as a result of increased industrial and office activities. These agencies are developing rapidly in agricultural production, leasing, etc., and there is much office work connected with the proper handling of the many duties arising in the proper care of these Indians.

Out of the \$107,000 allowed last year \$104,297.71 was used which, deducting the amount allowed by treaty, would leave \$92,297.71 out of \$95,000, which was actually used for employees. This saving occurred as a result of vacancies taking place in the positions during the course of the year, and is rendered only after the most careful conservation of this fund.

The \$200,000 remaining Congress has provided shall be used for the subsistence and civilization of the Sioux Tribes; three Sioux reservations, viz: Cheyenne River, Rosebud, and Standing Rock do not use this fund, having other funds which are used for their support and civilization. The reservations participating in the use of this fund are Pine Ridge, population 7,288 Indians; Lower Brule, 497 Indians; Santee, 1,173 Indians; Crow Creek, 960 Indians; and Flandreau, 289 Indians; total, 10,207 Indians. Out of the \$200,000 allowed last year \$182,482.88 was expended—subsistence supplies alone totaling \$107,215.41. Transportation of supplies and subsistence supplies alone for the fiscal year 1916 at these agencies totaled approximately \$129,600, leaving \$71,000 to cover traveling expenses, purchase of forage, fuel, stationery, and office supplies, medical supplies, implements, tools, sundry equipment, etc., for this jurisdiction embracing 10,207 Indians.

With the great advance in the cost of subsistence supplies over last year's prices it is very likely that at least the amount asked for will be absolutely necessary to properly look after the Indians under the jurisdiction of the five agencies above mentioned.

The next item is also a treaty item, providing for \$200,000, the same as last year:

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, \$200,000, in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the agreement made and entered into September 26, 1876, and ratified February 28, 1877 (19 Stat., p. 254) (acts Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 894, sec. 17; May 18, 1916, vol. 39, p. 151, sec. 22).

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

EDUCATION, SIOUX NATION, 1918.

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, \$200,000, to be expended under the agreement with said Indians in section 17 of the act of March 2, 1889, which agreement is hereby extended to and including June 30, 1918.

Education, Sioux Nation, South Dakota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$200,000.00
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	200,000.00
Amount expended-----	187,297.49
Unexpended balance-----	12,702.51
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	104,635.63
Traveling expenses-----	531.18
Transportation of supplies-----	1,460.47
Telegraph and telephone service-----	2.11
Subsistence supplies-----	11,421.97
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	16,819.33
Forage-----	2,090.12
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	14,248.60
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	1,962.54
Medical supplies-----	892.70
Live stock-----	288.54
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	1,181.28
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	4,847.03
Construction-----	1,203.22
Repairs (to plant)-----	11,667.73
Rent-----	60.00
Care and maintenance of pupils in mission schools-----	13,492.82
Miscellaneous-----	492.22
	187,297.49

The superintendents of the schools using this fund have estimated as follows:

Cheyenne River-----	(¹)
Crow Creek:	
Administration-----	\$6,870.00
Education-----	24,300.00
Lower Brule:	
Administration-----	8,220.00
Education-----	14,284.00
Pine Ridge:	
Administration-----	56,140.00
Education-----	70,600.00

¹ No estimate.

Rosebud:	
Administration -----	\$20, 125. 00
Education -----	6, 990. 00
Standing Rock -----	(¹)
Total -----	207, 529. 00

This appropriation is to be expended under the agreement with the Sioux Indians in section 17 of the act of March 2, 1889, and the major part is to be applied to the support and maintenance of 53 day schools and 7 boarding schools, the combined schools having an average enrollment of 2,060 pupils. This fund is augmented by the appropriation made for subsistence and civilization.

The valuation of the school plants exceeds \$640,000. There are paid from this fund the salaries of 170 persons, amounting to \$92,070.

The two Standing Rock boarding schools are supported in part from this fund.

This appropriation is also used in part for certain mission contracts for education of Sioux Indian children, and for the fiscal year 1917 the sums so applied have been as follows:

Immaculate Conception Mission Boarding School, Crow Creek, S. Dak -----	\$5, 508. 00
Holy Rosary Mission Boarding School, Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak -----	12, 300. 00
St. Francis Mission Boarding School, Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak -----	6, 955. 20
Total -----	24, 763. 20

Mr. MERITT. The next item is—

For subsistence and civilization of the Yankton Sioux, South Dakota, including pay of employees, \$14,000.

That is the same amount that was appropriated last year, and we offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Sioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated -----	\$14, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated -----	14, 000. 00
Amount expended -----	12, 937. 59
Unexpended balance -----	1, 062. 41
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages -----	7, 879. 17
Traveling expenses -----	274. 02
Transportation of supplies -----	432. 48
Telegraph and telephone service -----	136. 55
Printing, binding, and advertising -----	7. 50
Subsistence supplies -----	595. 80
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc -----	26. 84
Forage -----	295. 00
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc -----	781. 95
Educational, stationery, and office supplies -----	115. 15
Medical supplies -----	402. 08
Live stock -----	275. 00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc -----	532. 02
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc -----	1, 183. 53
Miscellaneous -----	. 50
	12, 937. 59
Support of Sioux, Yankton Tribe -----	14, 000

This is the same amount that was asked for the expenses of running this agency for the last fiscal year.

¹ No estimate.

The salaries alone at this agency for the last fiscal year amounted to almost \$8,000, leaving practically \$6,000 to take care of the running expenses in connection with the supervision of 1,876 Indians, of whom 863 are allotted and 1,013 are unallotted.

The salary roll for the fiscal year 1917 amounts to \$7,940, and it is expected to carry this same amount for the year 1918. It is estimated that \$6,000 will barely be sufficient to cover traveling expenses, transportation of supplies, purchase of subsistence, and the other miscellaneous things needed for this agency, having practically 1,900 Indians under its care, notwithstanding the practicing of the strictest economy in its handling.

The next item is:

For the equipment and maintenance of the asylum for insane Indians at Canton, S. Dak., for incidental and all other expenses necessary for its proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, improvements, and for necessary expense of transporting insane Indians to and from said asylum, \$60,000.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated..... \$45,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount appropriated	37,500.00
Amount expended	29,212.67
Unexpended balance	8,287.33

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	11,759.75
Traveling expenses	942.74
Transportation of supplies	434.48
Heat, light, and power (service)	500.35
Telegraph and telephone service	37.46
Subsistence supplies	4,073.59
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.	808.71
Forage	1,740.23
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.	58.14
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	188.28
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.	54.22
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.	2,649.78
Construction	3,000.00
Repairs (to plant)	2,601.86
Miscellaneous	363.08
Total	29,212.67

Part of balance has been obligated for barn, and considerable of remainder will be spent.

EMPLOYEES.

Superintendent	\$2,500	Laborer	\$420
Financial clerk	960	Do	420
Physician	1,300	Do	360
Matron	660	Do	360
Seamstress	500	Do	360
Laundress	480	Do	300
Cook	500	Hospital:	
Engineer	720	Nurse	660
Laborer	540	Laborer	480
Do	540	Do	420
Do	480	Do	420
Do	480	Cook	480
Do	480		
Do	360	Total	15,180

All employees except superintendent and financial clerk allowed subsistence when actually on duty.

For the fiscal year 1917 there was appropriated for the Canton Asylum for Insane Indians \$45,000, and for 1918 an increase is requested of \$15,000, making a total of \$60,000.

This appropriation is required for the support of insane Indians, for equipment, pay of employees, repairs, improvements, incidentals, and for the transportation of Indians to and from the asylum.

The capacity of the institution is now 93. Latest available figures show 168 insane Indians under the jurisdiction of the United States, including those already in the asylum. The obligation of their support is one which must be assumed by the United States, as some of the States refuse to receive these Indians in State institutions. These patients are usually incurable and will remain charges for years. While the outlook is hopeless, yet it is absolutely necessary that such an institution as the Canton Asylum be maintained for the care of the insane among the Indian wards of the Government. There is no Indian reservation at this point other than the Government land upon which the buildings are located.

Insane patients require a greater amount of supervision than patients in other kinds of institutions. The increase in the item requested is necessitated by increased capacity owing to the construction of a new hospital building opened for patients in the early part of this calendar year. Prior to its erection the capacity was 53. The superintendent has requested that an epileptic cottage be built at Canton. This is a reasonable request, as it is customary wherever possible to place epileptics by themselves on account of their likelihood of having convulsions at any time, by reason of which special care is needed to prevent them from injuring themselves. It is desired that segregation be maintained, if possible.

Last year there was appropriated for that asylum \$45,000.

It is desired that we construct at that school a ward for epileptics. We have a capacity now for 93 insane Indians. That capacity has been increased in recent years from 54. It is shown that we have in the United States 168 insane Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they seem to be increasing or decreasing?

Mr. MERITT. They are remaining about stationary. We have very few insane people among Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you places for all of them?

Mr. MERITT. We are providing for some of them in State institutions. We have room for 93 in the Canton asylum.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, you had an \$8,000 balance from that appropriation last year, didn't you?

Mr. MERITT. There is a balance of \$8,237.83, as shown by the statement here. There may be some outstanding obligations against that balance.

Mr. CARTER. That was from an appropriation of \$45,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not an unusual amount to have over.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The next item is a treaty item in Utah:

SEC. 22. For support and civilization of Confederated Bands of Utes: For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and two blacksmiths (art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868), \$6,720; for pay of two teachers (same article and treaty), \$1,800; for purchase of iron and steel and the necessary tools for blacksmith shop (art. 9, same treaty), \$220; for annual amount for the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, or other necessary articles of food and clothing, and farming equipment (art. 12, same treaty), \$30,000; for pay of employees at the several Ute agencies, \$15,000; in all, \$53,740 (acts Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 519, sec. 15; May

I offer the following justification for the record:

Support of Confederated Bands of Utes.

SUBSISTENCE, UTAH.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	<u>\$30,000.00</u>
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	30,000.00
Amount expended	<u>23,164.35</u>
Unexpended balance	<u>6,835.65</u>
Analysis of expenditures:	
Subsistence supplies	<u>23,164.35</u>

EMPLOYEES, UTAH.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	<u>\$23,740.00</u>
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	23,740.00
Amount expended	<u>23,105.49</u>
Unexpended balance	<u>634.51</u>
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages	<u>23,105.49</u>

This item is the same as that allowed for several years, and is in part for the fulfillment of treaty obligations with these Indians.

By treaty of March 2, 1868 (15 Stats., 619), the United States agreed to furnish certain employees for the benefit of the Ute Indians who are now under the jurisdiction of the superintendents of the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Agencies, in Colorado, and the superintendent of the Uintah and Ouray Agency, in Utah. A portion of the item, together with a specific allowance for employees at the several agencies, comprises \$23,740 of the estimate. The balance of \$30,000 is a fulfillment of article 12 of the same treaty, whereby the United States is to supply such Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes until such time as said Indians shall be found capable of sustaining themselves. As will appear from the analysis of expenditures, the entire amount is not spent for this purpose. This item is used to subsist the adult Indians as well as the children in the schools maintained for the benefit of these Indians.

The next item, is:

For the support and civilization of Indians in Utah not otherwise provided for, including pay of employees, \$10,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Indians in Utah.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	<u>\$10,000.00</u>
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	10,000.00
Amount expended	<u>8,149.14</u>
Unexpended balance	<u>1,850.86</u>
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages	3,824.50
Traveling expenses	376.13
Transportation of supplies	<u>122.99</u>

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Telegraph and telephone service.....	\$1. 65
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	9. 00
Subsistence supplies.....	175. 43
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.....	2. 80
Forage.....	.90
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	12. 10
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	121. 45
Medical supplies.....	122. 25
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	1, 827. 22
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	406. 20
Repairs (to plant).....	4. 97
Miscellaneous.....	378. 75
Seed.....	762. 80

8, 149. 14

Starting in the fiscal year 1912, with an appropriation of \$10,000 for the relief of distress among the Indians of the Skull Valley and Deep Creek and other detached Indians in Utah for purposes of their civilization, this appropriation has been made each year with an enlargement in its scope so that at the present time it provides for the support and civilization of detached Indians in Utah, including the pay of employees. Our annual report for the fiscal year 1915 indicates that there were 500 Indians under the special agent located at Salt Lake City and 1,416 not under any agency. The 500 Indians have now been placed under the superintendent of the Fort Hall School in Idaho and the Goshute School in Utah, which was formerly Deep Creek. The money is used for the purposes of providing for the administrative expenses, of looking after the welfare of these Indians, in the purchase of rations, equipment, implements, seed, and the like, and to be issued to those who are needy, and in supplying such other articles as are necessary to assist and support themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been carrying that item?

Mr. MERITT. We have been carrying that item for four or five years. There are several hundred Indians in Utah not under agencies, and this appropriation is urgently needed for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. They belong to scattered tribes, do they?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They have no tribal relations?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Why do you make that change in the language there?

Mr. MERITT. We wanted to make that sufficiently broad so that we could take care of all Indians in Utah not otherwise provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean by that that you are not attached to any tribe?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

In the next item we are withdrawing tribal funds for the support of the Ute Indians, and the amount is the same as was appropriated last year.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, within his discretion, the sum of \$300,000 of the principal funds to the credit of the Confederate Bands of Ute Indians, and to expend the sum of \$50,000 of said amount for the benefit of the Ute Mountain (formerly Navajo Springs) Band of said Indians in Colorado, and the sum of \$200,000 of said amount for the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians in Utah, and the sum of \$50,000 of said amount for the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado, which sums shall be charged to said bands; and the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to withdraw from the Treasury the accrued interest to and including June 30, 1917, on the funds of the said Confederate Bands of Ute Indians appropriated under the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., p. 934), and to expend or distribute the same for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior

shall report to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1918, a detailed statement as to all moneys expended as provided for herein.

The CHAIRMAN. And you use the same language?

Mr. MERITT. I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Interest on Confederated Bands of Utes 4 per cent fund.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, authorized to use interest accrued to June 30, 1916.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, authorized to use interest accrued to June 30, 1915.

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	\$25,587.50
Traveling expenses	1,104.87
Transportation of supplies	280.80
Telegraph and telephone service	63.74
Printing, binding, and advertising	32.50
Subsistence supplies	3,162.69
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	329.83
Forage	2,888.76
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	154.55
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	152.00
Medical supplies	284.95
Live stock	875.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	2,106.00
Construction	18,867.19
Repairs (to plant)	676.69
Seed	13,221.88
Miscellaneous	628.64
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	1,953.02
	<u>72,370.61</u>

UINTAH.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated \$200,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount authorized	200,000.00
Amount expended	189,059.45

Unexpended balance	<u>10,940.55</u>
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Analysis of expenditures:

Per capita payments	180,600.00
Farming implements	1,504.34
Fence wire	6,955.11
	<u>189,059.45</u>

NAVAJO SPRINGS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount authorized \$50,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Amount authorized	100,000.00
Amount expended	62,093.96

Unexpended balance	<u>37,906.04</u>
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages	8,970.72
Subsistence supplies	546.32
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	5.58
Forage	3,314.96

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	\$16. 75
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	42. 50
Medical supplies.....	67. 83
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	659. 98
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	2, 085. 88
Construction.....	299. 52
Trees and plants.....	143. 92
Per capita payments.....	45, 940. 00
	<hr/> 62, 093. 96

SOUTHERN UTES.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount authorized..... \$50, 000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, no authorization.

Confederated Band of Utes, 4 per cent fund, 1916.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

	Reservation.						Total.					
	Southern Ute.		Uintah and Ouray.		Ute Mountain.							
	Principal. ¹	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.				
Salaries and wages.		\$2,557.71		\$15,725.27		\$8,970.72		\$7,038.52		\$8,970.72		\$25,321.50
Traveling expenses.		990.77		76.65				37.45				1,104.87
Freight on supplies.				267.07				13.73				280.80
Telegraph and tele- phone.								63.74				63.74
Printing.		32.50										32.50
Subsistence.				376.11		546.32		2,662.42		546.32		3,038.53
Forage.				2,430.36		3,314.96		458.40		3,314.96		2,888.76
Fuel.		141.80				16.75		11.35		16.75		153.15
Stationery.		32.50		68.66		42.50		13.50		42.50		114.66
Medical supplies.		280.35				14.25		4.60		14.25		284.95
Live stock.				325.00				250.00				575.00
Implements, etc.		953.23		\$1,504.34		1,074.28		659.98		72.01		2,099.52
Sundry equipment.		694.79				912.78		2,085.88		115.41		2,085.88
Construction.				17,411.26		299.52		1,455.93		299.52		18,867.19
Repairs.		401.69										401.69
School expenses.		546.38				893.73		59.16		59.16		1,606.66
Seed.				13,116.88		143.92		105.00		143.92		13,221.88
Miscellaneous.		587.30				4.93						592.23
Fencing.				6,955.11						6,955.11		
Per capita ²				180,600.00		45,940.00				226,540.00		
Total expenditures.		7,219.02		189,059.45		52,682.98		62,093.96		12,468.61		72,370.61
Unexpended balance.		16,513.44		10,940.55		23,836.65		37,906.04		17,067.39		48,846.59
Total appropriated.		23,732.46		200,000.00		76,519.63		100,000.00		29,536.00		300,000.00

¹ Nothing appropriated.² Not paid in cash, but segregated into individual shares and deposited in bank to credit of each Indian.

Tribal funds, Confederated Bands of Utes..... \$300, 000

The act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 934), provides for the payment of the net amount of the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians (\$3,305,257.19), to remain in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians and to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from February 13, 1911, both principal and interest to be available under annual authorization by Congress for cash payment to said Indians or for expenditure for their benefit, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Southern Ute Indians were allotted several years ago in 80 and 160 acre tracts. These allotments, however, are only partially developed, although good

progress has been made during the past few years. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated from the principal of this fund for the Southern Ute Indians for the fiscal year 1917, the greater portion of which will be segregated into individual shares and deposited in bank to the credit of each Indian, and expended for industrial purposes under the individual Indian money regulations (1) for developing the individual holdings of the allottees, (2) in the purchase of live stock, implements, etc., and (3) for other industrial purposes which will benefit the Indians. An irrigation project has been constructed on this reservation at a total cost of \$202,000, 12,000 acres of land being now under ditch; and in order to reap the proper benefit from this large expenditure the Indians must be provided with teams, agricultural implements, seed, and other supplies for developing their allotments.

However, the \$50,000 to be deposited this year will amount to only \$137 per capita, which is entirely insufficient to provide these Indians with adequate equipment and facilities for self-support. An additional amount of \$50,000 has therefore been included in the estimates for next year in order to provide funds with which to meet the further needs of these Indians. They were formerly very backward from an industrial standpoint, but are now alive to the necessity of industrial activity on their part, and are at a critical stage in their development. It is therefore important that sufficient funds be made available to insure their continued progress.

The sum of \$200,000 from the principal of this fund was appropriated for the fiscal year 1916 for the Indians under the Uintah and Ouray jurisdiction, plus their share of \$76,519.63 in the interest of June 30, 1916, making a total of \$276,519.63. Of the \$200,000 appropriated from the principal, \$180,600 was segregated into individual shares and deposited in bank to the credit of each Indian; \$1504.34 was expended for implements, harness, etc.; and \$6,955.11 for fencing material, leaving an unexpended balance of \$10,940.55. Of the \$76,519.63 interest, \$52,682.98 was expended for salaries and wages, construction, seed, etc., and the remainder (\$23,836.65) is still available and will be expended for similar necessary purposes during the present fiscal year.

An extensive irrigation project has been constructed on this reservation at a total cost of \$833,014.97, with 77,862 acres of land now under ditch, of which only 7,136 acres have been actually cultivated by the Indians. Under present conditions it is necessary that all of this land be brought under cultivation and beneficial use made of the water not later than June and July, 1919, upon penalty of forfeiture of the available water rights attached thereto, without which the land is practically worthless.

This land is very valuable and well adapted to the production of alfalfa, fruits, grain, and vegetables. However, much of it is rough and unbroken sagebrush, and it has been found by actual experience that the cost of clearing the land, fencing it as required by law, plowing, leveling, and constructing the necessary laterals and ditches is about \$10 per acre, and in the case of rough and stony land the cost is much greater than this.

It is intended to expend the money estimated for herein largely as follows: (1) For developing the land of all allottees who can not do such work themselves in order to protect the water rights thereon as above set forth; (2) to aid able-bodied Indians in the purchase of teams, implements, etc., so that they may develop their own land; and (3) in cases where the land is already developed and the water rights protected to help the allottees in making better improvements by the purchase of live stock, the erection of sanitary homes, and for such other necessary industrial purposes as may be deemed advisable.

There is also included in this item \$50,000 for the Indians on the Ute Mountain (formerly Navajo Springs) Reservation in Colorado, who received \$100,000 from the principal in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1916, plus their share of \$29,536 in the interest to June 30, 1916, making a total of \$129,536 available for expenditure for their benefit.

Of the \$100,000 from the principal, \$45,940 was segregated into individual shares and deposited in bank to the credit of each Indian for expenditure under the individual Indian money regulations; \$8,970.72 expended for salaries and wages; \$3,314.96 for subsistence; \$2,085.88 for equipment and supplies; and \$1,342.14 for miscellaneous purposes, leaving an unexpended balance of \$37,906.04. This was owing to the fact that it had been intended to purchase additional live stock, but considerable uncertainty developed as to the sufficiency of the water supply for which reason it was deemed advisable to defer such action until more detailed consideration could be given thereto. Of the \$29,536 interest, \$12,468.01 was expended during the year for salaries and

wages, subsistence, forage, construction, and miscellaneous purposes, leaving \$17,067.39 still available, which will likely all be expended during the present fiscal year. If appropriated, the greater portion of the \$50,000 asked for herein will probably be segregated into individual shares and deposited in bank to the credit of each Indian for expenditure under the individual Indian money regulations, although some of it may be used for the purpose of water development, as this reservation is best adapted to the live-stock industry.

It is believed that the amounts asked for herein are absolutely essential to the successful continuation of the industrial progress now being prosecuted in behalf of the industrial welfare and progress of the Ute Indians in order to place them fairly on the road to self-support.

The next item is a treaty item with the Ute Indians and carries with it an appropriation of \$10,000:

To carry into effect the provision of article 9 of the treaty of March 2, 1868 (15 Stat., p. 619), with the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, for furnishing seeds and agricultural implements, the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

I offer the following justification for the record:

Support of Confederated Bands of Utes, seeds and implements, Utah.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	10,000.00
Amount expended-----	5,625.75
Unexpended balance-----	4,374.25
Analysis of expenditures:	
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	4,240.95
Binder twine-----	28.80
Seed-----	1,356.00
	5,625.75
Support of Confederated Band of Utes, seeds and implements-----	\$10,000

Article 9 of the treaty dated March 2, 1868, reads as follows:

"When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate, as above described, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value \$100, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements, as aforesaid, not exceeding in value \$50; and it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for."

The Indians of the Southern Ute and Uintah and Ouray Reservations have been allotted, and therefore are entitled to share in the benefits of this appropriation. The Ute Mountain (formerly Navajo Springs) Utes are unallotted, and hence do not share in this particular appropriation. While good progress has been made by the Southern Ute and Uintah and Ouray Indians during the past few years, yet this appropriation has proved very helpful in providing them with seeds and implements, and as it is provided for by treaty, the item has been retained in the bill.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is to continue the construction of irrigation systems for the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes, in Utah, \$40,000. That is the same amount as was appropriated last year.

For continuing the construction of lateral distributing systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes, in Utah, and to maintain existing irrigation systems authorized under the act of June 21, 1906, reimbursable as therein provided, \$40,000, to remain available until expended.

I offer the following justification for the record:

Irrigation system, Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	\$40,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Unexpended balance from previous years	59,986.69
Amount appropriated	10,000.00
Total	69,986.69
Amount expended	42,359.24
Unexpended balance	27,627.45
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages	32,628.96
Traveling expenses	420.05
Transportation of supplies	114.40
Heat, light, and power (service)	59.58
Telegraph and telephone service	27.50
Printing, binding, and advertising	17.95
Forage	3,395.66
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.	120.85
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	196.40
Medical supplies	6.40
Live stock	350.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.	322.00
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.	4,386.88
Rent	162.00
Miscellaneous	150.61
Total	42,359.24

UINTAH RESERVATION IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Indian tribes, Uncompahgre Utes.

Number of Indians, 1,161.

Area of reservation, 2,800,000 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 77,862 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 25,062 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 7,136 acres.

Area farmed by lessees, 14,140 acres.

Area farmed by white owners, 3,786 acres.

Area of whole project, 83,282 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$805,246.05.

Cost of irrigation operation and maintenance and miscellaneous, \$130,384.64.

Average value of irrigated lands, \$30 per acre.

Average annual precipitation, 9 inches.

Source of water supply, Green River tributaries. Market for products (local), fair. Distance from railroad, 90 miles.

Uintah Reservation irrigation systems, Uintah Reservation, Utah, reimbursable \$40,000

The Uintah irrigation system is now being operated in units scattered over the wide area of the former reservation, and covers a very large acreage. This involves more work than if the irrigated lands were in a compact body, and as the small laterals are not usually built until there is a necessity for them, this increasing construction is evidence of extension of the irrigated area, and may be expected to continue for several years.

The installation of diversion boxes and checks is becoming imperative, owing to the increased acreage under cultivation. This is also an expense incidental to the utilization of the system. The legal steps which have been taken to safeguard the Indians' rights require the installation of measuring devices and a thorough patrol of the whole several hundred miles of canals.

Most of the structures of this system are of timber, and replacements and repairs are constantly needed. The distance from a railroad makes the expense of cement structures very high, which has as yet prevented their use.

The estimate includes salaries and wages, telegraph and telephone service, heat, light and power service, fuel, forage, material for construction and repairs, repairs to buildings and property, and traveling expenses.

The total number of Indians attached to this reservation is 1,161, and there are nearly 80,000 acres included in the present areas under ditch. A large advance has been made in the amount of land which is actually being cultivated, the area having been more than doubled during the past year, nearly 40,000 acres actually being irrigated at the end of the present irrigation season, and it is expected that this area will be considerably increased, requiring, of course, larger expenditures for proper upkeep and operation.

That project is practically completed. There has been nearly \$1,000,000 expended on it.

Mr. CAMPBELL. When do you expect to complete this project?

Mr. MERITT. The construction work is completed. This is for the purpose of maintaining it and building laterals.

The CHAIRMAN. We have been spending about \$300,000 a year on that project for several years past.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Since this project is completed, couldn't the amount be reduced?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because that is quite an extensive irrigation project, and we have expended nearly a million dollars on the project in construction work.

Mr. CARTER. I notice in your justification here you have a balance of \$27,627.45 left out of a \$40,000 appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. You will notice, Mr. Carter, though, that we expended \$42,359.

Mr. CARTER. I see you had an unexpended balance of \$59,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that appropriation is continuing.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item?

Mr. MERITT. The next is—

SEC. 23. For support and civilization of the D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, including pay of employees, \$7,000.

I offer the following justification for the record:

Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$7, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	7, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	6, 687. 95
Unexpended balance.....	312. 05
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages.....	5, 093. 17
Traveling expenses.....	79. 92
Telegraph and telephone service.....	51. 00
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	56. 40
Subsistence supplies.....	5. 52
Forage.....	76. 00
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	624. 80
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	142. 55
Medical supplies.....	428. 05
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	11. 94
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	109. 80
Miscellaneous.....	8. 80
Total.....	6, 687.95

SUPPORT OF D'WAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES, WASHINGTON, 1918.

This appropriation is required for the administration of the affairs of 1,273 Indians located on four separate reservations under the jurisdiction of Tulalip Agency.

Mr. MERITT. The next is—

For support and civilization of the Makahs, including pay of employees, \$2,000.

I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Support of Makahs, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	\$2,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	2,000.00
Amount expended	1,196.64
Unexpended balance	803.36
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages	600.00
Traveling expenses	75.95
Transportation of supplies	4.97
Subsistence supplies	10.33
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.	8.73
Forage	72.00
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.	55.01
Medical supplies	124.10
Live stock	100.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.	12.66
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.	132.89
	1,196.64

SUPPORT OF MAKAHs, WASHINGTON, 1918.

This item is required for the administration of the affairs of 408 Makah Indians under Neah Bay Agency, Wash.

Mr. MERITT. The next is:

For support and civilization of Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes, including pay of employees. \$1,000.

The same amount as was appropriated last year.

I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Support of Quinaielts and Quillehutes, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, amount appropriated	\$1,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	1,000.00
Amount expended	469.74
Unexpended balance	530.26
Analysis of expenditures:	
Traveling expenses	222.80
Subsistence supplies	31.24
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.	100.00
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	20.09
Medical supplies	19.24
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.	75.37
Miscellaneous	1.00
	469.74

This sum is required for the administration of the affairs of Quinaielt and Quillehute Indians, numbering 959, at Taholah and Neah Bay Agencies. It is used for general support items.

The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Yakima Agency, including pay of employees, \$3,000.

That is the same amount as was appropriated last year.

I offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Support of Indians of Yakima Agency, Wash.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated_____	\$3,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated_____	3,000.00
Amount expended_____	2,661.63
Unexpended balance_____	338.37
Analysis of expenditures:	
Traveling expenses_____	346.78
Transportation of supplies_____	261.11
Telegraph and telephone service_____	130.35
Subsistence supplies_____	454.55
Forage_____	517.68
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc_____	268.43
Medical supplies_____	382.55
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc_____	89.59
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc_____	210.59
	2,661.63

SUPPORT OF YAKIMAS, 1918.

This appropriation is required for the support of Yakima Agency, which has jurisdiction over 3,146 Indians. It is used to provide equipment, medical supplies, subsistence, fuel, forage, etc.

The next is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Colville, Taholah, Puyallup, and Spokane Agencies, including pay of employees, and for purchase of agricultural implements and support and civilization of Joseph's Band of Nez Perce Indians in Washington, \$13,000.

That is the same amount that was appropriated last year. I offer for the record the following justification:

Support of Indians of Colville and Puyallup Agencies, and Joseph's Band of Nez Perces, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated_____	\$13,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated_____	13,000.00
Amount expended_____	12,236.91
Unexpended balance_____	763.09
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages_____	8,185.00
Traveling expenses_____	653.29
Transportation of supplies_____	13.26
Heat, light, and power (service)_____	20.73
Telegraph and telephone service_____	107.71
Printing, binding, and advertising_____	17.65
Subsistence supplies_____	492.40

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Forage-----	\$2, 045. 60
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	191. 60
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	191. 87
Medical supplies-----	3. 37
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	115. 50
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	155. 88
Miscellaneous -----	43. 05
	<hr/> 12, 236. 91

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF COLVILLE AND OTHER AGENCIES, WASHINGTON,
1918.

This appropriation is required for the administration of the affairs of 6,209 Indians under the jurisdiction of Colville, Cushman, Spokane, and Taholah Agencies. It is used for salaries and general support items.

The next item is a treaty item:

For support of Spokanes in Washington (art. 6 of agreement with said Indians, dated Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by act of July 13, 1892), \$1,000.

The same amount as was appropriated last year.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Support of Spokanes, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$1, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	1, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	850. 67
Unexpended balance-----	<hr/> 149. 33
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	850. 67

SUPPORT OF SPOKANES, WASHINGTON, 1918.

This appropriation is required to enable the office to carry out the provisions of article 6 of the agreement with the Spokanes dated March 18, 1887 (1 Kappler, 453), as ratified by the act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stat., 120-139), which article reads:

"It is further agreed that in addition to the foregoing provisions the United States shall employ and furnish a blacksmith and a carpenter to do necessary work and to instruct the Indians, parties hereto, in those trades."

The next item is:

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation system on lands allotted to Yakima Indians in Washington, \$15,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907: *Provided*, That money received under agreements for temporary water supply may be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for maintenance and improvement of the irrigation system on said lands.

That is the same amount as was appropriated last year.

I offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Maintenance and operation, irrigation system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated-----	\$15,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Deficiency appropriation-----	473.29
Amount appropriated-----	15,000.00
	15,473.29
Amount expended-----	15,688.01
	214.72
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	13,860.52
Traveling expenses-----	57.10
Transportation of supplies-----	533.75
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	4.15
Telegraph and telephone service-----	28.31
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	26.77
Forage-----	17.56
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	59.21
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	9.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	174.04
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	846.35
Rent-----	20.00
Miscellaneous-----	51.25
	15,688.01

YAKIMA RESERVATION, WAPATO PROJECT.

Indian tribes, Confederated Yakimas.

Number of Indians, 3,146.

Area of reservation, 1,145,069 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 44,712 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 4,300 acres.

Area farmed by lessees, 28,852 acres.

Area farmed by white owners, 11,560 acres.

Area of whole project, 120,000 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$323,618.02.

Cost of irrigation, maintenance, operation, and miscellaneous, \$172,692.54.

Estimated additional cost to complete project, \$2,000,000.

Estimated total cost of irrigated lands per acre, \$24.

Average value of irrigated lands per acre, \$125.

Average annual precipitation, 7 inches.

Source of water supply, Yakima River. Market for products, local and general (excellent). Distance from railroad, 20 miles.

Yakima Reservation, Wapato project, maintenance and operation----- \$15,000

This amount is needed for the Indian share of the maintenance and repair of the canals and structures of this very extensive project. There are more than 400 miles of canals and 3,278 structures to keep up. Many of the smaller structures are of timber, 17 to 18 years old, and are replaced as they gradually fail. A maintenance charge is collected from the non-Indian irrigators, and the amount here requested will be required as the proportion for the Indians themselves.

The next item is:

For the fourth installment in payment of \$635,000 for water supply for irrigation of 40 acres of each Indian allotment on the Yakima Indian Reservation irrigation system in the State of Washington, provided by the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., p. 604), \$100,000, to be covered into the reclamation fund (acts Aug. 1, 1914, vol. 38, p. 604, sec. —; May 18, 1916, vol. 39, p. 154, sec. 24).

That is the same amount as was appropriated last year, and we offer for the record the following justification:

Payment for water, Yakima Reservation, Wash.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated.....	\$100,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	100,000
Amount expended.....	100,000

Analysis of expenditures:

Transferred to United States Reclamation Service, to be expended and accounted for by that bureau.....	100,000
Payment for water, Yakima Reservation, Wash.....	100,000

This appropriation is the fourth installment of \$100,000 each, three already having been made annually by Congress, as provided in the act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 582, 604). In this act the sum of \$635,000 was authorized to be appropriated to pay for water for the Yakima Indians, which a committee of Congress had determined as being justly due these Indians. The act also provided that the amount be appropriated annually in installments on estimates certified to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. This item here presented is in conformity with this act.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Wash., including repairs and improvements, and for pay of superintendent, \$60,000, said appropriation being made to supplement the Puyallup School funds used for said school.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered for the record:

Indian School, Tacoma, Wash.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	\$50,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	50,000.00
Amount expended.....	47,371.80
Unexpended balance ¹	2,628.20

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages.....	28,102.32
Heat, light, and power (service).....	390.45
Telegraph and telephone service.....	12.70
Subsistence and supplies.....	4,670.19
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.....	7,902.16
Forage.....	9.60
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.....	2,031.51
Educational, stationery, and office supplies.....	445.63
Medical supplies.....	600.86
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.....	277.78
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.....	1,950.19
Repairs (to plant).....	892.76
Miscellaneous.....	85.65
	47,371.80

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Value of school plant (real property), \$392,584.
 Number of buildings, 40.
 Number of employees, 33.
 Total salaries, \$24,680.
 Average attendance of pupils, 272.
 Average enrollment, 300.
 Capacity, 350.
 Cost per capita, based on average enrollment, \$151¹
 Cost per capita, based on average attendance, \$167.
 Area of school land, 42 acres.
 Area of school land cultivated, 10 acres.
 Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and school pupils, \$1,915.
 Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock, \$906.
 Expended from "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV," \$209.

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1918.

Support, including repairs and improvements..... \$60,000

AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Wash., including repairs and improvements and superintendent's salary, being made to supplement the Puyallup School funds used for said school..... 60,000

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent.....	\$2,000.00	Housekeeper.....	\$660.00
Clerk.....	1,000.00	Nurse.....	720.00
Assistant clerk.....	800.00	Seamstress.....	600.00
Physician.....	600.00	Laundress.....	500.00
Assistant superintendent and principal.....	1,500.00	Baker.....	300.00
Teacher.....	690.00	Cook.....	660.00
Do.....	660.00	Assistant cook.....	300.00
Do.....	630.00	Tailor.....	900.00
Do.....	630.00	Gardener.....	720.00
Do.....	600.00	Engineer.....	1,200.00
Instructor of foundry work.....	900.00	Disciplinarian.....	720.00
Manual-training teacher.....	1,200.00	Carpenter.....	840.00
Do.....	1,000.00	Fireman.....	840.00
Matron.....	660.00	Do.....	300.00
Boys' matron.....	600.00	Laborer.....	500.00
Assistant matron.....	540.00	Do.....	500.00
Do.....	500.00	Total.....	24,770.00

An increase of \$10,000 is desired because of the increased cost of all supplies and also for the purpose of providing an addition to the girls' dormitory to meet a demand which is constantly being made for the industrial training of a larger number of girls at this school. The Cushman School gives special attention to industrial training of Indian pupils, being essentially a trades school for the Indians of the Northwest.

This school has a maximum enrollment of 384 pupils, and an earnest effort is being made to build up the school and extend its usefulness. The present capacity is 350. The school plant consists of 40 buildings. The total value of the plant is \$392,584. The school is well equipped for training boys to take positions as carpenters, cabinetmakers, blacksmiths, foundry workers, and in steam and electrical engineering and plumbing. Farming is not extensive, but

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public, No. 264, 64th Cong.).

considerable is done in gardening, the propagation of plants and bulbs, and in greenhouse management. The additional appropriation desired will place the physical capacity and conditions in much better shape for carrying forward the line of instruction in a degree peculiar to this school and of which many Indian students are availing themselves.

It seems proper to urge the special need of an appropriation of \$60,000 at this time in order to provide for an expenditure of fully \$5,000 to cover the cost of new pipes and conduits leading from the central heating plant to the various buildings. These pipes have been laid for a number of years, have rusted out in many places, and are frequently bursting at different points, requiring continual labor and material for repairs, which has become a wasteful expense. The conduits were not well constructed and have allowed the water to reach the pipes in many places, causing excessive rust and damage until they will not hold the steam pressure. There is imperative need for reconstruction in this very essential part of the plant next year. The superintendent for the last three years has requested an appropriation of \$60,000, having in mind the improvement here mentioned, but the amount has been reduced to \$50,000. It should also be stated that the Puyallup school funds are annually diminishing, there being no longer any receipts of importance derived from the sale of surplus school land, and the interest fund is decreasing each year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that \$10,000 additional for, on account of the increased cost of living?

Mr. MERITT. On account of the increased cost of living, and also for repairs to the school plant.

Mr. CARTER. For what?

Mr. MERITT. Repairs of the school plant. The buildings there are constructed of wood. We have 40 buildings at that school; it is in a climate where they have a great deal of rain, and the plant is beginning to run down and it will be necessary to improve the buildings.

Mr. CARTER. I visited that school about three years ago and it was in very fine condition then.

Mr. MERITT. The cost per capita, based on the average enrollment, is \$151.

The next item reads—

For continuing construction and enlargement of the irrigation and drainage system to make possible the utilization of the water supply provided for 40 acres of each Indian allotment on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Wash., and such other water supply as may be available or obtainable for the irrigation of a total of 120,000 acres of allotted Indian lands on said reservation, \$400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the entire cost of said irrigation and drainage system shall be reimbursed to the United States under the conditions and terms of the act of May 18, 1916.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Diversion dam and distribution and drainage, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated immediately available-----	\$200, 000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount expended-----	4, 025. 83

Unexpended balance -----	195, 974. 17
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	1, 409. 42
Traveling expenses-----	1. 50
Transportation of supplies-----	62. 67
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	687. 37
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	1, 864. 87

4, 025. 83

This appropriation is the second installment to provide the necessary funds for the construction of a large irrigation project to cover approximately 120,000 acres of fertile and productive lands which have been allotted to the Yakima Indians. In the Indian act for 1915 Congress authorized the appropriation of \$635,000 for the acquisition of sufficient water to cover this project, and it is, of course, necessary to provide the canals and structures to make this expenditure useful.

The appropriation of \$200,000 in the Indian act for the fiscal year 1917 has permitted the construction of a diversion dam and beginning the enlargement of a main canal. However, further funds must be provided in order that any additional lands may be supplied with water beyond the 44,000 acres which are now being served in a very unsatisfactory and expensive manner through a poorly designed and inadequate system, which is the result of disconnected construction extending over many years.

The value of the crops raised on the area now being irrigated was estimated in 1916 to be over \$2,000,000 and there is a great demand for additional water for the lands which are not now supplied. This whole project is one of the most productive and desirable in the country, and as Congress has already authorized and initiated the work it is felt that substantial appropriation should be made to continue it, as otherwise the expense of construction will be greatly increased, due to the impossibility of carrying on the work at an economical rate.

The necessary construction with complete description and estimates are covered in two reports—House Document No. 1299, Sixty-second Congress, third session, and House Document No. 1472, Sixty-third Congress, third session. It will be noted that the total estimated additional expenditures are given at \$2,667,000. Of this amount \$200,000 is provided for the present fiscal year and the \$400,000 here requested will give an additional amount of \$2,000,000 to complete the whole system, although the present works are being carried on at a less cost than that of the estimate, and it is hoped and expected that this will continue and the total cost on account of economy and improvements in methods will be less than that originally estimated for.

The particular works which it is intended to construct with the \$400,000 here requested will be the continuation of the enlarging of the main canal. The construction of laterals to several thousand acres of new land, the extension of the drainage system to permit farming upon several allotments which are not now in condition to farm on account of excess of water and the building of the necessary structures for the canals needed.

You will recall that Congress has already appropriated money for a dam on the Yakima Reservation, and this is for the purpose of providing a distribution system, the construction of laterals to get the water to the Indian allotments.

MR. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, how much of that appropriation was expended for the fiscal year 1916?

MR. MERITT. That work for the dam is now in course of expenditure. We are doing construction work now.

MR. CARTER. You had \$200,000, didn't you, for the year 1916?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

MR. CARTER. And you only spent \$4,000.

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. That was for 1917.

MR. MERITT. That was for 1917, to be immediately available. The appropriation act was approved May 18, 1916, and we expended between May 18, 1916, and July 1, 1916, \$4,000.

The next item is under the heading of "Wisconsin."

For the support and education of 250 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Hayward, Wis.; including pay of superintendent, \$43,350; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; in all, \$51,350.

That is the same amount as was appropriated last year. We are asking for a \$3,000 increase for general repairs and improvements.

We offer for the record the following justification:

Indian school, Hayward, Wis.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	\$43,350.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	36,670.00
Amount expended	35,932.64
Unexpended balance	¹ 737.36
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages	15,696.32
Traveling expenses	.93
Transportation of supplies	271.70
Heat, light, and power (service)	750.00
Telegraph and telephone service	72.00
Subsistence supplies	6,554.43
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc	5,990.58
Forage	554.00
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc	3,604.68
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	204.47
Medical supplies	343.59
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc	159.62
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc	1,630.02
Miscellaneous	100.30
Total	35,932.64

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	5,000.00
Amount expended	2,914.98
Unexpended balance	¹ 2,085.02
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repairs (to plant)	2,914.98

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Value of school plant (real property), \$110,815.
 Number of buildings, 18.
 Number of employees, 22.
 Total salaries, \$14,960.
 Average attendance of pupils, 167.
 Average enrollment, 203.
 Capacity, 231.
 Cost per capita based on average enrollment, \$169.¹
 Cost per capita based on average attendance, \$205.
 Area of school land, 718 acres.²
 Area of school land cultivated, 669 acres.
 Value of products of school sewing room, \$2,365.³
 Value of agricultural products, \$6,868.⁴
 There were also used miscellaneous receipts, class IV, \$256.

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public. No. 264, 64th Cong.).

³ Amount given includes both material and labor of employees and pupils.

⁴ Amount given includes products from farm, garden, dairy, and stock.

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1917.

Support	\$43,020.00
Repairs and improvements, including new buildings.....	50,000.00
Total	<u>93,020.00</u>

AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 250 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary.....	\$43,350.00
Repairs and improvements.....	8,000.00
Total	<u>51,350.00</u>

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent.....	\$1,450	Assistant matron.....	\$300
Clerk.....	1,000	Nurse.....	720
Financial clerk.....	600	Seamstress.....	540
Physician.....	480	Laundress.....	500
Disciplinarian.....	600	Baker.....	540
Teacher.....	810	Cook.....	540
Do.....	600	General mechanic.....	720
Do.....	600	Engineer.....	840
Do.....	600	Laborer.....	540
Industrial teacher.....	840	Do.....	300
Matron.....	660		
Assistant matron.....	500		<u>14,280</u>

There are 1,254 Indians living on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation and a great number living in small towns away from the reservation in this district. These Indians are engaged in the various mills, logging camps, and railroads, and make a living with very little assistance from the Government. They are all poor, however, and many do not send their children to the public schools, and apparently little effort is made by county and other officials to place these Indian children in public schools. The Hayward School provides an education for these children.

The 18 buildings comprising the Hayward School plant, including heating, lighting, and water and sewer systems, are valued at \$97,015; \$8,000 is requested for general repairs and improvements. The school is in very poor physical condition, as general repairs have been neglected for several years in order to expend the funds for new construction. The superintendent has been directed to set aside no funds for new construction until the most necessary repairs shall have been made, but extensive repairs and improvements will be needed, which can not be provided from a small appropriation. The requirements include new floors, paint, plaster, and new metal ceilings for almost every building.

The plant at this school is badly in need of repair.

The next item is—

For support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Tomah, Wis., including pay of superintendent, \$47,925; for general repairs and improvements, \$8,000; for addition to laundry and equipment, \$3,000; for addition to dining hall, \$5,500; for addition to school building, \$8,500; for addition to girls' building, \$8,500; for purchase of additional land, \$3,600; in all, \$85,025.

We offer for this item the following justification:

Indian School, Tomah, Wis.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated.....	<u>\$47,625.00</u>
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated.....	43,450.00
Amount expended.....	<u>42,581.53</u>
Unexpended balance ¹	<u>868.47</u>

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Analysis of expenditures:

Salary and wages	\$19,234.92
Transportation of supplies	938.65
Heat, light, and power (service)	1,275.50
Telegraph and telephone service	82.15
Printing, binding, and advertising	8.00
Subsistence supplies	7,656.01
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.	5,320.75
Forage	1,033.93
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.	3,670.84
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	327.21
Medical supplies	104.09
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.	690.41
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.	1,754.77
Miscellaneous	484.30
	<u>42,581.53</u>

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated	6,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	6,000.00
Amount expended	5,551.68
Unexpended balance	<u>448.32</u>

Analysis of expenditures:

Construction	1,076.50
Repairs (to plant)	4,475.18
Total	<u>5,551.68</u>

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Value of school plant (real property), \$165,671.

Number of buildings, 26.

Number of employees, 29.

Total salaries, \$18,630.

Average attendance of pupils, 213.

Average enrollment, 226.

Capacity, 275.

Cost per capita based on average enrollment, \$179.¹

Cost per capita based on average attendance, \$191.

Area of school land, 340 acres.

Area of school land cultivated, 329 acres.

Value of products of school sewing room, \$1,662.²

Value of agricultural products, \$8,385.³

There were also used, miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, \$950.

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1917.

Support	\$47,925
Repairs and improvements	8,000
New buildings	25,500
Purchase of land	3,600
Total	<u>85,025</u>

¹ The per capita cost is now computed upon the average enrollment for the entire year in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70, 72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public. No. 264, 64th Cong.).

² This sum represents value of dry goods used by this school for making pupils' clothing, household linen, and furnishings, market value not reported.

³ Amount given includes products from farm, garden, dairy, and stock.

Amount requested in proposed bill:

Support and education of 275 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary	\$47,925
Repairs and improvements	8,000
New buildings	29,100
Total	85,025

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent	\$2,000	Assistant seamstress	\$300
Financial clerk	900	Laundress	480
Property clerk	660	Baker	500
Stenographer and typewriter	600	Cook	600
Disciplinarian	800	Assistant cook	300
Teacher	810	Dairyman	840
Do	630	Farmer	1,000
Do	600	Assistant farmer	300
Kindergartner	630	Carpenter	720
Matron	720	Engineer	1,000
Assistant matron	500	Assistant engineer	300
Do	500	Laborer	600
Do	300	Do	480
Do	300		
Housekeeper	660	Total	18,630
Seamstress	600		

This school is located in the midst of a large Indian population. The school plant consists of 26 buildings valued at \$138,471; \$8,000 is requested for repairs and improvements to this plant. The buildings have reached a point where extensive repairs are necessary. New floors, ceiling and plastering, paint, repairs to roofs, and new stairs are required in the boys' building and similar repairs to other buildings.

The school laundry is small, the machinery old and worn out, and appropriations heretofore granted have not been sufficient to permit improvement in conditions. It is planned to build an addition to the present laundry, and purchase new machines, mangles, extractor, and drier to replace equipment which seems likely not to last the present year through. The superintendent feels it is dangerous for pupils and employees to work in the laundry as it is at present. \$3,000 will be required for this purpose.

It is desired to add another story to the children's dining hall to be used for a sewing room and employees' quarters. This will provide quarters for employees now occupying rooms in buildings required for children. The sewing room is now in the rear of the boys' building, just outside of the boiler room and with the boys' dormitory to one side. This location is very objectionable. It is estimated \$5,500 will permit a suitable addition to the present dining room.

Another teacher is needed for the classroom, but there is no schoolroom to accommodate another class. There is no room which can be used as a general library. An addition to the school building to increase the size of the assembly hall to meet the needs of the school, provide another classroom and library, is planned for. The present assembly hall will not accommodate all the pupils and employees at one time. Eight thousand five hundred dollars will provide the additional space required.

At present there are quite a number of large girls sleeping in an attic in the girls building. This attic is needed for clothing and is not a suitable place for the girls to sleep. It is also desirable that some of the larger girls have small rooms rather than that all be obliged to sleep in the large dormitories. Eight thousand five hundred dollars will provide an addition to this building which will relieve the unsatisfactory conditions there.

The Tomah school has an unusually fine herd of dairy cattle, but not sufficient land for the stock. This is particularly true of the pasture, and it has been necessary for the school to rent pasture land and purchase some standing hay. It is desired to purchase a 40-acre tract lying in a corner of the school farm. Three thousand six hundred dollars will be sufficient for the purchase of the land required.

That is an increase of nearly \$30,000 over the appropriation of last year. Those improvements have been urgently requested by the superintendent, and also by the supervising officials. The plant is pretty well run down. We have 26 buildings there, and with these new improvements we can put the school in first-class condition.

The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wis., including pay of employees, \$9,000.

There is an increase in that item of \$2,000 over the appropriation of last year. We support four superintendencies out of this appropriation—La Pointe, Hayward, Red Cliff, and Lac du Flambeau—and the increased cost of everything makes it necessary for us to have an increased appropriation.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wis.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated	\$7,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated	7,000.00
Amount expended	6,659.85
Unexpended balance	340.15
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages	3,648.50
Traveling expenses	136.18
Transportation of supplies	15.95
Heat, light, and power (service)	34.05
Telegraph and telephone service	118.90
Printing, binding, and advertising	6.80
Subsistence supplies	788.70
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.	12.40
Forage	449.21
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.	322.51
Educational, stationery, and office supplies	39.73
Medical supplies	578.84
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc.	194.24
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc.	248.04
Miscellaneous	65.80
	6,659.85

These Indians, numbering approximately 4,000, are scattered throughout the State of Wisconsin and are under the jurisdiction of four superintendencies, namely, La Pointe, Hayward, Red Cliff, and Lac du Flambeau. They have large individual property and to protect same it is necessary to supervise their affairs and look after their welfare. Their wealth was produced largely through timber and as this is being cut extensively it becomes necessary for them to take on a new vocation, which for that section of the country is farming. Because of the location of the reservations near lakes and weather conditions it is necessary to provide proper equipment for the employees, such as automobiles, motor boats, and the like, to enable them to get around among the Indians and determine their wants and to give them assistance. The amount heretofore allowed has been insufficient to permit of even appropriate supervision, and, of course, left nothing for equipment, etc. At La Pointe, where there are over \$1,500,000 of individual Indian moneys to be accounted for, there is much office work, and supervision must be exercised over these funds and their expenditure. These Indians have not cultivated large crops nor do they have large cattle herds. It is even necessary to issue rations to some of the Indians because of their condition. The increase, while small, is urgently needed to enable the office to do more for the Indians and to furnish

better means of transportation for the employees so that they may get around among the Indians.

The next is—

For support, education, and civilization of the Pottawatomie Indians who reside in the State of Wisconsin, including pay of employees, \$7,000.

This is the same amount as was appropriated last year.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Support of Pottawatomies, Wisconsin.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$7,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	7,000. 00
Amount expended-----	6,922. 00
Unexpended balance-----	78. 00
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	4,100. 56
Traveling expenses-----	850. 50
Transportation of supplies-----	62. 50
Telegraph and telephone service-----	33. 35
Subsistence supplies-----	619. 21
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	20. 04
Forage-----	463. 50
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	60. 00
Medical supplies-----	377. 50
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	38. 20
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	13. 44
Repairs-----	148. 45
Miscellaneous-----	134. 75
	6,922. 00

This band of Indians, under the jurisdiction of a superintendent with headquarters at Laona, Wis., is scattered through several counties in the State. There has been appropriated and is being estimated for the sum of \$100,000, reimbursable, for the erection of homes, purchase of implements, stock, and the like in order to establish and locate these Indians. To look after their welfare, assist them in their work, provide houses, etc., to the needy, and to employ the necessary employees to assist these Indians, this appropriation is necessary.

The next is:

For the support and civilization of those portions of the Wisconsin Band of Potawatomi Indians residing in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, and to aid said Indians in establishing homes on the lands purchased for them under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1913, \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, said sum to be reimbursed to the United States out of the appropriation, when made, of the principal due as the proportionate share of said Indians in annuities and moneys of the Pottawatomie Tribe in which they have not shared, as set forth in House Document No. 830 (60th Cong., 1st sess.), and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to expend the said sum of \$100,000 in the clearing of land and the purchase of houses, building material, seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment and supplies necessary to enable said Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided*, That in order to train said Indians in the use and handling of money, not exceeding \$25,000 of the above appropriation may be paid to them per capita, or be deposited to their credit subject to expenditure in such manner and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

That is the same amount that was appropriated last year.

We offer for the record the following justification for this item:

Support of Wisconsin Band of Potawatomi, Wisconsin and Michigan (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$100,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916: No appropriation.	
For the industrial advancement of the Wisconsin Band of Potawatomi Indians residing in Wisconsin and Michigan, reimbursable-----	\$100,000

Under the treaty of September 26, 1833 (7 Stat. L., 431), the Potawatomi Indians in Wisconsin and Michigan ceded to the Government all their lands in the States mentioned and agreed to remove west of the Mississippi River. Half of the tribe, numbering about 2,000, removed and the remainder fled to northern Wisconsin and Michigan and Canada.

Rev. Erik O. Morstad, a Lutheran missionary, who has spent his life among these refugees, prepared a roll about the year 1906, and urged that their claim to tribal benefits and annuities, including the lands which should have been given to them had they removed, be adjudicated by the Government. A bill was introduced and passed by Congress on June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 380), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a roll and report what funds were due the refugee branch. Such a roll was prepared and submitted, showing 454 Wisconsin-Potawatomi Indians in the United States and about 1,500 Potawatomi and descendants in Canada. The report is embodied in House Document 830, Sixtieth Congress, first session.

This report also shows that there was due about \$450,000 to the branch of these Indians residing in the United States. Congress from time to time has appropriated small sums for the support, education, and civilization of the Potawatomi Indians in Wisconsin. Several bills have been introduced to appropriate the entire amount found due the Indians residing in the United States, but no action by Congress has been taken with respect to the Canadian branch.

The Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians are located in several different counties in northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 77-102), appropriated the sum of \$150,000, reimbursable, from the money due the Indians when appropriated, for the purchase of lands in Wisconsin for these Potawatomi Indians residing in the United States, and this money has practically all been expended for the purpose indicated. Approximately 13,640 acres of land have been purchased. The act of June 30, 1913, *supra*, provides that the land purchased, except such as may be needed for administrative purposes, shall be divided equitably among the Indians entitled thereto, and patents therefor shall be issued in accordance with the general allotment law of the United States set forth in the act approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). It is estimated that there are at the present time about 309 Indians entitled to share in the distribuion of this land, so that each Indian will receive about 44 acres.

The land purchased for these Indians is all cut-over land heavily covered with brush, stumps, and small trees, and its clearing for cultivation is a task entirely too large and expensive for the Indians to undertake without assistance. The Potawatomi Indians of Wisconsin, unfortunately, are living under very wretched conditions, and it has been heretofore impossible to give them proper relief because of lack of funds and the fact that they had no lands. They have now been provided with lands, and the next step is to furnish them with funds with which to clear the land, prepare it for cultivation, and acquire houses, barns, stock, and agricultural equipment to prosecute the work mapped out. The Indian appropriation act of May 18, 1916 (Public No. 80, p. 38), authorized an expenditure of \$100,000 for the clearing of land, purchase of houses, building material, seeds, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment and supplies for the Indians, and provided that \$25,000 of the amount may be paid to the Indians per capita or deposited to their credit for expenditure in such manner and under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. The payment of \$25,000 to the Indians was intended to give them much-needed experience in the handling of money, and, believing that the provision is a wise one, the new estimate provides for the same amount to be used for a like purpose. Taking the \$25,000 thus authorized for payment to the Indians from the appropriation of \$100,000 leaves a balance of only \$75,000, which is entirely inadequate to accomplish the objects in view for the industrial advancement of the Indians, and an additional sum is required for the purpose.

It is now estimated that it will require between \$1,600 and \$2,000, or maybe more, to clear a small acreage of land, construct houses, and furnish equipment for the various families, of which there are approximately 65. The majority of the Indians are not occupying the lands purchased for them, for the reason that there are no improvements thereon and they have insufficient means with which which to provide what is needed. The able-bodied Indians are industrious and take advantage of every opportunity to procure employment in lumber camps, but this industry is not as large in that section of the country at this time as it was in previous years, and consequently the Indians' labor market is small.

Attention is especially called to the fact that the proposed appropriation is one intended to be reimbursable to the United States just as soon as Congress is prepared to appropriate the full amount of money due these Indians. The item is simply drawing upon the claim which the Indians have against the Government.

The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, in his discretion, the sum of \$300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin, arising under the provisions of the acts of June 12, 1890 (26 Stat., p. 146), and March 28, 1908 (35 Stat., p. 51), and to expend the same in the clearing of land, the erection of sanitary homes, and the purchase of building material, seed, teams, farming equipment, dairy stock, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment and supplies necessary to enable said Indians to become self-supporting under such regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That no lands shall be cleared for agricultural purposes, pursuant to the foregoing provision, excepting such lands as have been heretofore completely and wholly cut over: *Provided further*, That the funds herein authorized, together with the \$300,000 authorized by the Indian appropriation act approved May 18, 1916 (Public, No. 80, p. 38), may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be apportioned on a per capita basis among all enrolled members of the Menominee Tribe, the share of each Indian to be deposited to his or her credit and subject to expenditure under the regulations governing the handling of individual Indian money (acts June 12, 1890, vol. 26, p. 146, sec. 3; Mar. 28, 1908, vol. 35, p. 51).

Mr. MERITT. We offer for the record the following justification:

Tribal funds, Menominee Indians in Wisconsin.....	\$300,000
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount authorized.....	300,000

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, no authorization.

These funds have arisen under the acts of June 12, 1890 (26 Stats. L., 146), and March 28, 1908 (35 Stats. L., 51), reading, in part, as follows:

June 12, 1890.—"That from the net proceeds of sales of said Menominee logs shall be deducted one-fifth part, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin, to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of said Indians, and the residue of said proceeds shall be funded in the United States Treasury, interest on which shall be allowed said tribe annually at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, to be paid to the tribe per capita or expended for their benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior."

March 28, 1908.—"That the lumber, lath, shingles, poles, posts, bolts, and pulp wood, and other marketable materials so manufactured from the timber cut upon such reservation shall be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, after due advertisement inviting proposals and bids, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. The net proceeds of the sale of such lumber and other material shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe entitled to the same.

Such proceeds shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and the interest shall be used for the benefit of such Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay, out of the funds of the tribe of Indians located upon said reservation, the necessary expenses of the lumber operations herein provided for, including the erection of sawmills, equipment, the building of roads, improvement of streams, and all other necessary expenses, including those for the protection, preservation, and harvest of the forest upon such reservation."

This is the same amount as was appropriated last year, pursuant to the request of the Indians that authority be granted for the expenditures of a portion of their tribal fund in behalf of their industrial welfare and progress. Plans have been formulated and are now being put into effect for the expenditure of the \$300,000 appropriated last year for the purposes specified in the act. However, the \$300,000 only amounts to \$172.80 per capita for each of the 1,736 Indians on the reservation. This amount is entirely insufficient to provide for the needs of each family and to equip them with the means of self-support. A similar amount is now asked for in order to continue the industrial program inaugurated with the \$300,000 appropriated last year and thus carry it to a successful completion.

Under the wording of the act this money can not be paid to the Indians in cash, but must be expended for the specific purposes enumerated therein. As showing the attitude of the Indians with respect to this matter, there is quoted below a letter received from them on the subject prior to asking for the first appropriation, which is equally applicable to present conditions.

"At various times our superintendent has brought to our attention the desires of the United States Indian Office for progress of the Indian. He, through his farmers, has inaugurated and is pushing a campaign for the increase of farming activities amongst our people, and he is no doubt aiding them to such an extent as is possible with the implements furnished him.

"We desire very much as Indians, representative of the efforts the Government has put forth in the past, to set out to you some facts which are vital to the success of any plan concerning our welfare and in which you must be interested. We aim not to represent any feeling or faction. What we propose is a consensus of the very best thought of the Indians who have been reared on our reservation, educated in the Indian schools of the Nation, and returned home to make their own way and blaze a path for our people.

"First, we shall consider our people, numbering to-day 1,726 members. Of this number 70 per cent may be considered of various degrees of Indian blood and 50 per cent or more one-half blood and less. Our people can safely be divided into three classes:

"Competent: Embracing those who earn their own living by daily wage or farming and have such degree of education as to be able to read, write, and speak English and understand ordinary business transactions.

"Semicompetent: Those who earn a living, but through lack of education, with no understanding of English, could be imposed upon enough so as to make it not yet, the time to let them handle financial affairs without supervision.

"Incompetent: The old and aged, the widow, the orphan, children, the helpless through disease or accident, and those Indians not self-supporting, or those who through acquired habits would waste financial resources and then become a burden on others.

"Sixty per cent of our people have some sort of an education, acquired either through schools or by residence amongst whites and have picked up English so they can converse intelligently.

"We have at Keshena a Government school giving industrial training to our children, as well as a mission school doing the same under contract.

"At Neopit is the timber operation of the reserve, embracing a large mill, manufacturing 40,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, and two day schools—Government and mission—for educational purposes.

"The reservation consists of 10 townships of land, the western portion heavily timbered and the eastern part cut-over lands or open lands.

"Two facts face us—that of earning a living by daily labor at the Menominee lumber plant; while not detracting a moment from its value as a center for industrial and social development, we have to consider this, that it but teaches the Indian to labor, which earnings are principally spent for subsistence. The other opening left to the Indians for development is agriculture in all its various phases—stock, dairy, and general farming.

"We have provided educational facilities for our children and industrial education and wages for the able-bodied who desire to work, but for the class who should be of the most value to all there is no way out.

"A remedy for this would be the depositing to the individual credit of each member of the tribe justly on the rolls by right of descent by blood as a Menominee Indian of a sufficient sum that would at once give him a good start.

"If each member had to his credit \$500 this would give a man and wife \$1,000 between them—ample means for a good start in farming. It would be an inducement to young people coming of age to take hold and make a start. It

would provide the aged or totally helpless, the widow, and the orphan child, with ample to live out their lives.

"With close supervision every interest would be protected; those whom it might be feared would waste their share could be restrained until individual effort on their part showed they had mended their habits and would not become dependent on their more careful brother members; and regulations carefully prescribed that would induce or reward good agricultural or industrial effort.

"We have here a certain number of members who farm in a way, and outside of the small number each year who can obtain aid through the reimbursable fund, about 25 or 30, none can go ahead through lack of means, and even these, when they should be enlarging and clearing, have to turn out to work to earn money to meet reimbursable payments.

"For 10 years past and longer our children have been coming back from the Indian schools, and, excepting ordinary labor, they have no means with which to start in to display what has been taught them and learned at school.

"Common labor soon takes initiative away from men. Indian boys learning farming and dairy work at school have no chance to start in on returning home, because the old folks are not able to give them a chance. Young women educated in home making and the women's part on a farm have nothing to start themselves, and when they take a husband he has nothing to look forward to but a job some place at which he can earn wages.

"Some of our people will no doubt always be workmen, but from birth this and several generations past we first saw light in the little farmhouse. Before 1908 we were all an agricultural people; from the early times our people tilled the soil in some degree. Agricultural pursuits mean independence to the Indian. We would be a producer rather than a consumer. We have the land but lack the individual means.

"We ask and solicit your aid in thought and action for us for real first aid in line with our wish. We present you in crude form our ideas in the shape of a proposed bill, which is capable of improvement, no doubt. If something in this line could be pushed through a long start would be made in accomplishing what the United States Indian Office wishes, what you wish, and what we desire and know will happen—a permanent improvement in every single condition on the reservation, health, wealth, and real progress."

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have a provision beginning with line 7, page 112, the next item. Will you please explain that?

Mr. MERITT. This proviso reads:

Provided further, That the funds herein authorized, together with the \$300,000 authorized by the Indian appropriation act approved May 18, 1916 (Public, No. 80, p. 38), may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be apportioned on a per capita basis among all enrolled members of the Menominee Tribe, the share of each Indian to be deposited to his or her credit and subject to expenditure under the regulations governing the handling of individual Indian money.

That is for the purpose of equalizing all money expended for the benefit of those Indians out of tribal funds.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item?

Mr. MERITT. The next item reads:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to convey to the public-school authorities of district No. 1, of the town of Oneida, Wis., for district-school purposes, the tract of land and buildings thereon now occupied by the district school and described as lot A of sec. 1, T. 22 N., R. 18 E., of the fourth principal meridian, containing sixty-six hundredths acre, on condition that whites and Indians shall be admitted on equal terms in any school established thereon.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONEIDA, WIS.

Lot A of sec. 1, T. 22 N., R. 18 E., of the fourth principal meridian, containing sixty-six hundredths acre, on the Oneida Indian Reservation, Wis., was formerly used as a day-school site, and the building still stands and is occupied by district No. 1 of the town of Oneida for a district school. The officers of the school district would like to secure title to the schoolhouse and lot. The site is fairly

couvernient, but the schoolhouse must be remodeled to comply with the State law. The population of the district is mixed white and Indian, but at present is largely Indian. It is very desirable that public schools on and near Indian reservations be encouraged and assisted wherever possible, and the transfer of this property to the school district would enable the district to make needed repairs and changes which would result in benefit to the Indian children attending.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to make any additional statement?

Mr. MERITT. Except that the title to that small tract of land is now in the Government, and it is needed for day-school purposes; and inasmuch as the Indian children will get the benefit of that public day school, we thought it only fair that we should convey the title to the public-school authorities.

The next item reads:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell at not less than an appraised value lot X of sec. 34, T. 24 N., R. 18 E., of the fourth principal meridian, containing 1 acre, and lot X of sec. 23, T. 23 N., R. 19 E., of the fourth principal meridian, containing 1 acre, heretofore reserved for schools: *Provided*, That the proceeds of the sale shall be expended for the benefit of the Oneida Indians under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

We offer the following justification in support of this item:

SALE OF LANDS RESERVED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES, ONEIDA INDIANS, WISCONSIN.

There are two tracts of land on the Oneida Reservation which were set aside for school purposes, one of which has never been used for school purposes, and one from which the building formerly used as a school has since been removed.

The first tract referred to, lot X, of sec. 34, T. 24 N., R. 18 E., of the fourth principal meridian, containing 1 acre, is not on any road. There is no building thereon and it is wholly within a small tract allotted to Henry Christjohn, deceased.

Mr. Christjohn's allotment was sold by his heirs and since he received his full acreage, his heirs do not appear to have valid claim to this tract. It is believed it should be sold and the proceeds used for tribal purposes.

The second tract referred to is lot X, of sec. 23, T. 23 N., R. 19 E., of the fourth principal meridian, containing 1 acre. This lot is on the main road to De Pere and was at one time used for school purposes. The building was not Government property and has been removed. This lot was apparently in part reserved from the allotment of George King, deceased, who received 87.75 acres. The site is not desirable for school purposes and it is believed should be sold for the benefit of the tribe.

The next item is under the heading of Wyoming:

Sec. 25. For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, including pay of employees, \$15,000.

That is the same amount as was appropriated last year.

We offer for the record the following justification in support of this item.

Support of Shoshones in Wyoming.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated.....	\$15,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916: .	
Amount appropriated.....	15,000.00
Amount expended	10,726.40
Unexpended balance.....	4,273.60
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages.....	2,262.46
Traveling expenses.....	452.12
Transportation of supplies.....	1,385.00
Telegraph and telephone service.....	70.66

Analysis of expenditures—Continued.

Printing, binding, and advertising-----	\$4.50
Subsistence supplies-----	1,817.62
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	203.48
Forage-----	1,131.39
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	1,076.00
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	69.69
Medical supplies-----	129.82
Live stock-----	95.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	1,239.16
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	810.46
Miscellaneous-----	15.00

10,726.40

This is for the support and civilization of the Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, and is the same as the amount appropriated in previous years.

There are approximately 831 Shoshones on the reservation, most of whom have been allotted. The amount asked for is to be used for the purchase and transportation of food, clothing, and other supplies for old and indigent Indians, widows and children not of school age; for labor in lieu of rations, such labor being used in general agency and reservation work; for other issues, general agency expenses, including fuel, forage, traveling expenses, medical supplies, etc., and for pay of nurse and other necessary employees.

NOTE.—There are 853 Arapahoes under the jurisdiction of the Shoshone Agency who are provided for under the appropriation support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana. See item 76.

The next is:

For support and education of 175 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., including pay of superintendent, \$31,725; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; in all, \$36,725.

That is practically the same amount as was appropriated last year.

Mr. CARTER. What is that additional \$700 for?

Mr. MERITT. That is to bring the amount up to \$167, including the salary of the superintendent.

We offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$31,025.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
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Amount appropriated-----	31,025.00
Amount expended-----	29,795.68

Unexpended balance-----	¹ 1,229.32
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	14,588.70
Transportation of supplies-----	4,061.43
Telegraph and telephone service-----	50.54
Subsistence supplies-----	1,436.28
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc-----	3,631.70
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	3,150.32
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	133.09
Medical supplies-----	94.11
Live stock-----	1,350.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	151.12
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	1,148.39

29,795.68

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated-----	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	6,000.00
Amount expended-----	4,066.20
Unexpended balance-----	¹ 1,933.80
Analysis of expenditures:	
Repairs (to plant)-----	4,066.20

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1916.

Value of school plant, real property-----	\$147,998
Number of buildings-----	22
Number of employees-----	17
Total salaries-----	\$12,380
Average attendance of pupils-----	136
Average enrollment-----	146
Capacity-----	135
Cost per capita, based on average enrollment-----	² \$186
Cost per capita, based on average attendance-----	\$201
Area of school land (acres)-----	1,209
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	³ 775
Value of products of school (including both materials and labor of employees and school pupils)-----	\$771
Value of agricultural products (including products from farm, garden, floriculture, dairy, and stock)-----	\$25,708
Expended from miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, \$1.668.	

SUPERINTENDENT'S ESTIMATE OF ABSOLUTE NEEDS FOR 1918.

Support-----	\$36,425
Repairs and improvements-----	6,000
Total-----	42,425

AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support and education of 175 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary-----	\$31,725
Repairs and improvements-----	5,000
Total-----	36,725

Salaries, 1917.

Superintendent-----	\$2,250	Assistant seamstress-----	\$180
Principal-----	1,500	Lanndress-----	500
Disciplinarian-----	840	Baker-----	300
Teacher-----	660	Cook-----	600
Do-----	600	Farmer-----	840
Do-----	600	Engineer-----	1,000
Do-----	⁴ 600	General mechanic-----	720
Matron-----	780		
Assistant matron-----	540		13,110
Seamstress-----	600		

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² The per capita cost is now computed on the average enrollment for the entire year, in compliance with the act of Apr. 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-72), and the act approved Sept. 7, 1916 (Public, No. 264, 64th Cong.).

³ 378 acres of this area is used for pasture.

⁴ Payable from "Support of Shoshones: Employees, etc., Wyoming, 1917."

For the Indian school at Shoshone, Wyo., an increase of \$700 is desired for the support and education of 175 pupils, including the salary of the superintendent, which increase does not exceed a per capita cost of \$167 per annum and is deemed necessary to afford adequate supplies and equipment. It is \$33 per capita below the cost allowed by law. The applications for enrollment have usually been much above the capacity of this school, and with provision for 175 pupils there will still be Indian children on the reservation for whom school facilities are not supplied.

For repairs and improvements \$5,000 is requested. More complete and sanitary toilet conveniences are needed in both the boys' and girls' buildings, and thorough repairs should be made to the bathhouses at the hot springs, where the pupils go to bathe during a considerable portion of the year, and where the water is highly recommended for baths by medical officials in the service. There should also be some changes and enlargement in the laundry for better housing of the machinery.

This school has one of the largest and most productive farms in the service and during the past year produced the equivalent of its supplies in beef and flour, the net proceeds being invested in a better grade of beef and dairy cattle, as seemed to be well justified by the agricultural and grazing facilities of the school farm.

The next item is:

For support of Shoshones in Wyoming: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (art. 10, treaty of July 3, 1868), \$5,000; for pay of second blacksmith and such iron and steel and other materials as may be required, as per article 8, same treaty, \$1,000; in all, \$6,000.

That is the same as last year.

We offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Support of Shoshones, employees, etc., Wyoming.

There are approximately 831 Shoshones under the jurisdiction of the Shoshone Agency, Wyo., 722 of whom have been allotted.

The amount requested is the same as has been authorized annually, the major part of which is used in the employment of a physician, teachers, and tradesmen in accordance with the treaty of July 3, 1868, with these Indians. Approximately \$5,500 of the appropriation is expended for salaries for the above employees, the balance being used for the purchase of such iron, steel, or other materials as may be required.

Article 8 of the treaty with the Eastern Band of Shoshones and the Bannock Tribe of Indians, which was concluded July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 673-677), provides, in part, as follows:

"And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instruction from the farmers herein provided for, and whenever more than 100 persons on either reservation, shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required."

Article 10 of said treaty provides:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians a physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

The next item is:

For continuing the work of constructing an irrigation system within the diminished Shoshone or Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, including the maintenance and operation of completed canals, \$50,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905, and to remain available until expended.

That is the same amount that was carried in the last appropriation.

We offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Irrigation system, Wind River, Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amount appropriated----- \$50,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:

Unexpended balance from previous year----- 4,608.74
Amount appropriated----- 25,000.00

Amount expended----- 29,608.74
25,163.94

Unexpended balance----- 4,444.80

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages-----	18,027.92
Traveling expenses-----	163.47
Transportation of supplies-----	742.67
Telegraph and telephone service-----	153.65
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	10.00
Forage-----	1,528.13
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	892.35
Educational, stationery, and office supplies-----	204.56
Medical supplies-----	20.70
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	766.01
Sundry supplies, equipment, etc-----	2,643.68
Miscellaneous-----	10.80
	25,163.94

Indian tribes, Shoshone and Northern Arapahoes.

Number of Indians, 1,684.

Area of reservation, 807,680 acres.

Area irrigable from constructed works, 40,000 acres.

Area actually irrigated, 21,000 acres.

Area farmed by Indians, 7,000 acres.

Area farmed by lessees, 5,000 acres.

Area farmed by white owners, 9,000 acres.

Area of whole project, 65,674 acres.

Cost of irrigation construction, \$669,340.62.

Cost of irrigation operation, maintenance and miscellaneous, \$112,508.02.

Estimated additional cost to complete project, \$60,000.

Estimated total cost of irrigation, \$14 per acre.

Average value of irrigated land, \$30 per acre.

Average annual precipitation, 10 inches.

Source of water supply, Big Wind River. Market for products, local (good).

Distance from railroad, 0 to 70 miles.

Irrigation systems, Wind River Reservation, Wyo., reimbursable----- \$50,000

This reservation covers 1,262 square miles and has a population of 1,684 Indians. The irrigation system is an extensive one, and is being utilized by the Indians, a very decided increase in farming operations having been made in the past year. There are more than 223 miles of canals and about 700 structures to maintain and operate.

The estimate covers salaries and wages, fuel, forage, transportation of supplies, equipment, and materials for construction for both new work and repairs to old work, maintenance, and operation.

On this reservation the usual policy of replacing old decayed timber structures with concrete ones is being followed, and the lateral systems are being extended and improved, so as to prevent damage from waste water which had formerly been a source of considerable trouble. Additional laterals are to be constructed as land is put under cultivation, and the amount of the work is therefore a measure of the increased area being irrigated.

There are four larger units included within the project here estimated for in addition to several smaller ditch systems, the total affording a water supply for

approximately 65,000 acres, more than 40,000 acres of which may be reached by the present constructed works. More than 20,000 acres are now being farmed and the area is being increased rapidly, so that it is evident that the funds requested are needed to meet all expenses of extending the later system as well as the cost of repairs, maintenance, and operation previously described.

The next item is:

For continuing the work of constructing roads and bridges within the diminished Shoshone or Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, \$25,000, said sum to be reimbursed from any funds which are now or may hereafter be placed in the Treasury to the credit of said Indians.

That is the same amount as was appropriated last year.

We offer for the record the following justification in support of this item:

Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: Amount appropriated-----	\$25,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916:	
Amount appropriated-----	25,000.00
Amount expended-----	24,943.23
Unexpended balance-----	56.77
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages-----	23,239.69
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc-----	30.00
Implements, vehicles, tools, etc-----	400.00
Iron culverts-----	1,273.54
	24,943.23

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913 (37 Stat., 539) contained an item appropriating the sum of \$10,000 for continuing the work of road and bridge construction on the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, reimbursable from tribal funds. That was the first specific appropriation made for road work on the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation. At that time it was estimated that \$67,000 would be required to improve roads on the reservation in order to place them in comparatively as good condition as those constructed outside the limits of the reservation by Fremont County, in which the reservation is located.

Approximately \$500 was the amount expended from this appropriation, the balance being reappropriated and used the fiscal year following, 1914. In addition to the reappropriation of this sum there was also appropriated \$1,000 to be used in investigating the condition of the roads and bridges on the Wind River or Shoshone Reservation, including the making of surveys, maps, plats, and other items necessary to estimate the cost of suitable and necessary roads and bridges. After the expenditure of the \$10,000 and the completion of the surveys, the estimated cost of the construction of roads and bridges yet necessary totaled \$111,032.21. Copies of the data compiled and complete report were forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate under date of December 27, 1913.

There was further appropriated for expenditure during the fiscal year 1915 the sum of \$25,000, reimbursable from tribal funds. An additional appropriation of \$25,000 was made available for the fiscal year 1916 by Public Resolution No. 74, Sixty-third Congress (38 Stat. L., 1228), and an additional \$25,000 for the fiscal year 1917 (Public No. 80, 64th Cong.). This makes a total of \$75,000 appropriated since the estimate of \$111,032.21 for the project was made.

Under date of October 20, 1915, in reporting the progress being made the superintendent says:

"From the appropriation made for this year there has or will have been expended by the latter part of this month, nearly all of which has now been expended, approximately between \$19,000 and \$20,000, all of which has or will have gone for labor, except approximately \$500 expended for road grader, drags, blacksmith bills, and a few other incidentals. All of this money is going

to the Indians for wages, except for a part of the plow and grader teams and the services of two white foremen a part of the time and a portion of the time but one white foreman. With reference to the manner in which the Indians have worked your attention is respectfully invited to my letter of September 20, 1915, on this subject. It is expected that all of \$25,000 appropriated for this year will have been expended before the close of the calendar year, with the exception of between \$3,000 and \$4,000, which it is my purpose to keep until spring in order to give the Indians some work at that time and properly maintain the roads already constructed and extend them somewhat during the remainder of the fiscal year.

"By reference to my said report of December, 1913, and the accompanying tracings made by the engineer it will be noted that the main system of roads to be constructed on this reservation should extend from a point on the south line of the reservation near Milford and Lander to the agency, a distance of approximately 13 or 14 miles, and from a point near Riverton on the extreme eastern edge of the reservation west to Arapahoe and thence up Little Wind River to the agency, a distance of approximately 35 miles; thence from the agency to the northwest corner of the reservation, a distance of approximately 55 miles. Also, three mountain roads—one up Trout Creek, one between North and South Fork of Little Wind River, and one up Meadow Creek—in order that the available timber might be made accessible to be used for building purposes and sawmill material (a complete mill including matcher, molder, edger, planer, lath and shingle machine, and cut-off saw having been installed at this agency and is now ready for operation).

"With the appropriations heretofore made we have constructed and completed the best dirt graded road in this State from the reservation line near Lander to the agency and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond in a northerly direction; between 26 and 27 miles of the same kind of road between the agency, Arapahoe, and Riverton, the remainder of which will be open for travel within three weeks; approximately 4 miles of the same kind of road around and near Wind River, the school farm, and the agency; nearly \$2,500 worth of work making dugways and roads in the neighborhood of Crow Heart and Dinwoodie, on the northwest part of the reservation, besides approximately 6 miles of mountain road; erected a 50-foot span steel bridge across Little Wind River near the agency; installed numerous small bridges, with concrete abutments, over the small streams and installed many corrugated culvert bridges. All of this work, between 80 and 90 per cent of which has been done by the Indians, will bear the closest inspection and is what, most of it, is conceded to be, even though done by the Indians under my supervision, the best dirt-graded road in this State.

"There will yet remain to be constructed a great portion of the road from the agency to the northwest corner of the reservation, some additional grading of between 7 and 8 miles of the road to Arapahoe, which, on account of being above the ditches, will not receive as much attention this year as the roads below the irrigation ditches; a road opening up the Mill Creek Valley country to market, and two mountain roads.

"In view of the fact that these roads are badly needed and that it affords the Indians a partial source of livelihood and has largely been the means of my reducing the ration list from between 400 and 500 persons to slightly over 100 now, consisting of the old and decrepit and some orphan children, and that the construction of these roads has, in their vicinity, made the sale and leasing of lands more popular and is beginning to increase values, it is respectfully but earnestly urged that an additional appropriation of \$25,000 be recommended and urged, to be expended next year."

Under date of August 8, 1916, recommending a further appropriation for this work, the special agent in charge says:

"Former Supt. Norris has made excellent use of these appropriations, having built a number of main roads and by expenditure of that money has also encouraged the county to cooperate with us to some extent in road work on the reservation, so far as it was a part of the main county system of roads, as this county lies both north and south of the reservation and much of their main travel is across the reservation.

"There are several good-sized streams flowing through the reservation requiring bridges that cost considerable money, and there is no one thing that will contribute more to an improvement of the reservation and the progress of the Indians than the continuation and completion of the system of good roads so well begun by Supt. Norris. There is considerable land being leased and some land being sold, and this system of good roads will return money directly

to the Indians by the increased price that their land will demand, either in case of lease or sale, besides furnishing them a means of getting their products to market.

"Practically all of the money paid out on this road work goes to the Indians, and they have shown a commendable interest in this work.

"I urgently recommend that at least \$25,000 be appropriated, and if that sum could be increased to \$30,000 or \$40,000 it would enable us to complete the roads at an earlier date and give the Indians much benefit from them."

These Indians have property worth several millions, this including a very large amount of land that will be sold for their benefit, so there is no question about the Government being reimbursed for this expense.

That concludes the bill, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we will turn to Mr. Konop's items.

Mr. KONOP. I do not want to talk about anything, only I would like to ask Mr. Meritt about those two items, one for \$100,000 and one for \$300,000, for the Pottawatomie and Menominee Indians.

I notice in last year's appropriation bill \$100,000 was appropriated for clearing land and the purchase of houses and building material, seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment and supplies necessary to enable said Indians to become self-supporting, \$25,000 of which was to be paid to the Indians in cash.

Now, as I understand it, that money has not been spent yet, has it?

Mr. MERITT. It is in process of being expended now. It is available during this fiscal year.

Mr. KONOP. Now, who has asked for this \$100,000; the agent, Mr. Bennett?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. This money can be used to advantage for those Indians. We have purchased land for them, and we want to build homes for them and buy farming equipment, and then pay out a small amount in per capita payments.

Mr. KONOP. I was under the impression that the \$100,000 that was appropriated last year would be sufficient to do that.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; that is not sufficient, and they have moneys in the Treasury of the United States, and we feel that that is the best way that they can use that money, to get them located on their farms.

Mr. KONOP. Now, you state that the Pottawatomie Indians have money in the Treasury of the United States?

Mr. MERITT. They have money that is due them from the Government.

Mr. KONOP. But the money has never been paid into the Treasury to their credit.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. KONOP. Then why not incorporate in here that bill that was reported favorably in the last session of Congress, and put it to their credit and then have the department use as much as is necessary?

Mr. MERITT. There are certain items of that bill that were not agreed to by the department.

Mr. KONOP. Why, the department reported favorable on that bill.

Mr. MERITT. With a modification.

Mr. KONOP. That modification was put into the bill.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KONOP. I am opposed to this provision for spending \$100,000, unless that money is put into the Treasury of the United States to

the credit of the Indians, and the total amount provided for in this bill.

Mr. NORTON. This \$100,000 is reimbursable out of that.

Mr. KONOP. I know it is reimbursable out of that amount, but they haven't spent the \$100,000 given them in the last appropriation bill.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because the appropriation was available for the entire fiscal year, and of course the fiscal year does not expire until the 1st of July of next year.

Mr. KONOP. But I have been up there, and they have done absolutely nothing thus far for these Indians with the \$100,000 appropriated last year, and by the time they expend this \$100,000—next year's appropriation bill is time enough—but what I would like to have incorporated in here is that bill that was favorably reported out of this committee, and settle this question forever.

Mr. MERITT. That would carry an appropriation of over \$400,000, as I recollect it.

Mr. KONOP. Somewhere in that neighborhood—around \$400,000.

Mr. MERITT. Of course, if the committee wishes to make that appropriation in this bill we will interpose no objection to it; but we thought we would be as economical as possible and ask for only \$100,000 for this year.

Mr. KONOP. What was done with the \$300,000 that was appropriated in the last appropriation bill for the Menominee Indians?

Mr. MERITT. We have worked out the regulations and are in process of paying the Indians under that legislation—expending that money for the benefit of the Indians under that legislation.

Mr. KONOP. How much of that was expended?

Mr. MERITT. Very little of it has been expended so far, but we will have until the first of next July to carry out that legislation. There has been considerable correspondence between the office and the superintendent on that matter, and we hope to have the regulations completed and the money in the hands of the superintendent early next spring.

Mr. KONOP. Now, this money is appropriated out of the funds of the Menominees.

Mr. MERITT. To their credit in the Treasury.

Mr. KONOP. What fund have they on hand now?

Mr. MERITT. Between two and three million dollars, as I recollect it, now in the Treasury.

Mr. KONOP. Well, but have you got the figures there?

Mr. MERITT. That is my recollection. They have a little over \$2,000,000 in the Treasury.

Mr. KONOP. Could you put into the record a statement of the Menominee mill operations for the past year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I will be glad to do that.

Mr. KONOP. And also the amount of money that was to the credit of these Indians in the Treasury of the United States for the past 10 years.

Mr. MERITT. The following statement is submitted:

The annual statements of the logging operations at the Menominee Indian mills are rendered to cover the period beginning with October 1 of one year and ending with September 30 of the following year.

During the year ending September 30, 1916, there were cut in the woods 17,976,910 feet of logs, manufactured at the mill 20,055,992 feet of lumber, and by-products in the shape of crating, shingles, slats, pickets, posts, piles, ties, bark, timbers, firewood, and sawdust.

During the year there were sold and shipped 32,667,378 feet of timber. At the close of the year on September 30, 1916, there were on hand 30,326,875 feet. The total disbursements for the operations during the year were \$258,156.28. The total receipts were \$571,755.22. This shows an excess of disbursements over receipts of \$313,598.94.

This sum of \$313,598.94 does not represent the stumpage and profit on the operation for the year ending September 30, 1916, for the reason that the amount of lumber on hand on September 30, 1915, was 42,948,261 feet or 12,621,386 feet larger than the amount on hand on September 30, 1916.

The amount of funds, derived from the sale of logs or lumber from the Menominee Reservation, at the close of each fiscal year for the last 10 years was as follows:

Balance in Treasury		1911	1, 520, 913. 08
June 30—		1912	1, 446, 887. 52
1907	\$2, 335, 691. 48	1913	1, 737, 550. 67
1908	2, 107, 611. 48	1914	1, 805, 830. 69
1909	1, 793, 797. 91	1915	1, 880, 694. 97
1910	1, 480, 878. 22	1916	2, 152, 479. 47

It should be noted that expenditure had been made from the amount on hand on June 30, 1907, to conduct logging operations during the winter of 1907-8, and that the amount on hand on April 1, 1908, was \$2,241,604.53. The act under which the Neopit operation is conducted was approved March 23, 1908. It is certain that the amount of money in hand on January 1, 1917, will exceed the amount that was in the Treasury on March 23, 1908, when the act authorizing the Menominee Indian mills was approved.

Mr. CARTER. How much money have these Indians coming to them, Mr. Konop?

Mr. KONOP. The Menominee Indians?

Mr. CARTER. I mean those \$100,000 fellows.

Mr. KONOP. Somewhere in the neighborhood of \$300,000; between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

Mr. CARTER. What do you want done?

Mr. KONOP. I want this matter settled so that this money will be placed to the credit of the Indians instead of appropriating it from the tribe and applying it on the claim which the Government has recognized.

Mr. CARTER. You want it paid out per capita?

Mr. KONOP. No; I want it put into the tribe to their credit. The way we are appropriating now they simply ask for an appropriation of \$100,000 from the Treasury of the United States as a part payment on this claim.

Mr. CARTER. You just want it set aside.

Mr. KONOP. Yes; I want the entire amount set to their credit; then whatever is necessary to be expended can be appropriated out of their funds, as is being done with the rest of the Indian tribes.

Mr. MERITT. That will be agreeable to the office, if the committee wishes to appropriate that amount.

Mr. CARTER. How about the Menominees? How much have they?

Mr. MERITT. They have a little over \$2,000,000.

Mr. CARTER. And what do you want done with that, now?

Mr. KONOP. What I want done is this: Now, they have had this mill running there from 1906 or 1907 to 1916. That is a period of about 10 years. These Indians started with \$3,000,000. This mill has been running for all these years, and now they are appropriating

out of this Indian fund and throwing it into the business over there instead of making money out of the lumber and out of the mill. They seem to be asking for more money out of the old fund the Indians had to their credit.

Mr. MERITT. This appropriation is with the view of getting those Indians located on their allotments who do not care to be employed in the mill.

Mr. KONOP. I know, Mr. Meritt; but it would seem to me a million-dollar institution ought to make enough money out of the Indians' timber there to at least help them along in doing it; and it seems that this \$300,000 is to be taken out of the old fund that they saved up before the mill operations begun. The reason I want that account is to show whether the mill is a paying proposition or not.

Mr. MERITT. The mill at first was a losing proposition, but now it is on a paying basis.

Mr. KONOP. What do you mean by a "paying basis"?

Mr. MERITT. We are getting the value of the timber, as well as interest on the investment, and there is a small profit over and above those charges. In addition, the mill is furnishing employment to a large number of Indians.

Mr. KONOP. I hope that the financial statement will show it. You will just file that?

Mr. MERITT. We will be glad to furnish a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you through, Mr. Konop?

Mr. KONOP. I am through only until I see those figures, and see what has been spent out of that \$100,000 appropriated for the Pottawatomies last year. I am opposed to both of those appropriations.

Now, just one more question. Has anything been done with the matter of providing educational facilities for the Pottawatomie Indians in Wisconsin?

Mr. MERITT. I think so. I will be glad to advise you definitely just what has been done, and will put it in the record here.

The following statement is submitted:

There is ample capacity for the Wisconsin Pottawatomie children, of whom there are approximately 56 eligible for school attendance, in schools already established in Wisconsin. During the school year 1916, 25 of these children were enrolled at the Lac du Flambeau Indian School, which was a good showing inasmuch as that was the first year it had been possible to overcome the reluctance of the parents to send their children to school. Reports dated September 30, 1916, when school had been in session for less than a month, showed 14 Wisconsin Pottawatomie children enrolled at Lac du Flambeau, and 14 at the Wittenberg School. Reports for the second quarter will doubtless show an increased number in attendance.

Mr. KONOP. Well, from what I hear from all these Indians, they have absolutely no schools whatever around there.

Mr. MERITT. Of course, you understand that we have recently bought lands for some of these Indians, and have not quite built up the school facilities for all the children, but we will be glad to pay the tuition of the Indian children in the public schools up there, and we have funds available for that purpose.

Mr. KONOP. There are no public schools up there, except in the little lumber villages.

Mr. MERITT. Then it will be necessary to send those children to nonreservation boarding schools in order to provide for them.

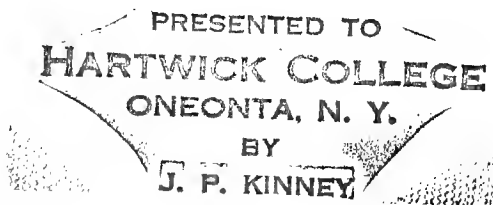
Mr. KONOP. Wouldn't you advise the building of a Government school for those Indians out of their money?

Mr. MERITT. If they have no school facilities and there is no other school available to them I certainly would favor building a school for them.

Mr. KONOP. That is all, gentlemen. I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now take a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 12.30 o'clock p. m., the subcommittee recessed until 2 o'clock p. m., this date.)



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